

THE
G A Z E T T E E R
OF
SCOTLAND.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE minuteness and variety of detail which will be found in the *GAZETTEER* of *SCOTLAND*, removes the necessity of giving any lengthened general description; and perhaps there is little statistical information relating peculiarly to Scotland, which may not be gathered from some of the copious articles contained in the body of the work. There are yet some details bearing reference to the whole country, which cannot be separated into individual parts, and others which, although essential to the proper elucidation of the state of portions of the country, can only be properly appreciated in combination. We deem it, therefore, requisite to give a succinct account of those general matters which either could not be introduced in particular articles, or which require to be exhibited in connexion.

Scotland is popularly that part of the island of Great Britain which lies to the north of the river Tweed, though this river forms a very small portion of its boundary with England. The line of boundary is only partly physical; to the west it consists of the Solway Firth, and throughout its extent pursues successively the course of the Esk, the Liddel, and the Kershope Water; and running along the southern declivity of the Cheviot Hills, in some parts in an indefinite and ideal line, it joins the Tweed near Birgham. On every side except the south-east, Scotland is bounded by the sea; on the north by the great North Sea; on the east by the German Ocean; on the west by the Atlantic; and on the south by the Irish Sea. The mainland of Scotland extends from the Mull of Galloway in $54^{\circ} 38'$ to Far-Out-Head, in $59^{\circ} 36'$ north lat., a distance of 275 miles; but the longest interval between any two parallels of lat. is between the former point and Dunnet-Head, 284 miles; the greatest breadth is from Buchan-ness to Ardnamurchan Point, 160 miles; the least is from the Firth of Dornoch to Loch Broom, 36 miles: but the form of this part of the island is so irregular, and it is so indented by arms of the sea, that its breadth is exceedingly various.

Coasts.—From Berwick-upon-Tweed, the south-east angle, the shore bends to the north-west, terminating in the Firth of Forth, which penetrates

inland to a considerable extent. Fife-ness, or the promontory of Fife, jutting out into the sea, forms the division between the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Tay. From the mouth of the Tay to Buchanness the coast stretches in a waving direction to the north-east. It then tends to the north, running into a large triangular bay, the south side of which, extending upwards of eighty miles inland, is termed the Moray firth; its northern side is indented by the firths of Cromarty and Dornoch. From the latter firth the shore winds to the north-east, till terminated by Duncansby-head; from this, the most north-easterly point of Scotland, the coast proceeds to the promontory of Dunnet-head, and thence in a south-west direction to Thurso bay. It then again tends to the north-west as far as Strathy-head, where it changes to a south-west direction, being indented by two arms of the sea, Loch Tongue and Loch Eribole. Stretching north-west to Far-out-head, and again south-west to Durness bay, it thence proceeds north-west to Cape Wrath, the most north-westerly point. The northern coasts are generally bold and dangerous—jutting out into formidable rocky headlands, while the Pentland firth, which divides the mainland from the Orkneys, is narrow and tempestuous. From Cape Wrath the coast turns to the south; it seems in its whole extent torn and shattered by the fury of the waves, and everywhere indented by large lochs, and the sea studded by innumerable islands, appearing as if detached from the mainland by some convulsion of nature. About thirty or forty miles west from the coast, a range of islands called the Long island stretches above 100 miles from north to south. Near the coast is the isle of Skye, and to the south the isle of Mull. Still farther south lie the great isles of Islay and Jura and many others. Near the sound of Mull the great navigable firth called Loch Linnhe extends north-east to Fort William, approaching within fifty miles of the Moray firth. South of this loch, the long and narrow peninsula of Cantire terminates in the Mull, which is only about twenty miles distant from Ireland. Between the Mull of Cantire and the coast of Ayrshire, is the great entrance into the firth of Clyde, in which are situated the islands of Arran, Bute, &c. This estuary divides at the isle of Bute into two openings, the first, Loch-Fyne, penetrating inland into Argyleshire, and the second, the firth of Clyde, extending easterly to within thirty miles of the firth of Forth. From the Firth of Clyde the shore proceeds south to the Mull of Galloway, and thence in an easterly direction to the Solway firth.

Surface.—The distinguishing characteristic of the surface of Scotland is variety. The country is mountainous to the extent of two-thirds; and even of the remaining third there is little that can be denominated level land, except the alluvial tracts along the courses of the greater rivers. Scotland is naturally divided into Highlands and Lowlands. The Highland mountains are separated from the middle and low district by a tolerably distinct line traced along the declivities of the Grampians; commencing at the Mull of Cantire the boundary is the sea, and successively the Clyde to Dumbarton. Hence it may be conceived to proceed by Callander, Crieff, Dunkeld, and Blairgowrie, and along the great plain of Strathmore, till it is lost near Stonehaven. The boundaries of another natural division into three parts are likewise distinctly marked. The first or northern is cut off from the middle or central division by the chain of lakes occupying the Glenmore-nan-

albin, or "Great glen of Caledonia," stretching from Loch Linnhe to the Moray firth, now connected together by the Caledonian canal. The middle division is separated from the southern by the firths of Forth and Clyde, now united by the Great canal.

In the northern division little is to be seen but a vast congeries of lofty mountains; these hills are bordered however on the north-east and east coasts by level tracts of considerable fertility—this physically low country, though politically included in the Highland district, forms a tract ranging from Inverness, along the sea-shore as far south as Aberdeen or Stonehaven, where it terminates for a short space to be again renewed on a broader scale. The tract, indeed, which commencing by an eastern margin, extends hence to the Lammermoor range southwards, and then crosses westward to Glasgow, may be esteemed the proper lowland tract of Scotland, though even this affords little continuous plain country, being everywhere interspersed with or interrupted by ridges.

Of the two distinct tracts of mountain land or high country, the north-western forms the district of the Highlands above traced out and minutely described under this title in the alphabetical arrangement. The southern comprises the great pastoral district or dales, the former seat of those borderers who resembled the Highlanders in their predatory habits, and maintained an almost perpetual warfare with England. Its boundary is less distinctly marked than the northern, but generally it may be conceived to commence on the east with the Lammermoor ridge, and passing along the Pentlands, Tinto, &c., to terminate near Creetown in Galloway; it thus leaves a considerable tract of irregular low country to the westward.

The particular physical properties of the subdivisions of these great districts as well as their agricultural and statistical condition, are sufficiently described in the body of this work; it remains only to show connectedly their relative proportions to each other, and the extent of the whole country.

The following table, constructed from Arrowsmith's large map of Scotland by Mr. Jardine and Sir George Mackenzie, enables us to present the nearest approximation to the truth on this point which has yet appeared, and considering the care taken, and the scientific character of these gentlemen, perhaps as close an approach to it as the data will allow.

To this table we have added the annual value of houses and lands, (including mines, fisheries &c.) as assessed for the property tax in 1815, collected from the county returns, published in the parliamentary paper, "Results of the Census of 1831," just printed, and also a column from Sir J. Sinclair's General Report, showing what proportion of the annual value in 1811 was derived from houses, the rest being land, mines, fisheries, &c.

The term water in the table is understood to indicate only the fresh water of considerable lochs, that of rivers, salt water, and firths not being included.

We need scarcely add that the actual superficies of any country, more especially of such a hilly country as Scotland, must considerably exceed the result obtained by a mode of measurement which proceeds on the supposition that the whole is a flat plain surface. The surface presented by a hill must evidently always exceed the superficies of the area on which it stands.

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TABLE I.

Counties.	English Square Miles.	English Acres.	Scottish Acres.	Annual Value of Houses and Lands in 1815.	Proportion which House forms of the whole in 1811 per cent
Aberdeen - - -	1,934	1,298,080	981,580	£325,218	22
Argyle - { Mainland, Islands, Water,	2,212	1,415,898	1,122,559	227,493	2½
	785	502,816	398,645		
	32	20,554	16,395		
Ayr - - -	1,042	666,886	528,724	409,983	6
Banff - - -	632	404,864	320,966	88,942	6
Berwick - - -	478	306,258	242,805	245,379	3½
Bute - - -	153	98,547	78,131	22,541	11
Caithness { Land, Water,	737	172,146	374,360	35,469	
	6	4,128	3,273		
Cromarty - { Land, Water,	258	162,451	128,795		
	8	5,485	4,848		
Clackmannan - - -	52	33,600	26,664	37,978	8
Dumfries - - -	1,271	813,600	645,118	295,621	9
Dumfries { Land, Water,	246	157,519	124,909	71,587	6
	32	20,826	16,511		
Edinburgh - - -	387	247,594	196,635	770,875	59
Elgin - - -	472	302,093	239,507	73,288	4
Fife - - -	521	333,722	263,593	405,770	10
Forfar - - -	977	625,901	496,230	361,241	20
Haddington - - -	290	186,211	147,635	251,126	3½
Inverness { Mainland, Islands, Water,	2,726	1,745,046	1,383,524	185,565	4½
	1,035	662,400	525,167		
	83	53,676	42,496		
Kincardine - - -	400	256,582	203,425	94,861	5½
Kintyre { Land, Water,	83	53,752	42,536	25,805	4
	77	49,325	39,106		
Kirkcudbright - - -	814	521,286	413,289	213,308	7
Lanark - - -	993	635,910	504,166	686,531	40
Linlithgow - - -	134	85,933	68,130	97,597	6
Nairn - - -	196	125,856	99,782	14,902	2
Orkney - { Land, Water,	313	200,800	159,199	20,938	18
	9	5,856	4,643		
Shetland Islands - - -	516	330,637	262,137		
Peebles - - -	347	222,144	176,121	64,182	4
Perth - { Land, Water,	2,630	1,811,392	1,436,116	555,532	7½
	33	21,491	17,039		
Renfrew - - -	232	148,794	117,967	265,534	46
Ross - { Mainland, Islands, Water,	2,033	1,301,747	1,032,057	121,557	3
	561	359,149	284,742		
	39	25,229	20,002		
Roxburgh - - -	725	464,518	368,282	254,180	4½
Selkirk - - -	265	170,182	134,925	43,584	2
Stirling - - -	532	340,691	270,108	218,761	12
Sutherland - { Land, Water,	1,865	1,193,929	946,585	33,878	1
	37	24,230	19,210		
Wigton - - -	442	283,379	224,670	143,425	3
Total { Land, Water,	29,510	18,888,894	14,957,406		
	360	230,756	183,523		
Total - - -	29,871	19,119,650	15,140,929	£5,652,655	19

In this table fractional parts of a mile are omitted

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As the numerous mountains, rivers, lakes, and other natural objects, as well as canals and antiquities, are fully described in their proper places, it would be idle repetition here to give a mere enumeration of names or a meagre description. It may be sufficient to present in the following Tables the extent of country from which the principal rivers derive their waters, and the superficial extent of the great lakes.

TABLE II.

THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS, AND THE EXTENT OF COUNTRY DRAINED BY THEM.

				sq. miles					sq. miles
Tay	-	-	-	2396	Ness	-	-	-	850
Tweed	-	-	-	1870	Forth	-	-	-	840
Spey	-	-	-	1300	Lochy	-	-	-	530
Clyde	-	-	-	1200	Nith	-	-	-	504
Dee	-	-	-	900	Findhorn	-	-	-	500

TABLE III.

THE SUPERFICIAL EXTENT OF THE MOST CELEBRATED SCOTTISH LAKES.

				sq. miles					sq. miles
Loch Lomond	-	-	-	45	Loch Tay	-	-	-	20
Loch Awe	-	-	-	30	Loch Arkraig	-	-	-	18
Loch Ness	-	-	-	30	Loch Shiel	-	-	-	16
Loch Shin	-	-	-	25	Loch Lochy	-	-	-	15
Loch Marce	-	-	-	24	Loch Laggan	-	-	-	12

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Granite. The most extensive tract of this rock in Scotland, is that which forms the great mountain groupe Cairngorm and Ben Avon, with the neighbouring mountains on both sides of the Dee; ramifying into Perthshire and Inverness-shire. Smaller tracts of granite are the following. One to the south of Banff; one approaching near to the eastern coast of Sutherland and extending to a considerable distance in the interior of that county; two patches near Stromness in Orkney; several small patches in the Shetland Isles; one in Kintail in Ross-shire; one on the western promontory of Mull; one including the base of Ben Nevis and the moor of Rannoch; one near Comrie; one in the north of Arran, and one in Galloway, forming the Criffel and Cairnmoor range.

Gneiss, with the other primary rocks, as mica slate, quartz rock, clay-slate, chlorite slate, and primary limestone, occupies a tract of country which embraces in it all the granite north of the Firth of Clyde and south of the Pentland Firth. This large portion may be called the gneiss field, as that mineral is by far the most predominant, and is the material of which most of the high mountains are composed. The south east boundary of this great field may be represented by a line slightly incurvated with its convexity northward, passing from the Island of Bute to near Stonehaven. All north of this line may be reckoned the district of gneiss, excepting a portion along the western shores of Ross and Sutherland, a portion along the north-east and the east shore of Caithness, Sutherland, and Ross, and a small portion

• These rivers are arranged in the order of the extent of country from which they derive their waters, and not in the order of their relative size or importance.

on both sides of the Moray Firth. The Islands Coll, Tiree, Rona, and Iona, nearly all Long-Island, and the south-east part of Skye are also of gneiss.

Primary Limestone has been wrought as marble at Assynt in Sutherland, and in the islands of Skye and Tiree. It also occurs in the Shetland isles; in Badenoch, and in Glen Tilt.

Mica Slate and *Clay Slate* abound in many parts of the primitive formation, the latter having been wrought as roofing slate at Easdale, Callander, near Loch Lomond, Comrie, Dunkeld, Blairgowrie, and near Banff.

The *Old Red Sandstone* appears in Bute, Arran, Foula, the Mainland of Shetland, various of the Orkneys, on the west coast of Sutherland, and Caithness, the north-east and east parts of Caithness, the east coasts of Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, and Inverness, terminating at the mouth of the Spey.

To the west of Dunnet, in Caithness, the red sandstone passes into strong layers of grey argillaceous slate, so plain and smooth as not to require hewing on the surface.

The most extensive tract of red sandstone in Scotland, is that which is extended across the whole island, from Stenhaven to the Firth of Clyde. It is separated on its north-west side from the gneiss district, by an intervening narrow stripe of primary schistus, and its southern margin is formed partly by the northern shore of the Firth of Tay, thence by the trap rocks near to the southern coast of Fife, thence it passes near to Stirling, thence in a south-westerly direction, passing to the north of Glasgow, crossing the Clyde to where it joins trap rocks, near Greenock. In many parts of this tract stones for building are wrought, but in most cases they are found to be inferior in beauty and durability to the sandstone of the coal formation. In Angus-shire, red sandstone is largely wrought for paving. Like other sandstones, it imbibes water, and from its slaty structure, exfoliates by freezing.

On the south of the Forth, a tract of red sandstone stretches along the shore, from near Dunbar to the margin of Berwickshire, passing westward along the Lammermoor ridge, and extending in breadth to the westward, where it enters the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire.

The most southerly tract of red sandstone commences north of Berwick, embraces the lower positions of the Tweed and the Tiviot, winding into England by the south of the Cheviot Hills, and re-entering Scotland where it occupies a large space of the basin of the Solway Firth. There seems to be reasons for believing that the red sandstone of the south of Scotland is of the superior rocks.

The transition rocks have been described as those occupying nearly the whole of the hilly part of the south of Scotland, which consists of greywacke, greywacke-slate, and clay-slate, with masses of whinstone, granite, felspar, flint-slate, &c. interspersed. This tract extends all across the island, from St. Abb's Head to Portpatrick, and is irregular in breadth, as from New Cumnock to the upper part of the Nith, from Middleton to the eastern extremity of the Cheviot Hills, and from Cockburnspath to near Eyemouth.

The great coal field is of the floetz formation, and includes the southern part of Fife, a large proportion of the three Lothians, the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, with most of the Middle Ward, a great proportion of Renfrewshire, and of Ayrshire. In calling this part of the country the coal field, it

is not meant that workable coal is found in every part of it, but that the strata of the whole is such as usually accompanies beds of coal. Besides the large field just noticed, there are smaller detached beds of coal, as at Brora in Sutherland, Campbelltown in Argyleshire, and near Sanquhar in Dumfriesshire.

Porphyry occurs in Glencoe. It forms the summit of Ben Nevis, and varieties of it appear associated with trap rocks, in various situations.

Trap. Rocks of this class are so frequent and so widely diffused, that an enumeration of all the known localities would be too tedious. The following are thought sufficient in this place. It occurs in the islands of Papa-
Stour in Shetland, St. Kilda, Skye, Canna, Eigg, Rum, Muck, Mull, Arran, Cumbray, and Ailsa. On the main land at Ardnamurchan, Morven, the Sidlaw Range, near Perth, in the Ochills, Campsie Hill, the northern shores of Fife, Cullelo Hills and westward to Stirling, North Berwick Law, Inchkeith, Arthur's Seat, Braid Hills, in the Pentland Hills, on both sides of the Clyde west of Glasgow, and continuously by Greenock, through part of Renfrewshire to Ayrshire.

Without the aid of a geological map, it may be impossible to convey an adequate view of the distribution of the rocks of Scotland, nor do our limits permit us to point out the subjects that have furnished the materials for many interesting speculations on the theory of the earth.

The mineralogy of a country so diversified in its materials and structure as Scotland, cannot be generally treated in a work like the present. It is therefore thought expedient merely to point out the localities in which some of the valuable and useful metallic ores occur.

Copper Ore, at Blair Logie, Airthrie and at Fetlar in Orkney.

Antimony, at Langholm.

Silver, has been wrought at Alva in Stirlingshire and at Leadhills in Lanarkshire.

Lead, (the sulphuret,) at Leadhills, at Wanlockhead in Dumfriesshire, Strontian in Argyleshire, Dollar in Clackmannanshire, Belleville in Invernessshire, and Leadlaw in Peeblesshire.

Cobalt, at Alva in Stirlingshire.

Arsenic, in the Ochill hills in Clackmannanshire.

Clay-Ironstone, abounds in many parts, particularly in the coalfield. It is smelted at Carron, at Calder near Airdrie, at Shotts, at Wilsontown, at the Clyde iron-works, at Muirkirk, and at Glenbuck.

Climate. Situated in the midst of a great ocean and in a high northern latitude, Scotland has naturally an extremely variable climate. The cold in winter, however, from its insular situation, is not so intense as in similar latitudes on the Continent, and the same cause moderates the summer heat. The annual average temperature may be estimated at from 44° to 47° of Fahrenheit, the ordinary greatest range of the thermometer is from 84° to 8°, and the greatest extremes which have ever been observed were 92° and 3° below zero.

The general annual quantity of rain is from 30 to 31 inches. On an average of 12 years it has been estimated that it rained or snowed on the west coast 205 days, leaving 160 fair, and on the east coast that it rained or snowed 135 days, leaving 230 fair.

The winds are very variable both in force and direction, and in the more elevated districts this is greatly heightened by the intervention of lofty mountains with their adjacent glens and valleys.

Soil, &c.—The nature of the soil of Scotland is exceedingly varied, but generally inferior to that of England. There are, however, even in the most mountainous districts, many valleys or straths which are highly productive; and in the three Lothians, Berwickshire, Fifeshire, the carses of Stirling, Falkirk, and Gowrie, in Clydesdale, Strathearn, and Strathmore, the province of Moray, Easter Ross, &c. &c., are tracts of land equal to any in the island.

A great proportion of the soil is uncultivated, and much even of the cultivated portion, notwithstanding the immense improvements in agriculture, is still comparatively unproductive.

The following tables on this subject were digested by Sir John Sinclair from his Statistical Account.

TABLE I.
PROPORTION OF CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED SOIL.

	Eng. Acres.
Number of acres fully or partially cultivated	5,043,450
Acres uncultivated, including woods and plantations	13,900,550
Total extent of Scotland in English acres	18,944,000

EXTENT OF WOODS AND PLANTATIONS.

	Eng. Acres.
Extent of Plantations	412,226
Extent of Natural Woods	501,469
Total	913,695

NATURE OF THE PRODUCTIVE SOILS.

Sandy soils	263,771
Gravel	681,862
Improved mossy soils	411,096
Cold or inferior clays	510,265
Rich clays	987,070
Loams	1,869,193
Alluvial, haugh, or carse land	320,193
	5,043,450

Extensive tracts of waste lands, particularly in the interior, have been of late years planted with wood, and many smaller plantations, clothe the more cultivated parts of the country. The Scottish fir, larch, and other pines are the most common trees, while the ash, elm, plane, beech, oak, and other forest trees flourish and grow to a great size. The forests which, in former ages, everywhere covered the country, have nearly disappeared, leaving, however, in situations inaccessible to either land or water carriage, remains extending sometimes to 30 or 40 miles in length.

The domestic animals are the same as those of England, with some varieties in the breeds. The wild animals and birds are also nearly similar. Game fowls are abundant both in the extensive heathy districts and in the low country.

The coasts abound in various sorts of fish, the rivers in salmon, trout, &c. while the lakes afford pike, perch, eels, &c. Shell-fish are plentiful and in great variety.

.. : COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

The vast extension of the commerce and manufactures of Scotland since the period of the Union, and the rapidity of this increase within a comparatively recent period, are too well known to call for a lengthened description.

In 1755, when this rapid increase commenced, the imports amounted to L.465,411, and the exports to L.535,576. The following table of the official value of imports and exports, exhibits the great increase which has since taken place.

TABLE V.

*Official Value of the Exports from, and Imports into Scotland,
from 1790 to 1825.*

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1790	£1,688,337	£1,235,405	1808	£2,152,683	£2,816,342
1791	1,981,630	1,269,520	1809	3,264,069	4,365,093
1792	1,761,657	1,230,884	1810	3,671,158	4,740,230
1793	1,431,842	1,023,399	1811	2,427,917	3,895,656
1794	1,413,895	1,081,811	1812	2,775,183	6,115,738
1795	1,268,520	976,791	1813	3,182,223	7,829,995
1796	1,724,610	1,322, 23	1814	3,757,058	8,185,657
1797	1,493,084	1,217,121	1815	3,447,853	8,997,709
1798	1,903,727	1,669,197	1816	2,539,231	6,083,652
1799	2,353,590	1,926,630	1817	3,426,753	7,783,548
1800	2,212,790	2,346,069	1818	4,130,360	6,770,033
1801	2,579,944	2,844,502	1819	3,240,347	5,871,124
1802	2,912,213	2,602,858	1820	3,275,307	5,895,778
1803	2,497,732	2,053,222	1821	4,066,507	6,113,351
1804	2,611,942	2,252,309	1822	3,743,172	6,405,590
1805	3,010,978	2,564,867	1823	3,910,252	5,711,668
1806	3,033,968	2,716,614	1824	4,356,261	5,899,431
1807	3,039,157	2,736,838	1825	4,994,304	5,842,296

Shipping.—The coasting trade to the south is carried on from Leith and other eastern ports, the Baltic and northern trade; as well as the whale-fishery from Dundee, Aberdeen, Leith, Kirkcaldy, &c. &c.; while Glasgow, through Greenock and Port-Glasgow, is the great emporium of commerce with the West Indies. So late as 1656, the vessels belonging to Scotland from 300 to 250 tons burden, amounted only to 137, carrying 5,736 tons. A parliamentary paper published in 1828, gives the following account of the number of vessels with their tonnage registered in Scotland.

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TABLE VI.

Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, Registered in Scotland.

PORTS.	Number of ships above 100 tons.	Number of ships below 100 tons.	Total amount of registered tonnage.
Aberdeen -	202	134	46,587
Anstruther -	9	87	4,130
Banff -	4	138	6,431
Bonness -	22	99	8,740
Campbeltown -	5	64	3,088
Dumfries -	17	158	12,283
Dundee -	105	99	24,227
Glasgow -	111	113	36,220
Grangemouth -	83	127	24,635
Greenock -	105	320	37,786
Inverness -	12	69	5, 2
Irvine -	60	77	14, 00
Kirkcaldy -	46	58	11, 540
Kirkwall -	3	56	3,247
Leith -	95	162	26,107
Lerwick -	1	77	2,622
Montrose -	64	106	15,778
Perth -	9	48	4,116
Port-Glasgow -	19	31	7,153
Stornoway -	7	65	3,133
Stranraer -	-	42	1,448
Thurso -	4	30	2,241
Total -	983	2160	300,836

The number of British ships which entered the ports of Scotland during 1825, was 1,468, carrying 2,144,680 tons, and 123,120 men ; and the number of foreign ships during the same period was 6,967, carrying 958,950 tons, and 520,630 men.

Corn Trade.—The quantity of corn shipped at all the ports of Scotland (including Berwick) in the four years ending October 1827, was 2,353,000 quarters, or averaging 588,000 quarters, per annum. The quantity landed at all the ports was 3,448,000, or 862,000 quarters per annum. Scotland was recently, therefore, an importing country to the extent of probably one fifteenth of her whole consumption (exclusive of foreign grain.) The meal and flour exported and imported nearly balanced each other. The three principal kinds of grain stood thus :

Imported and exported annually, coastwise, at all the ports of Scotland :—

	Barley. qrs.	Oats. qrs.	Wheat. qrs.
Imported -	303,000	380,000	102,000
Exported -	185,000	199,000	159,000

About four-fifths of the oats imported were from Ireland, and three-fourths of the barley from England.

Consumption of Malt and Spirits.—In the year ending 5th April 1829, there were 3,711,412 bushels of malt manufactured in Scotland, and in the

same year the quantity of strong beer brewed amounted to 84,902 barrels, and of table beer to 179,660 barrels. In 1708, the quantity of spirits distilled was only 50,844 gallons; in 1791 it amounted to 1,696,000 gallons; in the year ending 5th January 1828, there were 4,752,199 gallons paid duty for home consumption, and in the year ending January 1831, the malt drawback was allowed on 6,021,556 imperial gallons, there were 149,849 gallons of malt spirits exported to England.

Manufactures.—This branch has been so repeatedly noticed under the descriptions of the towns where the particular branches of manufactures are carried on, that we do not require to enter into any detail.

Revenue.—The revenue of Scotland at the period of the Union, was £110,694. The increase in the amount of taxes levied has fully kept pace with the increasing prosperity of the country, both in the absolute amount and in its relative proportion to England. The whole revenue of Scotland in 1788, was £1,099,148; in 1813 it amounted to £4,204,097; and in 1831, to £3,525,114, 10s. 4d. One-fourteenth part of the revenue of the empire, including Ireland, was thus drawn from Scotland; at the time of the Union its quota was one thirty-sixth part of the revenue of Britain.

Constitution.—Little need be said of the political institutions of the country. These are now almost universally admitted to require alteration; and as it is likely that those now existing will soon be matters of history, it is deemed unnecessary to enter into a description of them.

Scotland now sends 45 members to Parliament, 30 elected by what are called freeholders of counties, and 15 by delegates of the self-elected town-councils of clusters of burghs.

Education.—The facility of obtaining education in Scotland, and its consequent almost universal diffusion, at least in the Lowlands, is everywhere known and appreciated; this is owing to the establishment by law of at least one school in every parish for the purpose of teaching the ordinary or elementary branches. The emoluments of the schoolmaster are derived from an annual salary—free house and garden provided by the heritors or landed proprietors, and moderate school fees.

It is to be regretted that the remuneration afforded to this useful and laborious class of men is not what the liberality displayed in such an admirable institution, would warrant us to expect. In many instances the illiberality or blundering of a recent act in limiting the schoolmaster's accommodation to very small dimensions, is rigidly acted on, and frequently the salary and school-fees together do not elevate the teacher, except in occupation, much above the condition of a peasant.

Besides the parochial institutions, burgh and private schools, or subscription academies, in almost every district, furnish the means of acquiring the elements of classical education, modern languages, mathematics, &c. The universities have been sufficiently noticed in the body of the work.

Sunday Schools everywhere established by private benevolence, are admirable assistants to the parish schools. In the Highlands much has recently been effected by the schools of the Society for the support of Gaelic Schools, and those under the patronage of the General Assembly.

Religious Establishments.—Mention has so frequently been made of the various orders of monastic institutions which at one time prevailed, that it is necessary to furnish the reader with some account of them. Our limits, however, do not permit us to describe them at any length.

All the churches formerly belonged either to *Regulars* or *Seculars*; the *Regulars* lived, slept and took their food under the same roof. They were either canons, monks or friars; and their houses were called abbacies, priories or convents. The *Seculars* lived separately in their cloisters, or in private houses, near to their churches. They were governed by a dean or provost.

The *Canons-Regular of St. Augustine* were first established at *Score* in the year 1114, at the desire of King Alexander I. They had 28 monasteries in Scotland.

The order of *St. Anthony* had only one monastery, at *Leith*. Their houses were called hospitals, and their governors *Preceptors*.

The *Red Friars*, who are likewise called *Trinity Friars* or *Mathurines*, were established by St. John of Malta, and Felix de Valois.

Their houses were named hospitals or ministries, and their superiors ministers, [*Ministri*.] Their substance or rents were divided into three parts, one of which was reserved for redeeming Christian slaves from amongst the infidels.

The *Praemonstratenses* were so named from their principal monastery, "*Praemonstratum*," in the diocese of *Laon* in *France*. This order is also called *Candidus ordo*, because their garb is entirely white. There were of this order six monasteries in Scotland.

The *Benedictines*, or *Black Monks*.—St. BENEDICT, or BENNET, founder of this order, was the first who brought the monastical life to be esteemed in the west. His followers were sometimes called *Benedictines*, from the proper name of their founder, and sometimes *Black Monks*, from the colour of their habit.

The *Tyronenses*.—These monks had their name from their first abbey, called *Tyronium*, [*Tyron*,] in the diocese of *Chartres*. They likewise followed the rule of St. Bennet, and had six monasteries in Scotland.

The *Cluniacenses*.—The *Cluniacenses* were so called from the abbacy of *Cluny* in *Burgundy*. The monks of this institution had four monasteries in this kingdom.

The *Cisterrians* or *Bernardines*. The *Cisterrians* were a religious order, begun by Robert abbot of *Molesme*, in the diocese of *Langres* in *France*, in the year 1098. They were called *Monachi Albi*, *White Monks*, to distinguish them from the *Benedictines*, whose habit was entirely black; whereas the *Cisterrians* wore a black cowl and scapular, and all their other clothes were white. They were named *Cisterrians* from their chief house and first monastery, *Cistercium* in *Burgundy*, and *Bernardines*, from St. Bernard, who founded above 160 monasteries of this order. They had thirteen monasteries in this country.

Monks of Vallis Cautilum.—The monks of this order of *Valliscaulium*, *Vallis-olerum*, or *Val-des-chaux*, are named from the first priory of that congregation, which was founded by Virard, in the diocese of *Langres*, in *Burgundy*, in 1193. They were a Reform of the *Cisterrians*, and followed the rule of St. Bennet. They were obliged to live an austere and solitary life, none but the prior and procurator being allowed to go out of the cloisters for any reason whatsoever. They were brought to Scotland by William Malvoisin, [*de malo vicino*,] bishop of *St. Andrews*, in the year 1230, and had three monasteries.

The *Carthusians*.—These monks were established by Bruno, a doctor of

Paris, in 1086, in the wild mountains of Grenoble in France. They came into Scotland in the year 1429. They had only one establishment among us, near Perth, called "*Monasterium Vallis Virtutis*," which James I. founded after his captivity in England.

The *Gilbertines*.—The order was established by one Gilbert, who was born in the reign of William the Conqueror. Having received holy orders, he spent all his substance and patrimony on the poor and in actions of piety, and took a particular care of distressed girls, who were ashamed to make known to the world their poverty and condition. The nuns observed a constant silence in the cloister, and were not admitted to their novitiate till they were fifteen years of age, and could not be professed unless they had perfectly by heart the psalms, hymns, and antiphona, that were sung during divine service.

The *Templars*.—There were likewise among us two orders of religious knights, one of which was the *Templars*, or *Red Friars*, established at Jerusalem, in the year 1118. Baldwin II. king of Jerusalem, gave them a dwelling near the temple of that city, from which they were called *Templars*; their office and vow being to defend the temple and city of Jerusalem, to entertain Christian strangers and pilgrims charitably, and guard them safely through the Holy Land. There was one general prior that had the government of this Order in Scotland and in England. They came into Scotland in the reign of King David I.

The *Knights of St. John of Jerusalem*.—The *Johannites*, or *Knights of Jerusalem*, had their first beginning from certain devout merchants of the city of Melphi in the kingdom of Naples, who, trading to the Holy Land, obtained of the Calif of Egypt a permission to build a church and monastery at Jerusalem, for the reception of the pilgrims that came to visit the Holy Land, and paid yearly a tribute upon that account. Afterwards they built a church in honour of the Virgin Mary, and another consecrated to the memory of Mary Magdalene, the one being for men and the other for women, who were received there with great demonstrations of charity. When this city was taken by Godfrey of Bouillon, Gerard of Martiques, a native of Provence in France, built there a larger church, with an hospital for the sick and for pilgrims, in the year 1104, in honour of St. John, where he placed these knights, who took their names from that hospital.

The same cross with that of the *Templars* was likewise ordered to be put upon all houses that were seued out by these knights.*

The *Dominicans*, or *Black Friars*.—The *Mendicants* were distinguished from the monks, in that these last were confined to their cloisters, whereas the others were allowed to preach, and beg their subsistence abroad; and were distinguished from one another by the colour of their habit.

The first of these was the *Dominicans*, or *Black Friars*, called also *Fratres Prædicatorum*, because of their frequent preaching.

The *Franciscans*, or *Grey Friars*.—The second order of the *Mendicants* are the *Franciscans*, so called from their patriarch St. Francis, a merchant of Assise in Italy. They were also called *Minorites* (*Fratres minores*) or *Grey Friars*, from their habit. They were established by that saint in

* The superiority of the greater part of the extensive possessions of the *Knights Templars* and the *Knights of St. John of Jerusalem* in Scotland, is now vested in John B. Gracie, Esq. W.S. who is possessed of much curious information regarding these religious orders, of which we regret that our limits will not permit us to avail ourselves.

the year 1206. Their superiors are called wardens, (*Custodes.*) They came into Scotland in the year 1219, and had eight convents.

The Observantines.—The Observantines had nine convents in this kingdom. These friars possessed nothing, the places on which their houses stood only excepted. They were allowed to go constantly about with wallets or pocks on their shoulders, to beg their subsistence from well-disposed people; from which they were called Mendicants; and from their wearing clothes, Grey-Friars, their habit being a grey gown, with a cowl, and a rope about their middle. They went bare-footed. They had nine convents in Scotland.

The Carmelites, or White Friars.—The third order of the Begging-Friars was the *Carmelites*, who had their beginning and name from Mount Carmel in Syria. St. Lewis, king of France, returning from Asia, brought along with him some of this Order, and bestowed upon them a dwelling-place at the end of Paris, where the Celestines are now established. They were called *White-Friars*, from their outward garments. They came into this kingdom in the reign of Alexander III., and had nine convents.

The Collegiate Churches.—Besides these regulars, we had several Colleges erected for secular canons. They were called *P. positura*, or *Collegiate Churches*, and were governed by a dean or provost, who had all jurisdiction over them.

These churches consisted of prebendaries, (*Prebendarii*,) or canons, (*Canonici*,) where they had their several degrees or stalls, and sat for singing more orderly the canonical hours, and, with their dean, or provost, made up the chapter. They were commonly erected out of several parish churches united for that effect, or out of the chaplainries that were founded under the roof of their churches.

Presbyterian Church.—In 1560 all these establishments, with the whole Roman Catholic hierarchy, were swept away, and various successive acts of the Scottish parliament and the General Assembly, through various vicissitudes, established the present form of Presbyterian Church Government. This form precludes all pre-eminence of order, all ministers being equal in rank and power. Scotland is divided into 917 parishes, each of which has one minister, or in some few instances in towns two. The pastor is assisted in parochial duties by elders selected from among the most religious and discreet of the parishioners—they, with the minister, form the *Kirk-session*, which court has cognizance in matters of ecclesiastical discipline.

From this court there is an appeal to the Presbytery, which is composed of the ministers of an indefinite number of contiguous parishes, and a ruling elder from every kirk-session.

Presbyteries are empowered to grant licence to preach to candidates for the pastoral office, but preachers are not ordained until they obtain a living. Presbyteries also judge their own members, but an appeal lies from their judgments to the Synodal Court in whose bounds they are situated.

Synods are composed of several Presbyteries; they review the proceedings of presbyteries, but their decisions are again reviewed by the *General Assembly*, the highest Ecclesiastical Court, from which there is no appeal. The Assembly meets annually, and is composed of 200 ministers, 89 elders, representing Presbyteries, 67 representing Royal Burghs, and 5 representatives of Universities, in all, 361. It has power to make laws concerning the and government of the church.

There are in Scotland 917 parish churches, and 972 ministers. Each of them is entitled to a house, offices, and a portion of glebe-land, averaging about L.40 a-year, and an income from the tithes of the parish, or, in case of deficiency from that source, made up from the Exchequer to L.150 a-year; some have considerably more, but their stipends, with the glebe and manse, probably average from L.260 to L.300 a-year.

There are 63 Chapels of Ease connected with the Establishment, and 70 Chapels, erected and paid by Government, in remote districts of the Highlands: of the various bodies of Dissenters, by far the greater number adhere to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of Scotland,—though, in most cases, more rigidly enforced: The principal cause of dissent from the church is the practice of lay or Crown patronage, and there are various grounds of difference among themselves.

The other bodies of Independents, Baptists, Episcopalians, Catholics, &c. dissent on various grounds peculiar to each.

The number of congregations, of all denominations respectively, stands thus:—

Parish Churches	-	-	-	-	-	Con. 917
Chapels of Ease	-	-	-	-	-	63
Parliamentary Churches in Highlands and Islands	-	-	-	-	-	40
Chapels in the Highlands, &c. depending upon Royal Bounty	-	-	-	-	-	30
Depending on the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge	-	-	-	-	-	7
United Associate Synod of the Secession Church	-	-	-	-	-	305
Associate Synod of Original Seceders	-	-	-	-	-	32
Original Burgher Associate Synod	-	-	-	-	-	47
Synod of Relief	-	-	-	-	-	92
Reformed Presbyterian Synod	-	-	-	-	-	33
Episcopalians	-	-	-	-	-	74
Independents, or Congregational Union	-	-	-	-	-	82
Roman Catholics	-	-	-	-	-	47
Other Sects uncertain, but probably not exceeding	-	-	-	-	-	80

The incomes of the dissenting clergy are wholly derived from their congregations,—they average probably from L.120 to L.130 a-year, including the yearly value of a house and garden. In many cases, however, the income is considerably larger.

The management of the poor, is vested in the ministers and elders of the parish. The funds for supplying their necessities are derived from collections at the church doors, voluntary contributions and legacies. Where these are inadequate, the deficiency is supplied by an assessment laid on by the heritors and kirk-session. Assistance is in general only given to the aged and feeble, and averages probably 5s. a month to each individual relieved.

The Courts of Law and Justice, with many other national institutions, will be found minutely described in the article EDINBURGH.

Population.—The population has been for upwards of a century at least gradually augmenting. The number estimated by Dr. Webster, in 1755, was 1,265,380; it has now increased to 2,365,807.

On the following page will be found a comparative table of the population of the counties of Scotland in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831; with the rate of increase per cent. in the last thirty years. A detailed alphabetical list of the parishes, with the returns of 1831, will be found in the Appendix.

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND IN

1801, 1811, 1821, AND 1831,

WITH THE RATE OF INCREASE PER CENT.

SHIRES.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.			Increase in 20 years.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	per cent.
Aberdeen	123,082	135,075	155,387	82,852	95,069	177,651	44
Argyle	71,859	85,585	97,316	50,059	51,366	101,425	42
Ayr	84,306	103,954	127,561	69,717	75,398	145,055	72
Banff	35,807	36,664	43,561	22,743	25,861	48,601	37
Berwick	30,621	30,779	33,345	16,239	17,809	31,048	13
Bute	11,791	12,633	13,797	6,465	7,656	14,151	20
Caithness	22,609	24,419	30,238	16,359	18,170	34,529	52
Clackmannan	10,858	12,010	13,263	7,095	7,634	14,729	36
Dumbarton	20,710	24,189	27,317	16,321	16,890	33,211	60
Dumfries	51,597	62,960	70,878	34,929	38,941	73,770	35
Edinburgh	122,954	148,607	191,514	99,911	119,681	219,592	78
Elgin or Moray	26,705	28,108	31,162	15,779	18,452	34,231	24
Fife	93,743	101,272	114,556	60,780	68,059	128,839	27
Forfar	99,127	107,264	113,430	65,093	74,513	139,606	40
Haddington	29,986	31,161	35,127	17,397	18,718	36,145	20
Inverness	74,292	78,336	90,157	44,510	50,287	94,797	28
Kincardine	26,346	27,139	29,118	15,016	16,115	31,431	20
Kinross	6,725	7,215	7,762	4,519	4,553	9,072	35
Kirkcubright	29,211	31,684	38,903	18,069	21,621	40,590	39
Lanark	146,699	191,752	241,387	150,229	166,590	316,819	116
Linlithgow	17,844	19,451	22,685	10,995	12,296	23,291	31
Nairn	8,257	8,251	9,006	4,507	5,047	9,354	13
Orkney and Shetland	46,821	46,133	53,124	26,594	31,645	58,239	25
Peebles	8,735	9,935	10,046	5,342	5,236	10,578	20
Perth	126,366	135,093	139,050	68,565	74,329	142,894	12
Renfrew	78,056	92,596	12,175	61,151	72,289	133,443	71
Ross and Cromarty	55,343	68,853	68,828	34,927	39,893	74,820	35
Roxburgh	33,682	37,230	40,892	20,761	22,962	43,663	30
Selkirk	5,070	5,889	6,637	3,394	3,439	6,833	36
Stirling	50,825	58,174	65,376	35,283	37,338	72,621	42
Sutherland	23,117	23,629	23,840	12,090	13,428	25,518	10
Wigton	22,918	26,891	33,240	17,078	19,180	36,258	58
Totals	1,599,068	1,805,688	2,093,466	1,115,132	1,250,675	2,365,807	47

The average rate of increase at each of the above periods was, in 1811, 14; 1821, 16; and 1831, 13 per cent.



GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND.

ABBEY ST. BATHAN'S, a parish in the north of Berwickshire, stretching into the Lammermoor hills, from six to seven miles in length, and from south to north about three miles. Most of it is of a mountainous heathy character; but around the church-town there is a beautiful little valley, through which the river Whittader winds its course, and which contains a neat little seat of the Earl of Wemyss, called *the Retreat*. The only objects of general interest in the parish, are the few remains of the religious structure which gave its name to the district. This was a nunnery dedicated to St. Bathan, which was founded by one of the countesses of March, in the twelfth century. The inmates were of the order of Bernardines, called Cisterians, from the name of the chief monastery at Cisterium in France. The precincts of this sacred institution are now arable land.—Population in 1821, only 150.

ABBEY, (The) a name often used in old Scottish history, and still common in vulgar parlance, for the palace of Holyrood, which was built within the precincts of such a religious structure.

ABBEY, (The) a village in the parish of Logie, Clackmannanshire, on the south bank of the Forth, nearly a mile north-east of Stirling, taking its name from its proximity to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth.

ABBEY, (The) a village two miles east of Haddington, so called from a monastic establishment which formerly existed in its neighbourhood.

ABBOTRULE, formerly a distinct parish in Roxburghshire, now divided between the parishes of Hobbkirk and Southdean.

ABBOTSFORD, the seat of Sir Walter

Scott, Bart. in the county of Roxburgh, standing on a slip of level ground at the foot of an overhanging bank on the south, or more properly speaking, the east bank of the Tweed, which here makes a bend towards the north. It is a house of very extraordinary proportions, making an approach to the irregular manor-houses of England. It is surrounded by some tracts of flourishing plantations, and overlooks a beautiful haugh on the opposite bank of the river. The house and its woods have been entirely the creation of the present illustrious proprietor; and the name is altogether new, as the previous title of the place, when covered by a small and mean farm-stead, was Cartley Hole. The external walls of Abbotsford, and those of the adjoining garden, have been enriched with many antique carved stones, procured from various old churches, castles, and mansion-houses in the course of their demolition or decay. The interior consists mostly of very small and comfortable apartments, which are likewise enriched with innumerable curiosities. The painting of these apartments, particularly of the library and vestibule, is in such exceedingly fine taste as to be worthy of notice; it was, we understand, the work of an ingenious artist, Mr. D. R. Hay of Edinburgh. Abbotsford is thirty-four and a half miles south from Edinburgh, and fifty-nine north from Carlisle, being situated on the cross road between Selkirk and Melrose, and only about two miles from the village of Galashiels.

ABBOT'S HALL, a parish in the county of Fife, to the west of the parish of Kirkcaldy, and like it, stretching along the coast of the Firth of Forth. It derives its name, as has been said, from an abbot of Dunfermline hav-

ing once resided on the spot. In extent it is only about two miles each way. It is one of three parishes on the coast of Fife through which the town of Kirkcaldy stretches its endless length. The village is populous, and the inhabitants are mostly tradesmen. Manufactures of different kinds have been successfully carried on here for many years. The land has been much improved by Mr. Ferguson of Ruth, who is the sole proprietor.—Population in 1821, 3267.

ABB'S HEAD, or ST. ABB'S HEAD, a foreland jutting out into the German ocean, in the parish of Coldingham, and county of Berwick, about sixteen miles N.W. of Berwick, and the same distance S.E. of Dunbar, lat. 55° 56' N. long. 1° 56' W. It consists of two tall hills, which are divided from the rest of the promontory by a cut so deep, as to have caused the common people to say, that the Picts had attempted and nearly accomplished an entire separation from the main land. On the western hill there is an observatory, useful in the preventive service; and on the eastern there are shown the remains of a monastery and church, which were, it is understood, dedicated to Ebba, a pious abbess, and sister of one of the kings of Northumberland, from whom the name of Abb is derived; but as there are a number of conflicting traditions existing on this point, and hardly any documentary evidence, little can be written on it satisfactorily. Of the ruin, hardly any part is now discernible above the sod; and were it not for the somewhat more luxuriant vegetation which indicates the burial-ground, the eye might fail to perceive that any thing of the kind had ever been there. When this monastery existed, its situation, on the brink of a precipice, at least three hundred feet above the level of the sea, must have been extremely romantic. On the other hand, its appearance from the sea could not be less so. There is an old rhyme regarding the building of this and other two churches of the same district of country, which, childish as it is, may bring music to some ears.

St. Abb, St. Helen, and St. Fey.

They a' built kirks which to be nearest to the sea:

St. Abb's upon the nabs,

St. Helen's on the lee;

St. Ann's upon Dunbar sands,

Stands nearest to the sea.

The idea of three female saints competing for the distinction of which should build a church to the sea, is curious enough; but it

has probably arisen in the public mind from the extraordinary circumstance of three churches on that tract of coast all being built in so strange a situation. St. Helen's lies between Cockburnspath and St. Abb's Head, and still shows a good deal of building above ground.

ADDIE, a parish in the county of Fife, lying among the Ochil hills, and scattered into three separate parts. It lies between Abernethy and Monimail, on the south of the river Tay. The parish is bare of wood, has no rivers, but is well watered by lochs, the chief of which is the lake of Ländores, about a mile in length, and of irregular breadth. This piece of water is well stored with fish, and, being surrounded by some romantic scenery, it is a beautiful object in the view of the country. There exist a number of decayed mansion-houses in the parish. The highest hills are Clutchart-crag and Norman's Law, on the tops of which traces of fortifications are still visible.—Population in 1821, 834.

ABERBROTHWICK. See **ABROATH.**

ABERCORN, a parish situated on the south bank of the Forth, in the county of Linlithgow, bounded on the west by the parish of Linlithgow, and the east by Dalmeny. The country here is rich, arable, and well wooded. The Marquis of Abercorn takes his title from an estate in the parish. The house and estate of Binns, the property of the family of the Dalryells, whose ancestor, Sir Thomas Dalryell, was commander of the forces in Scotland, and distinguished for his fidelity to Charles I. are also in this parish. The monastery of Abercorn was one of the most ancient in Scotland, and is noticed by Bede. The remains of Roman forts exist along the coast from Cramond for the defence of the south shore against the incursions of Caledonians from the opposite side. The castle of Abercorn, now utterly destroyed, was originally a Roman station. It was latterly a seat of the family of Douglas, and was dismantled in 1455. A battle took place in the parish of Abercorn, between the forces of James III. and the insurgent chiefs, previous to his last fatal encounter with them at Sauchie, where he was slain. The parish is now distinguished by the princely mansion and pleasure-grounds of Hopetoun House, the seat of the Earls of Hopetoun. It occupies a pleasant situation on the brow of an eminence fronting the Forth, three miles from Queensferry and twelve from Edinburgh. Some

ABERDEENSHIRE.

very fine woods surround it. When George IV. visited Scotland he paid a visit to this splendid residence, where he was hospitably entertained, and from whence he was conducted to the place of his embarkation.—Population in 1821, 1044.

ABERDALGY, a parish in the county of Perth, (now united with that of Duplin) washed on the south by the Earn, which here affords excellent fishing. The parish abounds in freestone. Much of the land is under plantations. Duplin castle, a seat of the Earl of Kinross, is in the united parish. The greater part of this splendid edifice, which contained a most extensive collection of books of all ages, and a good gallery of paintings, was burnt down, September 1827. It has since been rebuilt in a style of great magnificence.—Population in 1821, 490.

ABERARGIE, a village in the parish of Abernethy, Perthshire, a mile west of Abernethy.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a large and important county in the north-east part of Scotland, having the Moray Firth to the north, the German Ocean to the east, the shires of Banff and Inverness on the west, and those of Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine on the south. Towards the sea, the country is level and fertile; but a great part of the county lies amidst the wildernesses of the central Highlands. Its extreme length inland is 85 miles; and its breadth, at the broadest, 40 miles. It is estimated that it comprises 1950 square miles. Popularly, it is divided into four chief districts, to wit, Marr, Formartin, Garioch, and Buchan. If we divide the county into two parts, by a line from the mouth of the Don along its course to the mountains on the north-eastern boundary, the more inland and smaller half may be taken as comprehending Marr. This district is again divided into three smaller portions. The most inland part, where the county becomes narrow, is designated *Brae-Mar*; *Mar-Proper*, or *Mid-Mar*, is the middle division; and *Cro-Mar*, or *Lower Mar*, is that portion next the sea, in which stands the city of Aberdeen. Marr altogether is the most barren part of the county. Its upper parts are wild, rugged, and mountainous, and in the lower a savage bleakness often prevails in spite of the great exertions made by the inhabitants to reclaim the land from its desert character. That part of the county east of the Don, or the larger half, comprehends the other divisions.

The division called Formartin extends along the coast from the Don to the Ythan, and is bounded on the coast by a ridge of low hills near Old Meldrum, which separates it from Garioch. In this district there are no hills, but many rising knolls. Near the Don, it is of the same stony and barren nature as Marr, and is much intersected with mossy bogs; but on approaching the Ythan it becomes more uniform, and consists of an excellent clayey soil, everywhere capable of a high degree of improvement. Garioch is a continuation inland of Formartin, and chiefly consists of one extensive vale, bounded on every side by a range of hills of moderate height, beginning near Old Meldrum, and extending westward twenty miles. This vale is in general from eight to ten miles in breadth, and is interspersed with little knolls, some of which have a beautiful and picturesque appearance. The vale is, in general, good arable land, of a sharp loamy soil; and being sheltered by the surrounding hills, it has a warm and comfortable appearance. At the head of Garioch is the inferior district of the vale or strath of the bogie, called Strathbogie, equally beautiful, cultivated, and wooded. The last great division is that of Buchan, which is the peninsular part of Aberdeenshire, and consists of all that part of the county east of the Ythan. A small part of it belongs to Banffshire. It is in general level; the only rising ground of any note being the hill of Mormond; but on the whole is bleak and comfortless. It abounds in extensive wastes, destitute of trees or living inclosures, and is only cultivated in some places, though supposed to be of a fertile nature, and susceptible of great improvement. Recently it has been considerably altered for the better. Anciently this extensive domain was the property of the Earls of Buchan, on whose attainder in 1320, King Robert Bruce partitioned the land among his adherents. Subsequently the title was revived in the Erskine family, but without a restoration of the lands, and the present Earl has very little property in that quarter. The sea-coast of the county is very bold and rocky. The general appearance of this part of Scotland, though with many pleasing exceptions, is rather bleak and uninviting, on account of the deficiency of wood round the hamlets, the imperfect culture of the fields, and the too frequent marshy appearance of the low grounds. Here, however, as every where else in Scotland, improvements in agri-

culture are progressing, a circumstance not only productive of wealth and comfort to the community, but of a superior climate. The chief rivers of Aberdeenshire are, the Dee, the Don, the Ythan, the Ugie, and the Deveron; but, though comparatively large, they are too rapid to admit of navigation to any great extent. Their great value depends on the immense quantity and fineness of their salmon. The sea-coast also abounds in fish of great variety and richness, and the river and sea-fishing together, form a great source of wealth to the inhabitants. Aberdeenshire is also famous for the abundance and excellence of its stone, adapted for house and bridge-building. There are several quarries of granite, from whence are exported to London and elsewhere not less than 12,000 tons annually. Of limestone there is also abundance; but from the general absence of coal it is next to useless, except in a few places. In the minerals of a peculiar nature, it is not deficient; but such are of no importance in the aggregate. In the recesses of the country, there is abundance of natural pines of stupendous height, fit for masts of the largest size; yet, from the scantiness and rapidity of the rivers, and the badness of the roads, they remain in a great measure useless. The country possesses a few excellent mineral waters, the principal one at Peterhead. The manufacture of linens, woollens, and stockings, occupies a large share of attention. The shire comprises three royal burghs, Aberdeen, Kintore, and Inverury, with some other towns, such as Peterhead, Frazerburgh, Huntly, Turriff, and Old Meldrum. It contains eighty-five parishes. By the latest county roll Aberdeenshire has a hundred and ninety freeholders, who send a member to parliament. A very great proportion of the landholders reside permanently or occasionally on their estates, and countenance by their presence many beneficial improvements. The rearing of plantations and fences, the introduction of better breeds of cattle, and better modes of agriculture, have for some time engaged their attention, to the infinite improvement of the district. In these objects the county has been, and soon will be more particularly, assisted by the patronage of the Highland Society, and other associations of a similar kind. Small farms are gradually giving way, much to the bettering of the condition of the peasantry. The people of this district of country are

generally persevering in their industry, and open to improvement. On the sea-coast they have a distinct difference of physiognomical appearance from other inhabitants of Scotland, and attest by this, as well as by their peculiar dialect, that they are the descendants of those races of men which originally came from the northern regions of Europe, and fixed themselves down in this part of Scotland. In natural quickness and sagacity, the people of Aberdeenshire are scarcely equalled. To say of a man, indeed, that he is *Aberdeenware*, that is from the district of Aberdeenshire, is held in Scotland to be the same thing as to say that he is more acute and ingenious than the rest of his countrymen. In the eyes of such Englishmen as know this country commercially, Aberdeenshire is describable as *Scotland double refined*. Habits of industry prevail here among the lower orders to an amazing extent. Man, woman, and child—every one works in Aberdeenshire. On the sea coast, for instance, while it is the man's duty to work the boat, and catch the fish, it is the woman's to bring the fish ashore, carry them to the market, and afterwards to prepare the bait and lines for the next adventure. And even while carrying their heavy baskets upon their backs these poor women will be found employing their hands in knitting stockings, or some other light species of digital labour. Perhaps this is all referable to the early rise of manufactures in this part of Scotland, or, more particularly, to the employment afforded for the last century and a half to the women of the lower orders by those merchants of Aberdeen who deal in hosiery. A taste for literary and scientific pursuits is at present only in the course of dissemination. Aberdeenshire, as well as the adjacent districts, differs in its religious statistics from counties more to the south. Presbyterian dissenting communions have few of their body in this part of Scotland. From the reign of Charles I. to the present day there has been a strong leaning towards episcopacy; and, what is singular in Scotland, this has been the case not only with the higher orders, but with a great number of the lower classes. In this quarter therefore religious dissent assumes the character of a large and respectable episcopal communion. In the diocese of Aberdeen, which extends only a little beyond the county, there are upwards of twenty episcopal chapels, under a bishop resident at Aberdeen. Within

these ~~for~~ years the Roman Catholics of Aberdeen have been increasing in consequence. At Blair's, on Dee side, a few miles above Aberdeen, there is an important eleemosynary institution for the education of young persons in this faith; and it is remarked that the greater proportion of Scottish Roman Catholic priests are natives of the district.

The chief seats of nobility and gentry in Aberdeenshire are *Ellon Castle*, Hon. W. Gordon; *Huntly Lodge*, Duke of Gordon; *Slains Castle*, Earl of Errol; *Kaith Hall*, Earl of Kintore; *Aboyne Castle*, Earl of Aboyne; *Mar Lodge*, Earl of Fife; *Philorth House*, Lord Saltoun; *Castle Forbes*, Lord Forbes; *Monymusk*, Grant, Bart.; *Fintray House*, Forbes, Bart.; *Eyrie Castle*, General Gordon; *Pitfour*, Ferguson; *Craig*, Gordon; *Cluny*, Gordon; *Strichen*, Fraser; *Cuirness*, Gordon; *Mormond*; *Invercauld*; *Logie Elphinstone*; *Leith Hall*; *Freefield*; *Abergeldie*; *Skene House*; *Straloch*; *Halton*; *Clova*; *Gordon Lodge*; *Castle Fraser*; *Craigston*; *Newton*; *Rattray*; *Adun*; *Seton*; *Drum*; *Pittodrie*; *Meldrum*; *Parkhill*; *Pitcaple*; *Kemnay*; *Foveran House*, &c.

Table of Heights in Aberdeenshire.

	Feet above the sea.		Feet above the sea.
Fondland	800	Firmouth	2500
Mormond	810	Lochnagar	3800
Benochie	1420	Ben Aven	3920
Correen	1500	Benaburd	3940
Fare	1793	Macdui	4300
Nouth	1830	Braeriach	4304
Buck	2377		

Population of Aberdeenshire in 1821, males 72,383; females 83,004; total 155,387.

ABERDEEN, the capital of the above county, to which it gives its name, and a city which is considered the third in point of importance in Scotland, lies on a slightly elevated ground on the north bank of the river Dee, near its efflux into the sea, and about a mile and a half from the mouth of the Don. It is situated in lat. 57° 9' 0" north, and long. 2° 8' 20" west; 127 miles nearly north from Edinburgh, and 115½ south-east by east of Inverness. The name is understood to be derived from a Gaelic compound, signifying a town situated on a space of ground between two rivers. Anciently the name was *Aberdon* or *Aberdoen*, and the natives are still known by the

title of *Aberdonians*. The town was known to the Romans in the seventh and last campaign of Agricola, about the year 84. The earliest notice of its local situation is in the geographical work of Claudius Ptolemy, where it is distinguished by the name of *Devana*. This is corroborated by Richard of Cirencester. The lower parts were built first, and the houses subsequently spread along the rising ground of the Broadgate and Gallowgate. If we are to believe Hector Boece, not the best authority, although he long enjoyed an ecclesiastical dignity in Aberdeen, the town was honoured with something like burghal privileges, by King Gregory, who reigned in the ninth century. But if the town was really honoured with the countenance of this monarch, it is certain that the favours he bestowed on it could be nothing approaching in character to such immunities, for even in England there was no such thing known till after the Conquest. It was not till the reign of William the Lion, and probably about the year 1179, that Aberdeen became a royal burgh. As this was the first Scottish monarch that granted burghal privileges, Aberdeen must be understood as one of the most ancient institutions of the kind in the country. Alexander II. built a palace in Aberdeen, in which he occasionally resided; which shows that the place was of some importance in the early part of the succeeding century. This sovereign gave the town a variety of privileges, and among the rest the right of holding fairs every Sunday. Our surprise at such a circumstance is lessened by the remembrance, that in the reign of William the Lion, a convocation of clergy, held at Perth, ordained that the Sabbath should commence on Saturday at noon. Alexander III. also resided here, and gave the burgh additional privileges. In 1244, Aberdeen was one of eight towns in Scotland which were burnt by accidental fires within the period of twelve months. From this disaster it soon recovered. At this period and in later times the town was guarded by gates at the opening of the streets and alleys, and by a castle, the inhabitants were remarkable for their bravery. In the wars following the death of Alexander III., the castle was seized and occupied by the troops of Edward of England. Wallace attempted its reduction, but failed, and some time afterwards, on his unhappy execution, one of his quarters was exhibited here. The citizens as-

assisted Bruce in 1308, and having aided in vanquishing the English betwixt Old Meldrum and Inverury, they returned and put the garrison to the sword. For these and other services Robert Bruce gave some valuable privileges to the town, and donations of land and a right of fishing. A charter which he gave them in 1319 is the basis of the present privileges. In Edward's expedition to the north, a band of his forces landed at Dunnotar, and being opposed by the Aberdonians, a battle ensued in which the latter were defeated, and their town sacked and burnt. Likewise in the former case of conflagration, the town soon recovered this calamity, and grew in importance. At this era it carried on a considerable trade with England, Holland, Flanders, and Brabant. Its export was chiefly dried fish and salmon packed in barrels. It traded also in corn and bacon. It is a curious fact, that in 1299, Edward I. partly virtualled the army with which he intended to subdue Sir William Wallace, with fish imported into England from Aberdeen. Fifty years before this, Aberdeen was known in Norway as a commercial port. In the fourteenth century the dialect spoken in the town was a singular mixture of Gaelic, Saxon, Danish, British, and French, and it was not till a subsequent epoch that the English language assumed a complete superiority. It is probably from this circumstance that the present disagreeable *patois* prevails, wherein there is a continual substitution of the letter *e* for *o*. The prevalence of French at the time of Edward's invasion is attested by a circumstance connected with the motto of the city arms, which is "Bon Accord." This was given by Robert Bruce in commemoration of a deed performed by the citizens in his cause, the destruction, to wit, of the whole English that garrisoned their town in one night, on which occasion *Bon Accord* was the watchword. At the battle of Harlaw, eighteen miles from the town, in 1411, the citizens are known to have fought so bravely as to turn the fate of the day against Donald of the Isles. The wealth of Aberdeen at this precise period is indicated by its being one of the four burghs, Dundee, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Perth, which became security for the ransom of King James I. to England. From the days of the Bruce to the times of James VI., almost every Scottish king visited or resided for a

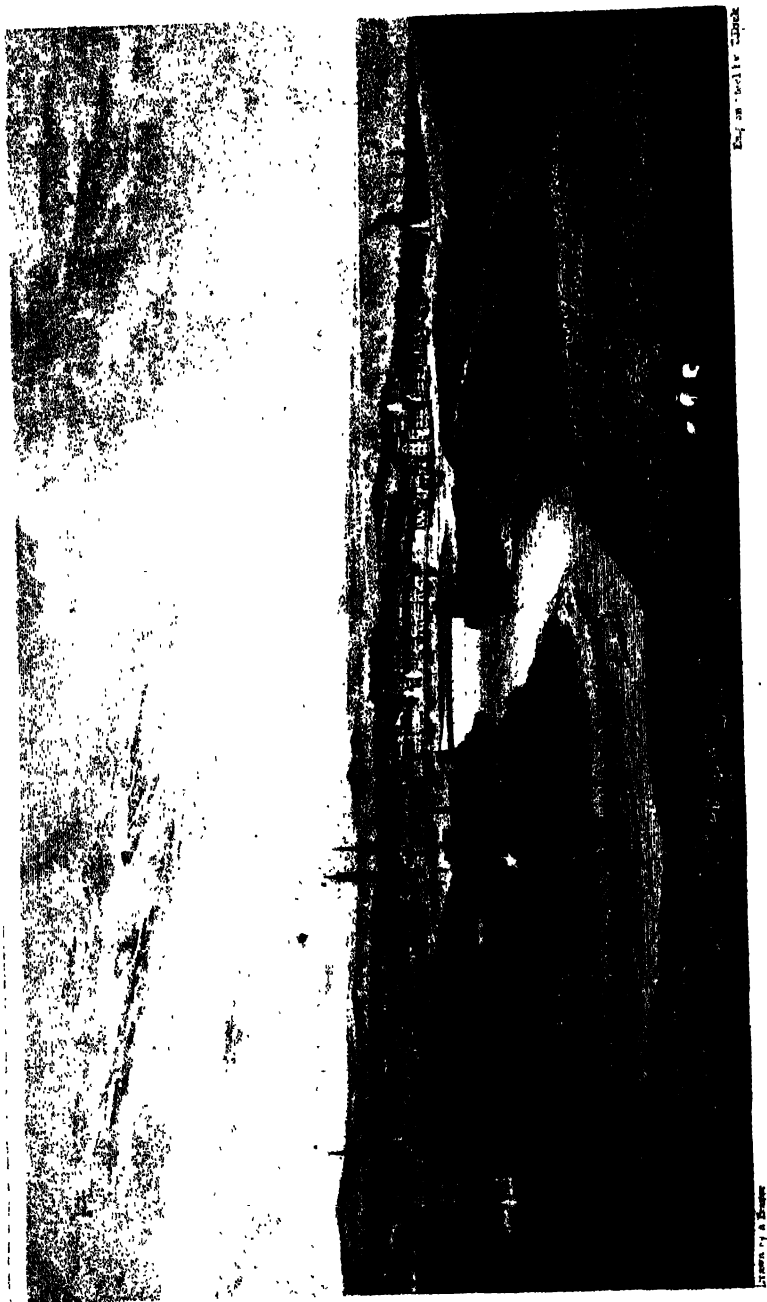
short time in Aberdeen. In 1448 James II. visited it in a ceremonious manner, when he was presented on his entrance into the town with a "propine," consisting of two tuns of Gascony wine, six lights of three stones of wax, and six pounds of sweetmeats. James IV. repeatedly visited it, and on one occasion, his queen, Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., entered it in a grand cavalcade, when she too received a handsome "propine." In the reigns of James I. II. and III., Aberdeen was the seat of a royal mint at which were coined silver groats. James V. also visited Aberdeen. In 1530 the town was spoiled by a great body of Forbesses under Lord Forbes, who had been enraged on account of the magistrates refusing to give him an annual present of a tun of wine, in requital for his preservation of the town. His adherents were repelled with slaughter. In 1547 the town contributed its complement of men to repel the invasion of the English under the Duke of Somerset. The men took with them a piece of cannon called the "great falcone." Nearly all perished at Pinkie. Aberdeen, and the shire of which it is the capital, were slow in receiving the reformed mode of faith, a circumstance to be partly attributed to the kindness of feeling which generally subsisted between the clergy and laity of the town for some time prior to the convulsions of the Reformation. The churchmen of Aberdeen were distinguished in history for their public spirit in carrying through local improvements, and for public virtue in general. Few names in the Scottish annals will match with those of Elphinstone and Dunbar, who were successively bishops of that see. It appears that the clergy were great patrons of amusements, and countenanced them with their presence. In particular, they encouraged that species of dramatic representations so well described in the tale of "the Abbot," by the author of Waverley, under the title of the Abbot of Unreason. They constituted two mock priests, called the Prior and Abbot of Bon Accord, under whose sanction all the diversions went forward. In 1440 they played for the first time the drama of *Halyblude* at the Windmillhill, and then and on all similar occasions the whole inhabitants turned out to witness the spectacle, dressed in their finest garments. The magistrates so far encouraged these plays as to ordain that they should take

place, ^{on} the first Sunday of May and the Tuesday after Easter. On these two great occasions the festivities in the town were carried to a great height. Whether from these causes or otherwise, Aberdeen became a town noted for the convivial character of its citizens, as well as for their taste in dress. It is recorded that at no time did they indulge to such an extent in carousing, as at baptisms. So far was this carried, that at last, in 1623, the magistracy passed a law allowing only "four gossips and four cummers" to meet on baptismal occasions. Two years afterwards, they passed another law prohibiting any one from compelling his guest to drink more than he chose, under the penalty of £40 Scots for every offence. It is highly probable that these habits had been primarily engrafted by the Romish clergy, who not only superintended the people in a clerical capacity, but actually lived among them. Each corporation in the town had its patron saint and its altar in the church, and the officiating priest of each lived with his constituents alternately from day to day. On the outbreking of the reformation, Aberdeen was invaded by bands of wild reformers, whom the magistrates had the address to turn aside from their destructive intentions, so far as to restrain them to the unroofing of some monastic buildings. The magistrates next seized, for the common good of the burgh, all the valuable plate, vestments, and ornaments of the church and chapels. The list of the articles so secured is still preserved, and, among other things, the following appear: The eucharist of silver, weighing 4 lb. 2 oz.; the chalices of our Lady of South Isle, of St. Peter, of St. John, of our Lady of the Bridge of Dee, of St. Duthac, of St. Nicholas, of St. Clement, of the Rood, and of the Hospital; two pairs of censers, four cruets, a little ship, the cross with silver crucifixes, two silver crowns of our Lady, and her Son, tunicles of flowered velvet, caps of gold friezed with red velvet, a red damask frontal of the high altar, a white veil of linen, cushions, eighteen brazen chandeliers, two chandeliers for the great altar, with the sacrament chandelier, the great chandelier with the images and three cants, a laver of brass, &c. Queen Mary visited the town in 1562, in the course of an expedition for quelling disturbances in the north. The execution of Sir John Gordon, who had been made prisoner, excited a great commotion in Aberdeen. He

was put to death in Castle Street, by a maiden or guillotine, part of which is still preserved in the town's armoury. The Queen at this time lodged in the house of the Earl Marischal, on the south side of the street; and it is said that she was forced to the window to behold the execution, by Murray, who had been mainly instrumental in bringing the unfortunate gentleman to the scaffold. On the falling of the axe she covered her face with her handkerchief, to conceal her emotion, and burst away from those who surrounded her. James VI. frequently visited Aberdeen before the year 1600. At the coronation of Charles I. the burgh sent delegates to attend the ceremony at Edinburgh, and the town indulged in loyal festivities on the occasion. During the commotions excited in Scotland by the famous covenant of 1638, Aberdeen kept itself very much aloof from the popular mania. On the commissioners from "the Tables" appearing amongst them to induce an acceptance of the covenant, they declined doing so with a decided firmness, for which they were afterwards thanked by Charles I. As a reward for the loyalty of the burgh, the unfortunate king confirmed and greatly extended its privileges, and even entertained some thoughts of making it the capital of Scotland. We find the Marquis of Montrose, at this period, describing Aberdeen as being a kind of *little London*, from its high commercial character, and the wealth of its citizens. In 1647, a dreadful pestilence broke out in Aberdeen, which was attended with a grievous famine. About 1600 persons died in one year, and it appears, by one of the town accounts, that the burgh was charged for 37,000 turfs to cover their graves. Printing was first established in Aberdeen so late as 1621, under the patronage of Bishop Patrick Forbes, a warm friend of learning, and one of the greatest theologians which Scotland ever produced. The first almanacks ever printed in Scotland were published at Aberdeen, by a printer named John Forbes. He began them in 1677, under the title of a "New Prognosticator, calculated for North Britain." He sold 50,000 copies every year, and the price of each was only a *plack*, or the third part of a penny sterling. His success induced the publication of pirated editions at Edinburgh; but this was put down by the Court of Session, and for many years the town had a complete monopoly in the sale

of almanacks. Till this day, the common penny almanacks, printed at Edinburgh and other places, and hawked through the streets, receive the title of Aberdeen Almanacks, from this early monopoly. From the middle of the 17th century, Aberdeen does not figure in Scottish history; but since that period it has gone on steadily improving its condition, and extending its manufactures and commerce. The first newspaper set on foot north of the Forth was the Aberdeen Journal, established 1748. Its first commencement was in 1746, (the first number containing an account of the battle of Culloden); but it was not regularly published till two years afterwards. The proprietor was Mr. James Chalmers, son of the professor of Divinity in Marischal College. Though only a weekly print, the Aberdeen Journal is understood, from the number of its advertisements, to be the most lucrative newspaper now in Scotland. There is another paper of established character, the Aberdeen Chronicle, which is also published weekly. A third newspaper was begun in 1829, under the title of the Aberdeen Observer. A branch of the Bank of Scotland was established at Aberdeen, about the end of the seventeenth century, immediately after that national institution commenced, but was soon withdrawn from want of success; (the money was returned to Edinburgh on horses' backs.) In 1752, a bank was established in a quiet way, by the citizens of Aberdeen; but it was also soon given up for want of business. A branch of a Glasgow bank was then tried with success; and in 1766, another native establishment was attempted, under the name of the Aberdeen Banking Company. This was successful, as the times were now more propitious. It is now a highly flourishing concern. Another bank was set on foot in 1788, under the title of the Commercial Banking Company, which is also a prosperous concern. It is a curious particular in the history of Aberdeen, that it had a grammar school so very early as 1418, which is unusual antiquity for such an institution in Scotland. What is still more wonderful, a school for teaching music existed in Aberdeen from a period antecedent to 1475, until 1758. Such circumstances say more for the old-established prosperity and intelligence of the town, than many of greater apparent importance. In 1667, a regular post was first established between

Aberdeen and Edinburgh, under the patronage of the magistracy. It went thrice a week, and the postage of a single letter was two shillings, and for a double one four shillings. Government soon after engrossed all the posts. In the age just past, Aberdeen, like almost every other town in Scotland, has made an immense advance in all that can give dignity or opulence to a city. Its ancient tortuous and mean entrances have given way to broad and magnificent streets; public buildings have been reconstructed in a style little inferior to those of Edinburgh; and enormous sums have been expended in improving the harbour by docks, quays, and piers. What add, not a little to the external dignity of the city, is the stone of which both the public and private buildings are composed—a hard species of granite, which, smoothed by the hail, glitters in the sun, and conveys ideas at once of beauty and durability. Much of this stone, which is the exclusive produce of the district, is now exported. In travelling from the south, Aberdeen is approached either by an old stone bridge across the Dee, one mile above the town, or by a new suspension bridge further down the river, opposite the town. The old bridge of Dee was first erected in 1530 by Bishop Dunbar, and rebuilt in its present shape in 1718-22. It was, in 1640, the scene of a bloody skirmish between the northern cavaliers and the southern covenanters, hence called the Battle of the Bridge of Dee. At one period it was provided with a chapel at the north end dedicated to Our Lady, in which travellers might stop and offer up their petitions for a blessing on their journey, or thanks for their safe return. This chapel was ransacked at the Reformation. The new bridge across the Dee is a beautiful structure, suspended by chain work, and gives a road across to the town from the south. It has just been opened, and along with the roads of approach is expected to cost £8000, a sum chiefly made up by subscriptions from the town, the heritors, and the incorporated trades. The bridge is of one arch and supports a carriage way. From these bridges, the entrance to the city is by a grand way, called Union Street, which, though upwards of a mile in length, has been nearly all built since the conclusion of the French revolutionary war. This street is one of the handsomest, and certainly the most regular for its size, in the kingdom. It contains many fine shops, a



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hotel of the first order, and several public buildings. A ravine (with a rivulet at the bottom) which intersects this street, is crossed by a bridge of one arch, 130 feet in span, with the amazingly slight rise of 20 feet; which may, from these circumstances, be considered as decidedly the most surprising architectural curiosity of the kind in the world; the only thing approaching to it being the arch of the Pont-y-Pridd in Wales, which is 140 feet in span, with a rise of 35: in every respect, as we are informed by an intelligent traveller, the bridge which crosses the *Den burn* at Aberdeen is superior to the celebrated Rialto at Venice. The central and most important part of the town, "the place where merchants most do congregate," is Castle Street, a fine oblong square, or place, as the French would call it, so styled from a fort built by Oliver Cromwell in its neighbourhood, which is now the site of a barrack. Castle Street, having at all times been the market-place and *eynosa* of Aberdeen, has an appearance of antique dignity highly pleasing. It is adorned by a market-cross near the western extremity, which cannot be too highly admired, whether as an architectural object or as an antiquarian wonder. It is a hexagonal edifice, with a pillar springing from the centre. In a cornice around the upper part of the building, are twelve compartments for figures cut in relief. Ten of these contain the portraits of Scottish monarchs: the last of the series being James VII. in whose time, (1686,) the building was completed. It will surprise any one who sees this fine object to know, that it was once removed by the magistrates as a nuisance, and only afterwards restored by another set of civic dignitaries, who happened to have a better taste. In the centre of the north side of Castle Street are situated the town-house and court-house, the latter a new structure, built and fitted up within the finest style, being chiefly used by the judicial judges of Scotland in holding here one of their circuit courts. The prison connected with the court-house is the best in Scotland north of Edinburgh. It used to furnish stones to be popularly called the *stones of the prison*, an allegorical phrase applicable to the *House o' Mid-Lothian*, and being the district in which Aberdeen is situated. The town-house is surmounted by a tower, from which springs a conspicuous spire. In this building is the town-armoury, which, among

other curiosities, contains the banner borne by the citizens at Harlaw. King Street, a new one almost as magnificent and spacious as Union Street, and which is rapidly filling up with elegant buildings, leads off from Castle Street to the north. To the south is another street descending towards the harbour. Besides these, a fine old street, which was formerly the next best in Aberdeen to the market-place, and therefore named, *par excellence*, Broad Street, (though the appellation seems now a little mal-a-propos), leads off to the north. Almost all the other streets are of a meaner or mere antique character, and not worthy of particular notice. Lord Byron, previous to his tenth year, resided with his mother in Broad Street; the house is the second to the south of the entry to the Marischal College, and it was the second flat which the youthful poet occupied. The more amiable bard Dr. Beattie, lived a considerable time, and died in a *self-contained* house, behind one of these antique streets. Among modern public structures, the new County Buildings are entitled to the first attention. This is properly one edifice, though from custom honoured with a plural designation. It projects upon Union Street, is built of beautiful granite, and, in shape and size, very much resembles the Royal Institution at Edinburgh. The internal decoration is exceedingly splendid. This building was erected, in 1820, at the expense of the counties of Aberdeen and Banff, and is used for the public assemblies and festive meetings of the nobility and gentry of these two shires. It comprises a spacious ball-room, a tea-room, and other apartments. It cost £11,500. On the same line of street, but not so near the carriageway, is a large modern building, in the castellated style, which is used as a Bridewell; about a mile to the north-west, in the outskirts of the town, is a Lunatic Asylum. In St. Nicholas Street is an elegant building erected by the Commissioners of Police for a cistern, to accommodate the inhabitants of this part of the town with water. Up to the year 1828, Aberdeen constituted only one parish, which bore the name of St. Nicholas, from the ancient town-church of that title. The excessive population at length rendering it necessary to break up this system, the Court of Trinitie sanctioned its partition into six parochial divisions, which are called the East parish, the West parish, the North parish, the South

parish, the Greyfriars' parish, and St. Clement's parish, each of which comprises a certain portion of the town. In consequence of this arrangement two new churches have been built, one in King Street, of passing elegance and surmounted by a spire 154 feet high, the other in Belmont Street, of little inferior appearance, with four ornamented buttresses, the pinnacles of which are 110 feet above the ground. These beautiful structures were from designs by Mr. John Smith, architect, Aberdeen, and are composed of the usual granite. The former, which can hold 1600 persons, may be described as a perfect pattern of all that a presbyterian church, erected in a wealthy town, ought to be. The original church of St. Nicholas, who was the patron saint of the city, was an ancient Gothic structure, and was remodelled into its present condition about the middle of the last century. Within this structure may be yet seen the monument of Sir Henry Davidson, "the proudest of braif Aberdene," who fell leading on his band of stalwart citizens at the battle of Harlaw, in 1411. Besides the places of worship belonging to the establishment, including chapels of ease, one of which is Gaelic, there are three chapels belonging to the United Secession church, one to the Original Seceders, one to the Relief body, three to the Congregational Union; besides several others. There are two chapels belonging to the Episcopal church of Scotland, in one of which officiates the Right Rev. Dr. Skinner, the bishop of the diocese, and a Roman Catholic chapel. There is also a congregation which uses the liturgy and services of the Episcopal church, but is under no bishop. The chapel of Bishop Skinner is a handsome Gothic structure in King Street. The town is the seat of a presbytery and synod. The annual fast days of the kirk in Aberdeen, are the Wednesdays before the first Sundays of April and September. A notice of the universities of Aberdeen may here be appropriately introduced. Of these there have hitherto been two, one designated King's College, and the other Marischal College. King's College is situated in the contiguous parish of Old Machar, and locally belongs to Old Aberdeen; but it is considered more consistent with a proper view of the educational institutions of Aberdeen to bring it here into notice. King's College was the third institution of the kind erected in Scotland. It was set on foot at the instance of Bi-

shop Elphinstone, who incited James V. to apply for a bull from the Pope, to carry into execution; such then being the etiquette in erecting universities. In the year 1411, Pope Alexander VI. issued a bull agreeable to the application, instituting a university, or *studium generale et universitas studii generalis*, for theology, canon and civil laws, medicine, the liberal arts, and every other lawful faculty. The grand moving cause of the erection of this institution, was the earnest desire of King James to introduce civilization into the northern part of his dominions. In his letter to the Pope, he gives a most deplorable account of the barbarous state of the north, stating "that the inhabitants were ignorant of letters, and almost uncivilized; that there were no persons to be found fit to preach the word of God to the people, or to administer the sacraments of the church; and, besides, that the country was so intersected with mountains and arms of the sea, or distant from the universities already erected, (at St. Andrews and Glasgow), and the roads so dangerous, that the youth had not access to the benefit of education in these seminaries. But," adds the king, "the city of Old Aberdeen is situated at a moderate distance from the highland country, and northern islands; enjoys an excellent temperature of air, abundance of provisions, and the convenience of habitation, and of every thing necessary for human life." In allusion to these representations, the bull states, that notwithstanding there were already two universities in Scotland, a third could in no sense be injurious, as "science has this distinguishing quality, that the diffusion of it tends not to diminish, but increase the general mass." Those who accuse the Catholic religion of an inherent conspiracy against the increase of knowledge, would do well to consider this remarkable sentiment, which is in the genuine language of an actual pope. The bull, according to custom, constituted the bishops of the diocese chancellors of the university, and empowered Bishop Elphinstone forthwith to commence a proper edifice for the new college. At first the university was dedicated to St. Mary, whose name it bore, but subsequently it received the title it still possesses. The college buildings, afterwards to be noticed in their proper place, were begun in 1506. The constitution of the University of Paris was the model of that of King's College. It is needless

to recount the different steps taken by the learned chancellor and James to make the new university complete in all its educational arrangements. Both paid particular attention to the obligation of a study of the laws. Bishop Elphinstone himself was considered at the time one of the most erudite scientific lawyers in Europe, and he has left vast compilations which are still preserved in the library of the university. He instituted two professorships in that honourable faculty, and it is understood that he was mainly instrumental, at a period somewhat earlier, in urging the king to pass that remarkable law, which has been for ages considered one of the most curious acts of the Scottish parliament, by which it is "statute and ordained throu all the realme, that all burrowes and freeholders, that are of substance, put their eldest sonnes and aires to the schules, fra they be six or nine yeires of age, and till remaine at the grammar schules quhile they be competantlie founded, and have perite Latine, and thereafter to remaine three years at the schules of arts and jure, swa that they have knowledge and understanding of the lawes: Throu the quibills justice may remaine universally throu all the realme; swa that they that are schiereffs or judges ordinaries under the king's hienesse, may have knowledge to doe justice, that the pair people suld have na neede to seek our soveraine Lordis auditour for ilk small injurie: and what barroun or freeholder of substance that holdes not his sonne at the schules, as said is, havand na lauchfull escoizie [or excuse], bot failziez herein fra knowledge may be gotten thereof, he sall pay to the king the summe of twentie pound." Bishop Elphinstone and James jointly endowed the university in a very liberal manner. The revenues and tithes of various hospitals and parishes were bestowed upon it. The bishop purchased twenty-four acres of land for gardens and sites of houses for the professors, and at his death in 1514, he bequeathed to it £10,000 Scots. What Bishop Elphinstone left unfinished was carried forward by Bishop Gavin Dunbar, who, during the thirteen years he filled the see, expended nearly his whole revenue in pious and charitable uses. From this period the university became the most flourishing college in Scotland. It was dignified by the best professors, and placed under an excellent jurisdiction. Hector Boece, the eminent bio-

grapher and historian, was its first Principal. At the Reformation, many of its functionaries were expelled, and in 1578, it received a new charter of foundation from parliament. But King's College did no good after the Reformation. Up to 1619, it was an object of general spoliation. Its principals sold the ornaments, alienated the revenues, feued off the manse and glebes, and enriched themselves at the expense of the corporation. With the revival, however, of the episcopal system, came good times once more, to the educational institutions. By dint of incredible exertions, Bishop Forbes recovered part of the revenues and other college property, and restored various professorships which had been given up, from the penury of the age or the greed of the principals. He indeed restored the university to its original condition, under the deduction of offices rendered useless by the Reformation. It is strange to find the history of this university confer so much lustre on systems which are now supposed to be attended with so much evil. If any thing could make such systems tolerable, the patriotic and enlightened conduct of Bishops Elphinstone, Dunbar, and Forbes must have done it. About the year 1620, a professorship of divinity was added to the number of functionaries, and the office was afterwards filled by Dr. Forbes, son of the bishop. The institution continued to flourish in its remodelled condition, till the period of confusion consequent on the subscription of the national covenant. Several members were expelled for refusing to sign this new bond of faith, and among these were Dr. Leslie, principal, and Dr. Forbes, both of whom rendered themselves famous by maintaining a controversy with Henderson, and other commissioners, and on whose learning and loyalty Lord Clarendon has bestowed a deserved encomium. The expulsion of Dr. Forbes was attended with circumstances of peculiar hardship. He had purchased a house in Old Aberdeen for himself and his successors in office; and as no clause had been inserted in the deed, reserving the use of it for his lifetime, he was obliged to relinquish his own house in favour of a successor, with whose sentiments he was at variance. The new professors, appointed at the instance of the covenanters, were in their turn ejected by Cromwell, five of whose colonels, Desborough, Fenwick, Mosely, Owen,

and Smith, were sent by Monk, to visit and reform the colleges. These military commissioners expelled the principal and several professors; not for want of learning or diligence, but for want of conformity to the standard of theological opinion then in fashion with the army. In other respects they treated the college not unkindly. They, on the contrary, assisted by subscription the erection of a building for the accommodation of the students. On the restoration of monarchy in 1660, the bishops of Aberdeen resumed all their original authority, as chancellors, and reformed the disorders created during the interregnum. Under the mild and intelligent superintendence of Bishop Scougal, the state of the university seems to have been uncommonly prosperous, and the offices were filled with men well qualified for their stations. In 1716, because of a suspicion that some of the members were disaffected to government, the college was visited by a royal commission, and the principal and three professors were removed. In 1753 the plan of discipline and education was altered, at the instance of the celebrated Dr. Reid. The students were obliged to board in the college, and be subjected to a very rigorous discipline. In a short time this was abandoned, in consequence of the diminution of the number of students, and since that period they may live where they choose. King's College has a great number of bursaries in the gift of the corporation and private individuals. They are of incalculable benefit to young men in the north of Scotland, who, but for their cheering influences, would never have received a classic education. Since the final abolition of episcopacy in 1689, there have been lay chancellors in this as well as in every other Scottish college. These functionaries are usually noblemen, who in no instance interfere to correct abuses or to regulate the modes of education; and the consequence of this deficiency is now apparent in the necessity for a rigorous inquisition into the state of the colleges. Besides a chancellor and rector of this description, King's College has a principal and professor of divinity, civil law, medicine, oriental languages, humanity, Greek, natural philosophy, mathematics, and moral philosophy. It is chiefly known as a preparatory school for young men intended for the church, or inferior legal pursuits. It possesses a large and valuable library, which is enriched by a copy of every book published

in the empire, entered at Stationers' Hall. Marischal College has a joint interest in the library. This latter institution, which more properly belongs to Aberdeen, is of comparatively modern erection. It was founded and endowed in 1593, by George Keith, fifth Earl Marischal, the nobleman who was sent to Denmark by James VI., and there espoused the princess Anne in the name of his majesty. The Earl conveyed to the principals and masters of his new college, the houses, garden, church, &c., which had belonged to the Franciscan or Grey Friars, lying on the east side of the Broadgate of Aberdeen; also the lands, tenements and feu-duties, formerly belonging to the Dominican or Black Friars, and the Carmelites or White Friars of Aberdeen, whose convents were respectively situated in the streets called the 'ool-hill and Green, but demolished about the period of the reformation. The property of the Franciscans being in an entire state, was constituted the college buildings. The original members consisted of a principal, three masters in philosophy and languages, six bursars, a steward and cook, which was a meagre establishment compared with that of King's. The foundation was confirmed by parliament in 1593, and afterwards in 1661. This college, in a like manner, has a number of bursaries, which are generally more valuable than those of King's. Dr. Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, was educated at the Marischal college, in remembrance of which he bequeathed the sum of 20,000 merks, as a fund for the education of four bursars in philosophy, and two in divinity; the patronage of them belongs to the family of Burnet of Leys, of which he was a cadet. Four bursaries in philosophy of L.15 sterling each, and four in divinity of L.25 each, were also endowed in 1723, by the Rev. Gilbert Ramsay, rector of Christ Church, island of Barbadoes, the patronage of which is vested in the family of Ramsay of Balmain. There are upwards of fifty bursaries altogether, ten or twelve of which become vacant every session. The functionaries of this college, are at present, a chancellor, rector, dean of faculty, and principal, with professors of divinity, moral philosophy and logic, natural philosophy, civil and natural history, Greek, mathematics, medicine, oriental languages, chemistry, humanity, and Scots law. There are lecturers to both colleges in anatomy and physiology, surgery,

materia medica, medicine and midwifery. In point of popular respectability, this institution occupies a higher station than King's. The buildings of Marischal College are arranged round a square court, which is accessible by a portico opening from the east side of Broad Street. Upon the top of the west wing there has been elevated an observatory which contains some valuable instruments. In the principal hall, which is adorned with portraits, (some of them by the famous Jamieson,) there is an extensive museum of curiosities, comprising, among other things, an excellent mummy. Considering the extent of the arrangements for educating young men at these universities, they are not well attended. The average number is at present only about 600 annually. The crown is superior of both, having acquired the patronage of Marischal's by the forfeiture of that noble family in 1716. It has been long contemplated to unite the two under one roof. A very satisfactory union was established by Charles I. in 1641, when he granted the revenues of the see of Aberdeen to the united college, which he designated the Caroline University. This junction was confirmed by Cromwell in 1654. Unfortunately the general rescissory act of Charles II., and the act restoring episcopacy, operated to abolish the union, and at the same time to take away the revenue of the see. Since this disjunction different attempts have been made to have the two kindred bodies again united, but without effect. The chief objection raised against the proposal has in general been with regard to the *locus*, or seat of the university, whether it shall be in New or Old Aberdeen. The students of the Marischal College may likewise live where they choose. Red gowns are worn by the students at both places, the same as at Glasgow. Among the most remarkable alumni of this college, may be mentioned, Dr. Arthur Johnstone; Bishop Burnet, already mentioned; Dr. Arbuthnot, the friend of Pope and Swift; Colin Maclaurin; Dr. Campbell; Dr. Beattie; Dr. Gerard; and the late Dr. Reid of Glasgow. At the time when Dr. Johnson visited Aberdeen, he found, as in Edinburgh, a constellation of men in possession of the chair, almost all of whom had distinguished themselves by their publications. Aberdeen is in no way remarkable for having been the birth-place of men distinguished in the annals of their country. The only

two men of notoriety it has produced, are George Jamieson, a portrait-painter of eminence, who flourished at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and James Gregory, professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh, inventor of the reflecting telescope, and the great grandfather of the celebrated Dr. Gregory, professor of medicine. Jamieson went abroad at an early age to study under Rubens, with whom he made great progress. He returned to Scotland in 1620, and was immediately noticed by the court and aristocracy, and his style was admired all over the kingdom. By a published list of his works, it appears that he painted nearly a hundred portraits of the most remarkable personages of the time. He painted a full length portrait of James VI., and two of Charles I. It is said that he won the favour of the latter monarch, who, on one occasion, while he was sitting for his portrait, ordered him to keep on his hat. Owing to this circumstance, or perhaps in imitation of Rubens his master, he is represented, in all the pictures of himself, with his hat on. Many of Jamieson's portraits are still to be found in the collections of Scottish nobility, especially the extensive gallery at Tullymouth. Aberdeen gives the title of Earl to a branch of the noble family of Gordon, which was distinguished for its extreme loyalty to the crown in the seventeenth century. Sir George Gordon of Haddo, the first cadet, was a warm adherent of Charles I., and for holding out his castle of Haddo, in 1644, against the parliament army, was taken prisoner, condemned, and executed at Edinburgh. During his imprisonment, he was confined in a strong upper dungeon in the fabric of St. Giles' Cathedral at Edinburgh, now remodelled, and the particular place of worship connected with his prison was long called *Haddo's Hole*. Sir John, his eldest son, received the baronetage and estates after the restoration. On his death he was succeeded by his brother George, who was by Charles II. in 1682, made a Lord of Session, president of the privy council, afterwards chancellor of Scotland, and created Earl of Aberdeen. The trade and manufactures of Aberdeen next require attention. The first indication of manufactures was about the end of the sixteenth century, when a Fleming was permitted to settle and exercise his occupation of manufacturing of greams, worsted, and

ings, on condition of taking an apprentice of the town to be taught the profession. In the seventeenth century, the manufacturing of woollen goods became very prevalent. The chief articles made for exportation were stockings and mitts, which were knit mostly by women in the town and neighbouring country, and woollen plaiden, of which article alone, in 1651, there were 73,354 ells made and sent abroad. These goods were generally sent to Dantzic, and Cambrere in Holland. This woollen manufacture, from the introduction of machinery, has altered its character, and extended its influence. By a late computation, the manufacture and sale of woollen goods of different kinds, gave a direct support to twenty thousand individuals in the county of Aberdeen. Linen manufactures were introduced by a company in 1749, and very soon became considerable. There are now some very large establishments for the manufacture of sail-cloths, brown linens, Osnaburghs, threads, tapes, &c. Cotton-spinning has also been introduced with good effect. The making of ropes and twine engages likewise a good number of hands. Three paper manufactories belong to persons in and about the town, and there is the same number of iron foundries; besides these there is a variety of manufactories of miscellaneous goods, among which may be noticed the article of quills, which have been long prepared, and exported to a considerable extent, by the very respectable house of Duncan and Son. The tanning of leather is likewise carried on in the town. There are several distilleries, and a considerable number of breweries. An idea of the extensiveness of these concerns may be obtained from the fact, that they employ twenty-six steam engines, the aggregate horse power of which is 515, requiring a daily consumpt of 250 holls of coal. It is calculated that the value of the goods exported from Aberdeen annually, coastwise and to foreign ports, is not less than £1,200,000, while the imports are valued at £600,000. The custom-house duties on imports amount to upwards of £20,000. The harbour revenue for the past year, (1829-30), was £12,347. The port now trades with Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Prussia, Germany, and Holland in the north, and with Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar in the south of Europe, and with America and the West Indies. There are six ship-building yards, from which

some very fine vessels are launched yearly. The number of vessels of different kinds belonging to the port is 217, having a united burden of 30,395 tons. The port has now a regular communication with London, Edinburgh, and Inverness, by means of steam yachts, a species of conveyance which has done more to lay open the north-east shore of Scotland to improvements from the south, than any institution, however great. The Duke of Wellington steamer, belonging to Aberdeen, is esteemed the finest sailing vessel of the kind that belongs to the seas around Britain. Aberdeen has long been famous for its conveyance to London by means of the vessels called Smacks, which at one time were so cheap, that it was possible to travel from Edinburgh to Aberdeen, and thence to London, at less expense than if a stage had been made directly from Leith. About a dozen coaches leave Aberdeen daily for Edinburgh, Inverness, and other places, besides the regular mail coaches. The fishing trade of Aberdeen is very extensive, and consists of the three branches of whale fishing, white fishing, and salmon fishing. About a dozen of vessels are employed in that first mentioned. Great quantities of white fish are caught on the coast, and brought to the market daily. Salmon fishing is the most lucrative to the proprietors, and is of long standing. The average number of barrels of salmon caught in the Dee is from 1430 to 1450, and in the Don 800 to 1050. In 1754, which was a good year, the Dee produced 1890½ barrels of 4 cwt. each, and the Don 1667 barrels. The annual rent of the Dee fishings from the bridge downwards, is computed at about £8000, and that of the Don from the cruives downwards, £2700. The fishing season lasts from December to September. The salmon are packed in ice in a very ingenious manner, and exported to London and other places. A good deal of popular celebrity attaches to Aberdeen on account of its half-dried haddocks, which are used at breakfasts and suppers, and have a peculiarly fine flavour. They are occasionally exported by the coaches to Edinburgh, but it is remarked that they are apt to lose their flavour by the way. The port of Aberdeen is particularly well situated for commerce with the north of Europe. Originally the harbour was merely a shallow creek formed by the efflux of the Dee, but improve-

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ments made upon it in the 16th, 17th, 18th, and the present century have made it quite accessible and safe. On the north side of the entrance a magnificent solid stone pier projects into the sea, to the distance of 1206 feet; and to protect the harbour from swells, a remarkably fine breakwater has been laid down, extending about 800 feet from the land on the opposite side, and which lies partly across the entrance. The cost of the pier and other improvements was upwards of L.140,000. On the south side of the interior of the harbour, there is an excellent quay upwards of 900 feet in length. Betwixt the harbour and the town stands the fishing and sea-port village of Fittie or *Fhat-dee*, which is a suburb under the jurisdiction of the city magistracy, and is connected with the city by an ascending street. The improvements which have been instituted in and about the harbour in 1830, and which are not yet finished, are very extensive. A wet dock is now forming of one thousand yards in length, which will be completed in 1831, and have one of the finest quays in Scotland. A canal was finished in 1808, connecting the harbour with a point on the river Don, at Inverury, a distance of 18½ miles. It has an ascent of 168 feet, which is surmounted by 17 locks. The total expense of this undertaking was about L.44,000. Hitherto it has returned no adequate profit to the shareholders, but has been of infinite benefit to the country through which it passes. A very sensible improvement has indeed been effected on the face of the country through its means. The burghal constitution of Aberdeen has undergone various alterations since its first establishment. The original magistracy consisted of an alderman, four bailies, and a common council chosen by the inhabitants. In after-times this arrangement gave way before the gradual and perfect introduction of a self-electing system, and latterly the bench of burghal magistrates was precisely of the same wretched kind, which continues to disgrace the greater part of Scottish towns. Owing to the evil management of a number of expensive undertakings, the corporation of the town became bankrupt in 1815, at which time, but not till then, the magistrates declared, that there was a necessity for immediate reform in the constitution. Till the year 1826, the city revenues were gathered and dispensed by a trustee, for behoof of creditors. They are now increasing very fast; for one article,

the shore dues of 1829 exceeded those of 1828 by L.7000. The credit of the burgh may now be considered as good as that of any other in the kingdom. In 1830, its revenues produced a surplus of no less than L.2600, being a greater sum than the entire revenue thirty years before. Aberdeen joins with Arbroath, Brechin, Bervie, and Montrose, in sending a member to parliament; which is manifestly too narrow a representation, when its population and high commercial character are considered. The town magistracy consists of a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, and treasurer, with a council of seven deacons of the incorporated trades, and the old system of election still continues. The town is well lighted and cleaned, by a city police, similar to that of Edinburgh, which is conducted in a satisfactory manner by commissioners. Gas light was introduced some years ago, and after being applied to all the streets and most of the shops, is now about to be used for the illumination of the city clocks during the night. Recently the town has been greatly benefited by the introduction of water in a greater profusion than formerly, from the Dee, whereby service pipes have been led into the different dwellings. Recently three branches of the Post Office have been established in different quarters, in and about the town, for the convenience of the inhabitants. Aberdeen is distinguished for the excellence and variety of its public institutions of a useful, a pious, and humane tendency. The trades have an hospital for decayed members. A poor-house is supported by its own funds, contributions from the town and kirk-sessions, and voluntary donations. *Lady Drum's Hospital is a charity founded by a gentlewoman of the district, for unmarried women. Gordon's Hospital founded 1733, by an eminent miser, is governed by a chartered company, has a good revenue, and supports and educates about seventy boys.* The Aberdeen Infirmary is a large building at the west end of the town. It was established in 1742, and is maintained by subscriptions, collections, and donations. It relieves about 900 patients annually. The Lunatic Asylum, already alluded to, was built by subscription, and has been of great benefit to the district. There is also a private lunatic asylum, a public dispensary, and a vaccine

* The increased revenue and recent donations have enabled the directors to complete the original plan of the building, which will be a handsome structure, and afford accommodation for about 100 patients.

institution. The Bridewell of Aberdeen was erected at an expense of £10,000, and the barracks are spacious and elegant, and competent to accommodate 600 men. The grammar school of Aberdeen is a neat modern building, situated on the school hill. As already mentioned, the city has possessed an institution under this title since 1418, an era only eight years posterior to the foundation of St. Andrews' University, and upwards of a century earlier than the establishment of any seminary of its own kind in Scotland, that of Edinburgh not excepted. Besides this institution, which enjoys a high and merited reputation, there is one more modern, styled the Academy, and there are other public and private schools of all kinds, and some good charity schools. There is a variety of institutions for the relief of the indigent, and the sick. Of religious societies, for aiding the diffusion of the bible and works of piety, as well as for sending missionaries abroad, including branches, there are at least twenty-five. Of friendly societies and mason lodges, there are about twelve. There are several respectable literary societies, and some good reading and news rooms. Of public associations there are the Honourable, or County Club, for the purpose of promoting social intercourse and aiding the distressed; the Golf Club; the United Meeting of the counties of Aberdeen, Forfar, Banff, and Kincardine; agricultural associations; the Northern United Service Club, &c. From the extent of county business of a legal nature, there is a considerable number of writers practising before the local courts. These professional gentlemen are known by the title of *Advocates*, which is not enjoyed by attorneys in any other town. They have been possessed of this title about two hundred and sixty years; and it is unknown how they acquired it. They were incorporated by royal charter in 1774. The corporation has a good library. From what has been said relative to Aberdeen, it will be comprehended that the town is in a very prosperous condition. So great and so varied, indeed, are the improvements now going forward, that it would be with some difficulty they could be sufficiently made known in the present compendious work. Besides these alterations in progress, there are others contemplated, which will be both highly useful and ornamental to the city. One of the chief ornamental erections yet to be raised is a very splendid façade or screen to

the church-yard of St. Nicholas, in the line of Union Street. In the centre will be an elegant gateway and pediment with a row of pillars on each side, extending altogether 150 feet. It is to be wholly built of granite. In the middle of the walk of the church-yard, opposite the gateway, is to be erected, of fine red granite, an obelisk fifty-two feet in height, to the memory of the late John Forbes, Esq. of New. The designs are by Mr. John Smith, architect, and are highly creditable to his talents and taste. The improvements made on the town of Aberdeen are not greater and more surprising than the very great change which has been made for the better on the country around. From being a bleak waste fifty years ago, the soil is now productive, and the surface put under the finest state of cultivation, either for yielding farm produce or garden tuffs. Within these few years the value of lands in the vicinity of Aberdeen has risen very considerably. Being the capital of an extensive district in the north of Scotland, and on that account the centre of attraction to a large population of landed gentry, the society to be met with in Aberdeen is of a refined and superior description, and only second to what is found in the metropolis. Balls, musical assemblies, masquerades, and races, the significant tokens of an opulent and polished people, are of frequent occurrence. The town has a very neat and commodious small theatre in Marischal Street, (erected at an expense of upwards of £3000,) in which dramatic representations are regularly performed, and in which London stars sometimes show themselves. In political sentiment the Aberdonians have been ever famed for a warm-hearted loyalty, even while such a feeling was not the most profitable or safe. In modern times their allegiance has been transferred with undimmed lustre, from the house of Stuart to the family of Brunswick, with this creditable reservation, that they will by no means be silent under any encroachment on their privileges, or be dead to necessary alterations on their political institutions. Few towns in Scotland have made a firmer stand for the reform of abuses in their parliamentary and municipal connexions than Aberdeen, and none can be more worthy of reaping the first fruits of a general and local renovation.* In 1821

* It is a circumstance not altogether to be overlooked in summing up the elegancies of this city, that its local history has been published in a style of splendour un-

the population of Aberdeen with its suburbs amounted to 46,484 persons. Including a population of 18,812 in the parish of Old Machar, (comprehending the city of Old Aberdeen) the total amount of inhabitants was 44,796.

ABERDEEN, (OLD) a small town in Aberdeenshire, lying at the short distance of a mile to the north of the above city of Aberdeen, and situated on an eminence on the south bank of the river Don. The parish of which it is the capital is called *Old Machar*, having been originally a Deanery of St. Machar, but erected, at the reformation, into a separate parish. It lies in the peninsula betwixt the Dee and the Don, where they join the ocean. Its length may be seven or eight miles, and its greatest breadth four. The parish rises in a gentle slope from the sea, and is beautifully diversified by rising grounds. The windings of the Dee and the Don, the manufactories and the woods on the banks of the latter, interspersed with a number of gentlemen's seats and villas, together with the various prospects of the sea, give a pleasant variety to the general appearance of this parish. Great improvements in agriculture, at an enormous expense, have been instituted. The town of Old Aberdeen, in the present day, is a poor, dull, and miserable place, subsisting chiefly by its college, and a few trifling manufactures. It was formerly, however, the seat of the bishop of Aberdeen. The cathedral seat was removed thither, in 1137, from *Mach* in Banffshire; and at the same period Old Aberdeen was created a burgh of barony; its charter was renewed and confirmed by George I, by which a power of electing magistrates was conferred on the burgesses. The magistrates are now, a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, and council, with the deacons of six incorporated trades. The principal curiosity in the neighbourhood is the old bridge over the river Don, a spacious Gothic arch, stretching from the rock on one side to the rock on the other, and the only building of the kind in Scotland, if not in Britain. This curious structure, which is pointed at top, exactly like a Gothic window, is generally supposed to have been built by Bishop Cheyne, in the reign

of Robert Bruce, but is more credibly stated by Mr. Kennedy, in his *Annals of Aberdeen*, have been erected by Robert Bruce himself. In old writings it is called the bridge of *Polgoun*, which may be an ancient spelling of its modern title of *Balgownie*. Formerly, as in the case of the bridge of Dee, a chapel was attached to it, which was endowed with a small fund for its support. The bridge is of uncommonly stout architecture, sixty-seven feet in span, and thirty-four and a half feet above the river. Under the title of the Brig o' Balgownie, which rises from the vicinage of a little village so called, it is celebrated by Lord Byron, who gives the following popular stanza regarding it:

Brig o' Balgownie, though wight be your wa;
Wi' a wyle's ae son, and a meare's ae foal,
Down ye shall fa'.

This prediction is now set in a great measure at nought, by the formation of a new cut of road, and the erection of a new bridge, to the east; by which travellers from Aberdeen to the northward are diverted from the "auld brig;" though, we understand, it is still to be kept up as a curiosity. This new bridge consists of five arches, all built of fine Aberdeen granite, and is a remarkably fine and commodious structure. It has been raised chiefly by the assistance of a fund established in the reign of James VI. by Sir Alexander Hay, one of the principal clerks of the Court of Session, for the support of the old bridge, and which, from the small sum of L.2, 5s. 8d., had latterly amounted, by means of judicious and honest management, to L.200,000. Such a singular instance of what may be accomplished by the careful custody of small endowments, is well worthy of attention. There is a Traders' Hospital in Old Aberdeen, for the support of twelve poor men, founded by Bishop Dunbar in 1532. Old Aberdeen is honoured in the possession of the very magnificent stately fabric of King's College, noticed in the foregoing article, and the remains of the cathedral of the diocese. The college buildings occupy an agreeable site, apart from the town, and consist of a large quadrangular suite of erections, with a court in the centre. The buildings were raised at different times, and possess an antique striking appearance. So far as we recollect, they are the only instance of a secular building of date prior to the Reformation, still in use in Scotland. Besides every accom-

exampled in Scotland: to Mr. Kennedy's *Annals of Aberdeen*, one of the most lucid and accurate topographical narratives with which we are acquainted, we have to acknowledge great obligations in the composition of the above article.

ABERDOUR.

modation for classes, there is a chapel at the south-west corner with a lofty square tower, terminated at the top with an imperial crown. This ancient chapel is fitted up within in the finest old taste, and is really an object worthy of inspection. Contiguous to the college is a handsome range of houses for the residence of the professors. King's College, has been recently very much repaired, and rendered next to new in appearance, by a facing of green stone in the front. The cathedral, which was founded in 1357 by Bishop Alexander Kinninmonth, and took eighty years in building, is still pretty entire—owing, probably, to the comparative exemption of this province from the fury of the reformers. The nave, probably all that ever was built, is now used as the parish church. It possesses a noble western window, over which rise two sharp-pointed steeples, while above the choir of the building there is a very massive and dignified tower. Within, the decorations are still wonderfully entire. The ceiling is composed of oak, cut into forty-eight compartments, each displaying, in strong colours, which were recently renewed, the armorial bearings of some eminent person, whose name is given below in the Latin language, and in the old Gothic character. The coats are arranged in three columns, the first containing kings, the second ecclesiastical dignitaries, and the third noble laymen. The whole has an effect no less beautiful than interesting, though the original cost is said to have been only L.8 Scots. This old cathedral contains some very fine monuments. Near the door is that of Dr. Patrick Scougal, the father of Henry Scougal, a clergyman of the episcopal period of the Scottish church, who wrote the excellent treatise, called “the Life of God in the Soul of Man,” the first religious work, not of a controversial nature, published in Scotland. On another is the strange inscription, “They say—what say they? let thaim say!” probably the self-dictated epitaph of some eccentric wag of the fourteenth century. Around the church is the public burying-ground of the parish.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 18,912.

ABERDOUR, a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending about six miles along the coast of the Moray Firth, and taking its name from the streamlet which falls into the sea in its bounds. The shore is here bold, and is so generally precipitous, that there are only three places where

bouts can land, and the rocks have been excavated by the sea into innumerable caves, one of which is ninety feet long by twenty-two feet broad. On a promontory stand the ruins of Dundargue castle, which was beleagued by Andrew Murray, regent of Scotland, 1536, when it was unsuccessfully held out by Henry de Beaumont, the English Earl of Buchan, during the captivity of King David Bruce. There are two mill-stone quarries in the parish. It has a fishing village of a few hundred inhabitants.—Population in 1821, 1495.

ABERDOUR, a parish in the county of Fife, overlooking a fine bend of the Firth of Forth, and bounded on the east by Kinghorn and Burntisland. The word *Aberdour* is from the Gaelic, and signifies the mouth of the water *Dour*, a small rivulet which is here emptied into the Forth. Formerly the grounds here were bleak, and the writer in the Statistical Account of Scotland speaks despondingly of the soil and climate. Now, the appearance of the ground, which consists of irregular slopes, stretching up from the water, is totally changed, and the scenery may vie in beauty and richness with any on the sea-coast. The lands are well wooded with thriving plantations, most of which have been begun by Mr. Stuart of Duncarn. The laurel shrubberies, around this gentleman's house of *Uphide*, are so extensive as to be quite a local wonder. The village of *Aberdour*, lying a few hundred yards from the coast, is now a pleasant summer resort of the citizens of Edinburgh and their families, there being good bathing-ground here, and the exposure being sunny and warm. The chief cause, however, of its popularity as a retreat for bathers, is the ready access which is obtained to it by steam-vessels and other means of conveyance from the opposite shore. The parish formerly belonged to the monastery of *Inchcolm*;—see *INCHOLM*. Close to the village stands the old castle of *Aberdour*, the property of the Earl of Morton, which was burnt down by accident, upwards of a century ago. *The Carle* or *Gudeman of Aberdour* is a popular title of this nobleman, and as such is to be found in the ancient dredging songs of the fishermen of the Firth of Forth,—see *Laurie and Synnington's Collection of Songs*, 1792.—Population in 1821, 1489.

ABERFELDIE, a village in the county of Perth and parish of Dull, situated on the banks of the Tay, about six miles and a half

ABERLADY.

north-east from Dundee, and sixteen and a half from Dundee. Aberfeldie is best known as the centre of one of the most beautiful scenes on the Forth, and for its proximity to the romantic falls of Moness. It stands on the great Highland road, seventy-four miles from Edinburgh.

ABERFOYLE, a parish and the name of a celebrated pass or long valley between the Highlands and Lowlands in the lower part of Perthshire: in length eleven miles, and in breadth five. The duke of Montrose is nearly sole proprietor, and the land is chiefly pastoral. It is bounded on the north by Callander, on the east by Port of Monteith, on the south by Kippin and Buchanan, and on the western extremity by Buchanan. This is esteemed among the most lovely and picturesque valleys in Scotland. The great attraction of the district is the continued series of lakes and water-courses along its bottom. As far as the village or clachan of Aberfoyle, which is the scene of some fictitious adventures in the novel of Rob Roy, the pass is not very interesting; but some wild and pleasing scenes are also found in the neighbourhood of the Duchray, a river falling into the Forth or Avon-dhu, (the Black river) as it is here called, from its dark colour. At the head of the valley lies Loch Ard, a bright and placid basin, imbedded in surrounding woods, over which rises the graceful form of Benlomond. The best view of it is obtained from a wooded promontory, jutting out into the water, and scarcely leaving room to the road which passes onwards to the westward, and which was possibly meant as the scene of the skirmish described in Rob Roy, in which Helen Macgregor makes her first appearance. The character of Loch Chon, including its miniature associate Loch Dhu, is utterly distinct from that of Loch Ard, and though small it is a very picturesque lake—rocky and wild, with bold and steep boundaries. On the banks of the lakes the soil is early and fertile. The hills afford excellent sheep pasture; and many of them are covered with oak of great value. The rocks are chiefly composed of micaceous granite, and, besides limestone and coarse marble, there is some good slate. The country here abounds in rare plants suited for the researches of the botanist.—Population in 1821, 730.

ABERLADY, a parish in the county of Haddington, lying on the south coast of the

mouth of the Firth of Forth, bounded on south by Glamis and Haddington, and the east by Haddington and Haddington. The beach is here so eligible as a place for the disembarkation of an invading host, that at the time when Britain was threatened with an invasion by France during the last war, serious fears were entertained in all the southern districts of Scotland, that the Romans should have thought proper to select it as one of his chief points of attack. In the parish there are four baronies—Aberlady, Gosford, Ballantrae and Lifford. When David I. erected the bishopric of Dunkeld, he bestowed upon it the chief land of the parish, over which the bishops obtained a monopoly, and till within these few years, on that account, the parish of Aberlady was considered within the commissariat of Dunkeld. Gavin Douglas, the well known bishop of Dunkeld, who died 1522, granted Aberlady with the estate of Kilspindie, on which was a fortress, now erased, to his only brother Archibald Douglas. James VI. erected the land into a temporal barony. The village of Aberlady is of considerable size, and is a clean but dull-looking place. It lies at the head of a long, flat sandy beach, several miles in breadth, and about a mile west of Gullane links. The beautiful enclosed grounds of the Earl of Wemyss stretch for about two miles west from Aberlady, along the shore of the Forth. Within them stand the old and new house of Gosford, seats of that nobleman. The modern edifice is a large structure facing the sea, and can be seen from great distances along the shores of the Firth of Forth. It is most unfortunately built of wet sea stones, which no art can ever dry, and is therefore totally uninhabitable. The second flat consists of a suite of three large rooms, in which there is a most valuable collection of rare paintings, mostly by Italian and Flemish artists. They are exposed in a very liberal manner to visitors. In the old baronial mansion, a little to the south, there are also some good pictures. A little stream called the Peffer runs into the sea from this parish, about a quarter of a mile below the village of Aberlady, but there is no harbourage for shipping. The soil is sandy, light, and early.—Population in 1821, 1033.

ABERLEMNO, a parish in Forfarshire, lying on the banks of the south Esk, where it is joined by the rivulet called the Lempo, and

about twelve miles from the sea coast. It is six miles long, and five broad, and is of a triangular shape, bounded on the north by Carreston and Tannadice, on the north-west by Oathlaw, and on the east by Brechin. The land is undulating and fertile, but is occasionally subjected to inundation by the south Esk. There are two antique obelisks in the parish, erected to commemorate the town's part of the *Danes*, which occurred near this place. They are about nine feet in height, and are covered with hieroglyphics, chiefly consisting of the figures of birds and beasts, with double circles connected by straight lines, but conveying no meaning to the present generation. One is situated in the old road from Brechin to Forfar, and the other stands in the parish churchyard.—Population in 1821, 1040.

ABERLOUR, a parish in the county of Banff, on the south bank of the Spey, and at the mouth of a small burn called the Lour, about twelve miles in length, from east to west, and from two to five in breadth. The soil is fertile. The hill of Belrinnes, elevated 2747 feet above the level of the sea, stands in the centre of the parish. Besides the Spey, the parish is watered by the Fiddich and many small streamlets, all of which yield good trout and eel fishing. The village of Aberlour is the seat of a pishtery.—Population in 1821, 1050.

ABERNETHY, a parish lying partly in the county of Fife and partly in Perthshire. It is bounded by the river Earn on the north, on the east by Newburgh and Abdie, on the south by Auchtermuchty and Strathmiglo, and extends about six miles in length and breadth. The village of Abernethy is situated near the confluence of the Earn with the Tay, about seven miles from Perth. This place is connected with the early history of Scotland. Its name is derived from *Obair Nechtan*, signifying in Gaelic, the work of Nethan or Nectan, who was a Pictish king, A. C. 456, and constituted this town the capital of his dominions. He founded a church dedicated to St. Bridget. The town subsequently was created an archiepiscopal see, but, on the Picts being subjugated by Kenneth II. king of Scots, he removed the episcopate to St. Andrews, 840. After this the cathedral became a collegiate church, and an university for the education of youth, in the possession of the Culdees, that class of Christians who were in the island prior to

the assumption of universal power by the Bishop of Rome. The glory of Abernethy is altogether gone. The whole of its ecclesiastical structures, once so eminent, are now utterly obliterated, and a single round tower of about seventy-five feet in height, and forty-eight in circumference, built of solid hewn stone, only remains as an evidence of the Pictish reign. It stands in an angle of the churchyard, and serves the purpose of a steeple for a clock and bell to the adjacent plain modern church. On the side of the tower, has been attached during the times of religious severity, an iron collar and chain ready for the pillorying of persons convicted by the kirk-session of infractions of church rules. Abernethy is a burgh of barony, and occupies a pleasant site on the south verge of the beautiful flat vale of Athearn, where it is bounded by the range of hills from Fife. The road betwixt Newburgh and the Bridge of Earn. It consists mostly of thatched houses, and is more irregular and dirty than any other inland town in this part of Scotland. It is supported chiefly by weaving linen goods.—Population in 1821, 1701.

ABERNETHY and KINCHARDINE are two parishes united under the first of these names, in the counties of Moray and Inverness. Abernethy here signifies on the mouth of the Nethy. The word Kinchardine imports the head of friends. The parish is about fifteen miles in length, nearly twelve in breadth, and is about thirty miles from the sea at Inverness. It is bounded on the north by Duthil and Inverallan, on the east by Kirkmichael, and is separated on the south from Braemar, by the hill called Cairnmore. Part of the parish lies low on the banks of the Spey, which here seems smooth and deep, and is dangerous in cases of high floods. There are a few lochs in the parish, the principal of which is Loch Aven, from whence the river of that name issues, containing plenty of trout, though of a poor dry quality. In the valley of Glenmore there are two lochs, one of which is called the Green loch, full of small fat green trouts. The parish is now remarkably full of wood, the property of Sir J. Grant and the Duke of Gordon, and great quantities have been cut down and floated down the Spey to Garmouth. This wood is considered the oldest and the best in Scotland. The hills here possess inexhaustible stores of

limestone and granite. For a description of Cairnquinn, see **CAIRNGORM**. The village of Abernethy is the seat of a prebiterian, and population in 1821, 1868.

ABERNYTE, a parish in the county of Perth, of an irregular shape, three miles long, and two broad; bounded on the north and east by Long Forgan, south by Inchtarra, and west by Kinnaird. The parish village lies in a valley, and the adjacent tracts are of a light dry soil; on the tops of the hills the ground is rocky and wild. There is a remarkable ravine in the parish leading to the Carse of Gowrie, terminated at the head by a fall of water ten feet in height. On the edge of the ravine King Edgar built a castle, which gives the name King's Seat to the place. It has long since been levelled with the ground, and a farm house is built on its site. From this height an extensive view may be had southward as far as the Firth of Forth. Population in 1821, 260. Abernyte would seem to have formerly been a convivial sort of place—witness the popular rhyme.

Grace and peace cast by Collice,
And by the dogs o' Dron;
But the cup and saup o' Abernyte
Mak mony a merry man.

ABERTARFF, a parish now united to that of Boleaskine, in Inverness-shire. See **BOLEASKINE**.

ABHER, a river in the parish of Loggie Easter, in the counties of Ross and Cromarty.

ABINGTON, a village in Leamshire, in the parish of Crawfordjohn.

ABOYNE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, composed of the joint parishes of Aboyne and Glentanar. The church is thirty miles south-west of Aberdeen, and nearly the same distance north-west from Brechin. The parish lies on both sides of the river Dee, and it is bounded on the south-west by the parish of Locklee and the tracts of Angus. The low grounds are under cultivation, and the upper parts of the parish are covered by the woods of Lord Aboyne. The forest of Glentanar is extensive, and yields some excellent large oak timber. The parish is celebrated for its goat whey, which is used by persons afflicted by consumptions,—see **CHARLESTOWN**. There are some high hills in the parish which can be seen from a great distance. The parish is watered by the Feuch, the Tanar, and the Allachy, which, when heavy rains have fallen

from the hills, come down impetuously, and sometimes cause great damage. The earldom of Aboyne was created by Charles II. 1666, and bestowed on a member of the noble house of Gordon, to wit, Charles, third son of George, Marquis of Huntly, in recompense for his services, and loyalty during the civil war and usurpation. Population in 1821, 1034.

ACHAIST LOCH, a little and very beautiful loch which connects Loch Vennacher with Loch Katrine, and receives the waters of that loch.

ACHAIST LOCH, a lake in the county of Perth and parish of Contin, about a mile in length, and in some places very deep. Notwithstanding this loch is supplied with a continual pulsation of water, it has no visible outlet, but, as imagined, correctly we believe, to have a subterranean channel communicating with the river Rossy, from which it lies somewhat less than a mile. It has an artificial island made for safety, with the ruins of a house and garden upon it, the access to which is by a draw-bridge.

ACHAISTAL CASTLE, a ruin in the county of Caithness, and parish of Lathoron. There is a curious tradition mentioned, illustrative of its demolition. It was built and possessed by John Beg, third son of one of the Earls of Sutherland, and a courageous man. In the time in which he lived the country was infested by roving bands of freebooters, and a party having once come to Achastal Castle, insisted that the founder and possessor should pay a certain sum in the name of black mail or tribute, otherwise they would plunder his house and carry away his cattle. John Beg seemed very passive on receiving the order, and entertained them very sumptuously, until he got them all intoxicated, and fast asleep, by strong ale mixed with the juice of nightshade, when he ordered them to be conveyed to the upper apartments of his castle. He then removed his family and furniture, and put them on board a vessel at the water-mouth of Berrydale; and having collected a great quantity of straw and brushwood into the lower part of his house, he set it on fire, which, in a short time, destroyed the robbers, and consumed all the castle excepting a part of the walls. After this exploit, John Beg returned with his family to Sutherland.

ACHANCROSS CASTLE, a ruin situated on a strong natural position in the pa-

fish of Kirkpatrick Juxta, county of Dumfriesshire.

ACHIRAKIN, (Loch) an inlet of the sea, on the west coast of Ross-shire.

ACHUAR, one of the smallest of the islands of the Hebrides, lying south from Malay.

ACHERGILL TOWER, a strong keep or castle, once the residence of the Earls of Marischal, built near the sea, in the parish of Wick, and county of Caithness.

AI, a river in the county of Argyll, rising in a marsh at the west extremity of the parish of Glasgow. In its course through the uplands it is joined by several rivulets, and becomes a great body of water by the time it emerges upon the low grounds. In its windings and curves it exhibits a beautiful object through the whole strath, but it is occasionally very destructive by overflowing its banks in rainy seasons. It discharges itself at Crinan, on the west coast of Argyleshire, and it abounds with sea and moor trouts, salmon, flounder and eel.

AI, a small river in the county of Dumfriesshire, which rises at the foot of the Queensberry hill, runs south for some miles to Kirkmahoe, then bending in its course eastward, joins the Kimmel at Eby, which falls into the Annan.

ÆBUDÆ, or ÆMODÆ. See **HRÆBUDÆ.**

AFFULA, a small island of the Hebrides, at the mouth of Lochbroom.

AFTON, a small river in Ayrshire, a tributary stream of the Nith, into which it falls near New Cumnock. It gives a name to a barony, and is celebrated in a song by Burns.

AIGASHI, a small island formed by the dividing of the river Beaulieu in Inverness-shire, of an oval figure, and about a mile and a-half in circumference. It is principally formed of hard whinstone, rising in a sloping manner about a hundred feet above the level of the water, and is beautifully covered with natural oak, birch, alder, and hazel. The view of the sloping sides of islet, with the surrounding rocks, and a fall of water, near the east end thereof, is remarkably fine and picturesque. An extensive wood saw-mill is erected on the island.

AILSA, or AILSA CRAIG, an insulated rock in the Firth of Clyde, opposite to the centre of the bending coast of Ayrshire,

from which it is distant seven miles, two miles in circumference, and rising sheer out of the water to the height of a thousand feet. This rock causes Staffa, and other similar rocky islets, to sink into insignificance beside it. To compare great things with small, it resembles a boy's top inverted, or a heaped measure of grain, the upper part rising into an obtuse cone. For about four hundred feet from the base it is cherty and precipitous, and on the western side from south to north it is columnar and magnificent in structure. It is only at some parts there is any shore on which a landing can be effected, and the summit can only be reached with great difficulty. At the base north of the highest cliff, in a recess between two promontories, there is a cave twelve feet in width, thirty in height, and about fifty in depth, exhibiting a dark gloomy entrance, which considerably enhances the effect of the general picture. It can only be scaled on the side next the Ayrshire coast. The conical top is covered with a most luxuriant crop of heath, grass, and other plants, which feed an enormous number of goats and rabbits. The growth and extent of these vegetables, we are told by Macculloch, a recent intelligent traveller, excite the astonishment of the naturalist. In one place the nettles form an impenetrable forest six feet in height, and all the other plants also grow to a gigantic size. The two chief flowers, says he, are the *Lycnis dioica* and the *Silene amara*; and the profusion and intermixture of their crimson and white blossoms, with their extraordinary size, and the solid continuous patches in which they grow, render one stage of the ascent like a brilliant garden. Two sparkling and beautiful springs are found at a considerable height, not far indeed beneath the summit; one of them forming a small marshy plain covered with plants of the *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, of the most gigantic dimensions, the leaves being as large as tea-saucers. It is impossible to account for such a profusion otherwise than by attributing it to the quantity of dung deposited by the fowls. On a long terrace or shoulder of the rock, at the height of two hundred feet from the base, stands a deserted square tower or castellated house, still very perfect as a ruin. The three stories of which it consists, contain each but one apartment, vaulted at the top, and in the lowest there is still an oven. Pennant alludes to the ruins of a chapel on Ailsa,

but of these there is now no appearance, and by whom this castle was built or inhabited, no one can ascertain, but it was probably an eremitical cell dependent on the adjacent monastic institution at Lamlash in Arran. There are however a number of conjectures regarding it. All around the precipitous sides Ailsa is constantly covered with vast numbers of anan geese, plovers, and snipe, which flutter about and produce an incessant deafening noise. It is named from the Earl of Cassilis at L.30 per acre, which is paid by the feathers of the geese and the rabbit skins. Naturalists and Botanists would find a visit to Ailsa of value in increasing their knowledge of the vegetable world.

AIRD POINT, the most northerly extremity of Skye.

AIRD, (The) a district in Inverness-shire.

AIRD, (The) a peninsula, joined by the isthmus of Stornoway to the island of Lewis on its east side.

AIRDRIE, a town in Lanarkshire, in the parish of New Monkland, on the great, or middle road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, at the distance of thirty-two miles from the former, and ten and three-fourths from the latter. It occupies a rising ground with its principal slope to the west. The rise of Airdrie has been very rapid, and it is one of the most flourishing inland towns in Scotland. About a century ago it consisted of little more than a solitary farm-house, and is now numbers about 6000 inhabitants; thus coming into importance more like an American city than any thing equally witnessed in this country. It consists of one long street, through which the public road passes, with several branching and side streets and bye lanes. It is built on a regular plan, and has many excellent houses, among which is a capacious good inn. The town owes its origin to the proximity of various iron works and collieries. The Monkland canal touches it, and receives the produce of the pits and iron-mines by means of rail-ways. The Calder iron-works alone employ a great number of the inhabitants. The weaving of cotton goods for the Glasgow manufacturers also engages the attention of a considerable portion of the people. The distillation of spirits is likewise a staple trade in Airdrie. The increase of the town led to its erection into an independent burgh of barony in the year 1821, and it is now governed by a regular

bench of magistrates, consisting of a provost, three bailies, and twelve councillors, with a treasurer and town-clerk. The streets have also been improved, by being lighted with gas. Several fairs are held annually, and there is a market for grain every Thursday. Besides the traffic carried on by means of the canal, which communicates with that of the Forth and Clyde, there is an incessant intercourse with Glasgow and Edinburgh by coaches and other vehicles. A branch of the National Bank has been sometime settled. Besides a chapel of ease, there are three meeting-houses of Presbyterian dissenters, and a baptist chapel. The parish church stands about a mile and a half to the north of the town. There are several useful educational institutions in Airdrie, and the population is generally of an intelligent and industrious character. In the neighbourhood are many ~~some~~ modern villas, and at a short distance to the west is Airdrie House, standing within some fine pleasure grounds.

AIRD'S MOSS, a large dismal morass, extending several furlongs in every direction, between Cumnock, Mauchline, and Muirkirk, in Ayrshire, and interesting as being the scene of a skirmish between a party of covenanters and a detachment of dragoons, 1686, in which Richard Cameron, the preacher, from whom the sect of Cameronians take their title, and some other men were slain. On the spot where this skirmish took place, about a quarter of a mile from the public road, between Cumnock and Muirkirk, lies a large flat stone, inscribed to the memory of the unfortunate victims of persecution, and bearing many pious sentences besides. It was erected by some adherents of the sect in the early part of the last century, and was of course, one of those desert monuments on which the genius of *Old Mortality* was so long exercised. The people call it *Cameron's Stone*, and pilgrimages are occasionally made to the spot.

AIRD LINN, a deep fall of water in the Shinnel, a small stream in Dumfriesshire.

AIRLY, a parish in Forfarshire, in length between five and six miles, and from three to four in breadth, bounded on the west by Alyth, situated in the vale of Strathmore, and partly among the Grampian mountains. The greater part of the parish is cultivated and of a rich appearance. On a promontory at the confluence of the Isla and Melgum stands the Castle of Airly, the residence of the Earls of Air.

ly. It is an elegant modern mansion, and stands on the site of the ancient castle of the family, which was destroyed in 1640 by the Marquis of Argyll: the "Bonnie House of Airlie," of Scottish song. It was a strong and secure fortress, elevated 100 feet at its base from the rivers. The serpentine windings of the streams, the trees and shrubs growing from the brows of the steep rocks, and lining the sides of the deep glens, with other natural beauties, render this spot one of the most picturesque and romantic in the country. The ruin of the castle of Balrie in Strathmore still stands, which, along with the neighbouring estate, was the property of the last Mount Fenton, whose eldest daughter married into the family of Strathmore. The earldom of Airlie was created by Charles I. 1639, and bestowed on James, eighth Lord Ogilvy, who was descended from the house of Angus, and left a family which was distinguished for its adherence to the cause of royalty. The title was attained, 1746, in the person of David, Earl of Airlie, who joined the insurrection under Prince Charles, and escaped to France after the battle of Culloden; but restored, or rather re-acknowledged, 1826, in the person of David Ogilvy, son of Walter Ogilvy of Airlie.—Population in 1821, 981.

AIRTH, a parish in Stirlingshire, about six miles in length, and fully more than two in breadth, lying on the south banks of the Forth, bounded on the west by St. Ninians, and on the south by Bothkenner and Larbert. In its exposure to the Forth it possesses much beauty. The hills of Airth (which signifies *high*) and Dunmore rise out of the parish, both of which are beautiful and well wooded. On the Dunmore property great improvements have been made, and in particular a large tract of valuable land has been cleared of moss or peat, which formerly covered up the fertile soil. In the parish there are three ancient towers, one at Airth, another at Dunmore, and a third at Powfouls. That at Airth is of a very early date, and is called Wallace's tower. According to Blind Harry, that hero came privily into the tower, slew the captain and 100 men, and relieved his uncle, who was a prisoner in it. The tower is still in tolerable preservation. There are two excellent ferries here across the Forth, (which is from half a mile to a mile broad,) at which there are boats for the transport of cattle, carriages, &c. to Alloa and

other places on the Forth. The village of Airth, situated on the Forth, nearly opposite to Kennet Pans, eight miles east from Stirling, and five north-east from Falkirk, is decayed, but it possesses a handsome new church, which, when seen from the Forth, half hid amidst the surrounding trees, presents a scene of much rural beauty. A few small vessels belong to the port, and salmon fishing is carried on with success.—Population in 1821, 1900.

AIRTHIE, a scattered village, lying on the flat ground, about a mile north-west of Stirling, and an equal distance from the Bridge of Allan. Within these few years it has become celebrated for a spring of very strong mineral water, which is resorted to by persons having complaints in the stomach and bowels. The water-drinkers reside either at Stirling or Bridge of Allan, there being no accommodation nearer.

AITHSTIN, a parish in the mainland of Shetland, to which the parish of Sandsting has been united. It lies near the centre of the island, is hilly, and only calculated for pasture land. It is about nine miles long and six broad.—Population in 1821, 1894.

ALBANY, ALBAIN, or ALBYN, an ancient name for Scotland, and which is still used by the Highlanders as the designation of their peculiar district. *Bread-albane*, a district of Perthshire, is supposed to be so designated from its being the highest part of Albyn, or Scotland; and the long strath in which the Caledonian Canal has been formed, is called by the natives *Glen Mhor nan Albyn*, the Great Glen of Scotland. Some old authors inform us that Albion was the first name by which the whole island was known, being so called from the white appearance of the cliffs near Dover; and it does not seem improbable that some such word as this was really in use, as the name of the country, among the aboriginal Celts, and by them carried into the north, as they latterly became confined to that district. It is certain that the word Scotland was transferred from Ireland to this country, by the wandering tribe of Scots, who emigrated from the one country to the other in the sixth century, and latterly became the lords of the soil; a process exactly the same as that by which the Angles or Saxons fixed their name upon England. Albany, though a word applicable to no distinct place, has been long used as a ducal title in the royal family. Robert, a

younger son of Robert II. was the first who bore it. It became extinct in Murdoch Duke of Albany, his son, who was beheaded by his cousin James I. James II. revived the title in favour of his second son Alexander, who was destined to lose so much of his inheritance to the government of his brother James III. It became again extinct in the son of that prince, who was governor of Scotland in the minority of James V. Since the union of the crowns, it has always been borne by the king's second son, along with the title of York. The unfortunate Prince Charles Stuart, for a long time during the latter part of his life, used the title of Count d'Albany as an *incognito*.

ALDCLUID, or **ALDCLUEH**, an ancient title of the castle of Dumbarton, the capital of the British kingdom of Strath Clyde, and supposed to be the Balclutha of Ossian.

ALDIE, a baronial residence and estate in the parish of Fossaway and county of Perth, the property of Lady Keith. Before the abolition of the heritable jurisdiction, a man was hanged here for the slight offence of stealing a *caup fu corn*, and when brought to the gallows, is said to have uttered a malediction upon the family, to the effect that the estate of Aldie should never be inherited by a male heir for nineteen generations; which has already so far taken effect, the present proprietrix being the daughter of an heiress, who was the granddaughter and successor of another heiress, and being herself the mother of daughters only.

ALIE, a stream in Roxburghshire, flowing from Alemoor Loch, in Selkirkshire, and holding in an easterly direction, falls into the Tiviot, a little below Aacrum. The proper name is *Aln*, and Ancrum is a composition of *Aln* and *crum*, signifying the crook of the Aln. The Tiviot abounds with trout of the best quality.

ALE, a small river in Berwickshire, rising in the parish of Coldingham, and after running in an easterly direction for some miles, joins the Eye, fully more than a mile above Eyemouth.

ALEMOOR LOCH, a small lake situated in the northern quarter of the parish of Robertson, Selkirkshire, nearly two miles in circumference, and abounding in perch and pike.

ALEXANDRIA, a small village situated on the west bank of the Leven in the county of Dumbarton, from which it is distant four miles, inhabited principally by workmen engaged at the neighbouring printfields.

ALFORD, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying on the right bank of the Don river, extending about seven miles in length by four two to three in breadth; bounded by Fough and Keig on the east, Cuslinie and Leorchel on the south and partly on the west, and Forbes and Tullynessle on the north. The popular phraseology it is occasionally called a country. The district, which is now partly planted on the banks of the Don, is flatish, varied by gentle swells and eminences, which in the upper parts rise to a great height. Agriculture is still in a low state, and the soil is rather light and loamy.

The native fuel is peat, and coal has to be brought from Aberdeen, a distance of about thirty miles; various ancient curiosities have been dug out of the mosses and lands in this parish. It was in this district in which was fought the battle of Alford, July 2, 1645, by the Marquis of Montrose, who defeated General Baillie, one of the generals of the covenanters, but sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Lord Gordon, eldest son of the Marquis of Huntly, who fell by a random shot, in the pursuit, near a stone on the field of battle, which is still pointed out by the country people. About 80 years since, some men, in casting peats, dug up the body of a man on horseback, and in the armour of the age of Charles I. who must have been drowned in the rout which succeeded this engagement; and formerly the country people occasionally found balls, pieces of money and other articles, significant of the turmoil which had at one time occurred. On the top of a low hill called Carnievan there is a cairn of 120 yards in circumference and of proportionable height. There were other cairns at one time in the parish. Besides the Don, there are other and smaller streams watering the parish. Patrick Forbes, bishop of Aberdeen from 1652 to 1680, and one of the greatest divines that Scotland ever produced, though little known in his own country, was the son of the presbyterian incumbent of this parish. The village of Alford is the seat of a presbytery. Population in 1821, 826.

ALFRAIG, a district in Ross-shire.

ALGRISTON HEAD, a jutting point of land on the west coast of Ross-shire.

ALINE, (**LOCH**) a small and beautiful lake in the district of Morven, Argyllshire, off the sound of Mull. The celebrated Jenny

Cameron, in her latter days, resided on a spot of ground at the head of this lake, her cottage being built principally of twisted osiers or wicker-work, neatly winnecotted on the inside.

ALLACHY, a small river in the parish of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, which falls into the Tanar, and along with it is poured into the Den, about a mile above Aboyne.

ALLAN, a beautiful little river rising at Glenengles, parish of Blackford, in Perthshire, and a tributary of the Forth, into which it flows about two miles above Stirling, after having been joined by some other streamlets. The valley of this stream is called *Strathallan*, and gives the title of Viscount to a branch of the family of Drummond. Near the bottom of the vale is the ancient episcopal city of Dunblane, with its accompaniments of bold black rock, partially covered with thick and varied foliage, and the frequent mills placed on its banks. The river at this part of its course presents a variety of highly romantic and picturesque scenery, worthy of the admiration of the tourist on his way to the Trossachs and the Highland lakes. Allan water is famed in Scottish song. The name, like that of many Scottish as well as English streams, signifies *river* in the Celtic or original language of the country. It possesses fine trout.

ALLAN, (BRIDGE OF) a small village on the banks of the above stream, three miles north-west of Stirling, and partly in the parish of Logie. This is one of the most beautiful rustic villages in Britain. It is every thing which a village ought to be, soft, sunny and warm,—a confusion of straw-roofed cottages and rich mossy trees; possessed of a bridge and a mill, together with kail yards, bee-skeps, colleys, callants, old inns with entertainment for men and horse, carts with their poles pointing up to the sky, venerable dames in druggie, knitting their stockings in the sun, and young ones in gingham and dainty, tripping along with milk pails on their heads. Besides all these characteristics as a village, the Bridge of Allan boasts of a row of neat little villas, for the temporary accommodation of a number of fashionables who flock to it in summer, on account of the neighbouring mineral well at Airthrie.

ALLAN or ELWAN, a streamlet rising in the northern boundary of the parish of Melrose, Roxburghshire, and which falls into the

Tweed at a short distance above the chain bridge at Melrose. On the banks of this little river, are to be found the ruins of an old border tower, called Hillslack, supposed to be that denominated under the name of Glendearg in the *Monastery*, as also a *ruin* or *dean*, corresponding with the residence ascribed to the Fair Maid of Avenel in the same novel, and which is still supposed to be under supernatural domination. The rains here occasionally wash down curious little stones from the crumpled or broken ground on the face of the hill, which, being shaped in a thousand various, but apparently systematic forms, are thought by the country people to be the manufacture of a subterraneous race of fairies.

ALLANDER, a burn in the parish of New Kilpatrick, which, after turning several mills, runs into the Kel in above the aqueduct bridge which spans the stream.

ALLANTON, a village in the county of Berwick, parish of Edrom, situated at the confluence of the Whittader and the Blackader, five miles east from Danse, and one south of Chirnside.

ALLOA, a parish in Clackmannanshire, on the north bank of the Firth of Forth, with a town of the same name. The parish of Tullybody has been united to it, and they are jointly four miles in length and two in breadth, bounded on the north by Alva, on the east by Clackmannan, on the south by the Forth, and on the west by the Devon and parish of Logie. The greater part consists of braes descending to the edge of the water, and the crops produced are good. It is intersected by the burn of Alva. This parish has produced some eminent men of the family of Muir, also Generals Sir Ralph and Sir Robert Abercrombie; the celebrated James Fordyce, author of sermons to young women, was at one time minister of the parish.

ALLOA, the capital of the above parish, lies on a flat at the bottom of a gentle declivity, close on the Forth, at the spot where it ceases to be a river and becomes a firth. The water is, nevertheless, deep enough for six miles above this spot to admit of vessels of seventy tons. The quay stretches along the bank, and large vessels or steam-boats can thus lie close up to the thoroughfare, much to the convenience of passengers, and the more worthy of appreciation, as this is the only part on the Firth as

which can be done with perfect ease at any tide. Of late years the trade of Alloa has greatly increased. It now sends out great numbers of vessels to the Baltic, and Holland, besides carrying on a considerable coasting trade. Like most of the small towns on the Forth, it flourishes partly on the ruin which is taking place in the Scotch trade, on account of the enormous dues levied at that port. One of the chief articles of export is coal, which is found in the parish in large fields, and of an excellent quality. By railways from the pits it is cheaply and easily brought to the vessels lying for its reception. There are two yards for ship-building, and a dry dock, fit for the repairing of vessels of four hundred tons burden. In the town there are five breweries carrying on an extensive trade, besides a large glass or crystal-work, together with a brick and tile manufactory. There is also a number of cotton and linen weavers, who work for the Glasgow manufacturers, and for home consumers. The ale made here has been long famous, but it cannot compete with that made at Edinburgh. The glass-work established by the exertions of a joint stock company, formed during the mania for these dangerous institutions in 1825, produces every article in the fine and bottle glass line, of a quality equal to the goods of Newcastle; but the establishment has been a decided failure, so far as the yielding of profits to shareholders is concerned. At present the shares are held at a loss, and many of the proprietors would be glad to part with them at any price, however low. The streets of Alloa are very irregular, though generally clean. Around the town, but especially on the rising ground behind it, there are some neat, if not elegant, country houses, enclosed in little gardens and shrubberies, with a pleasant exposure to the south, and commanding a fine view of the rich lands of the earse of Stirling on the opposite shore. The church of Alloa, standing on the rising ground, is a handsome modern structure, in the Gothic taste, which has lately become so prevalent, and it is adorned by a fine steeple. The inhabitants, we believe, were chiefly indebted to the late John Francis, Earl of Mar, for this ornament to their town. Alloa is twenty-seven miles from Edinburgh and about seven and a half from Stirling by land. It was a town of note as early as the reign of Robert I, but it has no burghal privileges. It is governed by a

baron bailie. The justice of peace and sheriff courts of the shire are held here; the county town (Clackmannanshire) has long been out of a court-house, and too poor to build one. The town has a good market on Wednesday and Saturday; and has cattle fairs on the second Wednesday in February, May, August, and November. The town has a public assembly-room, some religious associations, and a good subscription library. There are three meeting-houses of pre-sbyterian dissenters, and one Episcopal chapel of old establishment. The festival of the kirk is generally the Thursday before the second Sunday of June, and the first or second Sunday of November. One of the chief ornaments to the environs of Alloa, is Alloa House, the ancient seat of the Mar family, and the theme of a fine Scottish air. The modern and principal part of this edifice was destroyed by accidental fire about thirty years ago; but there still remains a tall slender tower of the thirteenth century, ninety feet in height, which, as it was the first erection on this spot, seems to have been destined also to be the last. Standing in desertion and solitude in the midst of a fine secluded park, this lofty remnant of a former age is an object of uncommon interest to the traveller, especially if he be Scotchman enough to appropriate the historical associations connected with it. This property, with the town, came into the family of Lord Erskine, (which has since inherited the peerage of Mar,) in the year 1365, that nobleman having received it in exchange from David II, for the estate of Strathgarnay, in Perthshire. The Lord Erskine of the time of James V. becoming one of the guardians of the infant Queen Mary, it is probable that memorable personage spent part of her early years here. It is certain that, when reigning in Scotland, she cultivated the closest friendship with the family. This tower was the first house she visited after having been delivered of her son James. On that occasion she spent two nights in it, along with Darnley, to whom she was for the time reconciled by means of the French ambassador. Her son, being committed by her to the Earl of Mar, was occasionally brought to live here, during his boyhood, though his more general residence was the royal castle of Stirling, of which Lord Mar was hereditary keeper. The subsequent Earl of Mar standing in the same relation to Prince Henry, son of King James, that amiable

and most accomplished youth also spent a considerable part of his time, during boyhood, in Alloa tower, occupying, perhaps, the same cradle, and using the same implements for his childish games. A cradle, of rude but massive construction, formed to rock upon semicircular curves, together with a baby's chair of equal homeliness of appearance, were long shown in Alloa House, as the cradle and chair of the infant *Solomon*. There was also a golf said to have belonged to Prince Henry. The former of these curiosities, and almost all the family pictures, are now in the possession of Lady Frances Erskine, Brunswick Place, Edinburgh, daughter of the venerable earl above mentioned. The family of Mar, which had thus the custody of three generations of the royal family in childhood, and which, during that period, gave one regent to Scotland, and various high officers of state, was much injured in fortune during the civil war. Hence the difficulties which are supposed to have caused John, the tenth Earl, to take a prominent part in the insurrection of 1715. During the course of that national convulsion, Alloa House was frequently threatened with fire by the royal army, which occupied all this part of the country. This unfortunate nobleman, during his subsequent exile, was able to enrich his paternal house with a very great curiosity, to wit, a picture of Mary Queen of Scots, on copper, which had been gifted by that unfortunate sovereign at her execution to one of her maids of honour, was carried by her abroad, and finally placed at her request above her tomb in the cathedral of Antwerp. The Earl obtained this most interesting object—it is not remembered by what means—and sent it home to Alloa House. It was believed in its time to be the only genuine original of *Queen Mary existing in her own country*. Unfortunately, it was destroyed in the fire of Alloa House, being too unwieldy to be removed in time from its place. Lady Frances Erskine possesses a miniature copy. The park surrounding this ancient castle, which must have so frequently been the scene of royal sports, and all kinds of courtly exercises, is about forty acres in extent, and adorned by beautiful copses. In the parish of Alloa, in the carse or valley of the Devon, lies the estate of Tullibody, which is a barony, along with a small village of the same name. The union of the parishes of Tullibody and Alloa took

place about the beginning of the Reformation, at which time it is related that the church of the former place was unroofed on a very remarkable occasion. In 1550, when Monsieur d'Oysel commanded the French troops on the coast of Fife, they were alarmed by the arrival of the English fleet sent to repulse the Reformers by Elizabeth, and their thought of nothing but a hasty retreat. This was in the month of January, and, unfortunately for them, at the breaking up of a great storm of snow, by which the rivers pouring down into the Firth were swollen so as to be unfordable. Kinraddie of Grange, attentive to these circumstances, marched with great expedition, and broke down the bridge which then spanned the Devon, to prevent the retreat of the French, who, rising up, and finding themselves thus obstructed, saw no other means of escape, but to take the whole roof bodily off the parish kirk, and lay it carefully down, to supply the place of the bridge. This they accomplished successfully, afterwards marching over quite safe, and continuing their retreat to Sirling. The church continued in a dismantled condition upwards of two hundred years, when it was again covered in by George Abercrombie Esq. of Tullibody, and is now the burying aisle of the family. In the north-east corner of the parish of Alloa is Shaw Park, a seat of the Earl of Mansfield, ornamented with thriving plantations, and commanding an extensive prospect.—Population of the parish of Alloa in 1821, 5577.

ALLOWAY, once an independent parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, now joined to Ayr, and a barony. The walls of the parish kirk, roofless and in ruins, now only stand a monument of its former separate condition, and as the scene of the poem of Tam o' Shanter. The bell of the kirk still hangs at one end; an attempt of the magistrates of Ayr to remove it having been frustrated by the physical opposition of the peasantry, who very properly refused to allow this relic of the sacred edifice to be torn down. The kirk is situated a little way from the bridge over the river Doon, on the road leading from Maybole to Ayr. On an eminence between the kirk and the bridge, a monument has recently been erected by public subscription to the memory of the illustrious man whose name is so inseparably associated with the localities of the district. It is a costly edifice of pure white.

stone, in the shape of a Grecian temple, and surrounded by a little plot of flowers. In the interior, a portrait of the poet and other curiosities are exhibited to strangers. The style of the building is ornate and elegant in the extreme, having been erected after a design by the ingenious architect of Edinburgh. The title of *Baron Almond* was assumed by David Cathcart, a late distinguished member of the College of Justice.

ALMOND or **AMOND**, a small river in the county of Mid-Lothian, and, for a certain length, its boundary with Linlithgowshire. It rises in the high grounds of Lequearshire, and pursuing a north-easterly course, falls into the sea at Crumond. At its mouth it appears like a little loch or arm of the sea, running up the bottom of a woody ravine, and for about a mile long is navigable by boats and small sloops.

ALMOND or **AMON**, a river in Perthshire, rising in the upper part of a glen in the Grampians, in the parish of Kenmore. It traverses the parishes of Mofzie and Foulis; and proceeding between Logie Almond and Redgorton, falls into the Tay two miles above Perth, after a course of eighteen miles. It is remarkable for fine white trouts; its banks are bold and rocky, and exhibit much picturesque scenery. It has many waterfalls, at a number of which mills for different purposes have been erected, and there are several bleachfields on its banks. The vale through which it in some parts flows in a serpentine course is known by the name of Glen Almond.

ALMORNESS, a promontory on the coast of Galloway.

ALNESS, a parish in Ross-shire, stretching along a river, formerly called Averon, and now known by the name of the Water of Ness, to a promontory called Alness Point, in the firth of Cromarty. The literal signification of the name is "the brook of the headland." From this point to its opposite extremities in the upper country, the parish is twelve miles long, and in some places is nearly four broad. The lower parts are alone arable. The higher part of the parish consists of straths and glens, and adjoining these straths are two beautiful fresh water lochs, which abound in trout, and discharge themselves into the vallies. There is a very rich ore of iron in the parish, and a vein of silver has also been discovered. —Population in 1821, 1270.

ALSH (LOCH), a twin loch with Loch Duich in Inverness-shire, at the head of the gut which separates Skye from the mainland.

ALSTAY, a small port on the north side of Loch Ness.

ALSVIG, a small island of the Hebrides, on the north-west coast of Skye, nearly two miles in circumference, and very fertile.

ALTAVIG or **ALTA-VIG ISLANDS**, several islets on the coast of Skye, flat and uninteresting. An old traveller mentions that there was once a chapel on the larger Altavig, dedicated to St. Turob, but if ever there were such a building it is now altogether removed.

ALTMORE, a rapid stream rising beside the hill of Altnore, county of Banff, and running from north to south, falls into the Isla.

ALVA, a parish, a barony, and a village, in the beautiful vale of Devon. The parish belongs politically to Stirlingshire, though locally detached from that county, and surrounded on all sides by Clackmannan. It is bounded on the east by Tillicoultry, and by Allon on the south. The lands of Alva extend over a portion of the Ochil Hills, and the remaining grounds lie in the valley at their foot, watered by the Devon. The length from east to west is only two miles and a half, and from north to south four miles. The village of the parish is seven miles north-east of Stirling, and stands at the foot of the Ochils, from whence there issues a rivulet which turns several mills and adds to the beauty of the place. The parish affords excellent pasture, and is in some places well cultivated. The hills abound with precious ores, and there are fields of coal in the vicinity. The Ochils here are divided into three separate hills, called the Wood-hill, Middle-hill, and West-hill of Alva. On the brow of the east rises a high and perpendicular rock, which has obtained the name of Craig Leith, and was once famous for its breed of falcons, which were, at one time, generally devoted to the use of the King of Scotland. In a hollow near this, the snow frequently lies far into the summer; the people give it the picturesque name of *Lady Alva's Web*. The house of Alva, the residence of a respectable branch of the family of Johnstone, stands on an eminence, projecting from the base of the Woodhill about 220 feet above the bed of the Devon, and 1400 feet below the apex of the mountain. From the top a most extensive

view is had of the whole course of the Firth of Forth, the coast of Fife, and East-Lothian.—Population in 1821, 1150.

ALVAH, a parish and barony in the county of Banff, bounded on the north by Banff, on the south-west by Marnoch, on the south by Forgie, on the south-east by Tariff, and on the east and north-east by King Edward and Gamrie. In length it extends about four miles, and in breadth it varies from two to six. The river Deveron intersects the parish, and after many beautiful windings through a very fertile valley, leaves it about two miles from the sea. The grounds here are fertile, and they have been much embellished by the Earl of Fife, who is proprietor. Population in 1821, 1079.

ALVES, a parish in the county of Elgin, about five miles in length, and the same in breadth, bounded on the north by the Murray Firth, on the east by Duffus, Spynie, and Elgin, and on the west by Kinloss. The face of the country is of an agreeable appearance and generally flat; and the soil is distinguished for its fertility.—Population in 1821, 947.

ALVIE a parish, mostly pastoral, in the district of Badenoch, Inverness-shire. The principal inhabited divisions lie along the rivers Spey and Feshie, and are computed at fourteen miles in length, by about three in breadth. Including the hills, the length is upwards of twenty miles. The parish is bounded on the south by the Grampians, and on the west by Kingussie. There is a little lake in Alvie, which may be considered a jewel in this barren country.—Population in 1821, 961.

ALYTH, a parish in the counties of Perth and Forfar, but belonging principally to the former, situated on the north side of Strathmore, bounded by Ruthven and Airly on the east, and the water of Isla on the south. The parish is divided into two considerable districts by the hills of Alyth, Loyal, and Barry. The southern district lying in the strath, is about four miles long and three broad, and this, as well as the tract of lands toward the hills, is fertile and verdant. The town of Alyth, which is pleasantly situated at the foot of one of the hills on a little river of the same name, is a burgh of barony, in virtue of a charter of James III. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by weaving linens. It lies fifteen miles north of Dundee, and twelve west of Forfar. It has a weekly market on Tuesday, and several annual

fairs. Besides the parish church, there are an episcopal chapel, and two meeting-houses.—Population in 1821, 2387.

AMISFIELD CASTLE, a tall slender square tower at the back of a more modern mansion, about half a mile to the west of the road from Edinburgh to Dundee, and five miles from the latter town. This house derives considerable interest from its being the seat of the ancient family of Charteris, which is understood to have been founded in this country by Longueville, the *Red Rover*, a French pirate, who was taken by Sir William Wallace, on a voyage of that hero to France, and afterwards became one of the chief assertors of Scottish liberty.—See "**BLIND HARRY**." The family is said to have first been seated at Kinfauns, in Perthshire, now the property of Lord Grange, but to have afterwards removed hither, where it has since continued down to the present time. Various members of this family have distinguished themselves in high official situations in Scotland. It gave a victim to the *Maiden*, in the time of the civil war. The celebrated and too much defamed *Colonel Charteris*, was another scion of the family. Through his daughter, the noble family of Wemyss acquired its name of Charteris, together with immense wealth. King James is said to have visited the old tower of Amisfield, on his return to England in 1617, and to have exclaimed, on first observing its tall and formidable appearance, that the man that built it, though externally and habitually honest, "must have been a thief in his heart." The house is surrounded by a grove of fine old trees, inhabited by an ancient colony of rooks. In the garden is a singularly large holly, fashioned in such a way by the art of the gardener, that a large family could sit at tea amidst its branches. In the neighbourhood of the house, also, is a Roman camp.

ANCRUM, a parish in Roxburghshire, on the north bank of the Tiviot, along which it stretches about five miles, by a breadth of four, and intersected by the Aikwater. On the opposite side of the Tiviot is the parish of Jedburgh. The modern parish of Ancrum comprehends the abrogated parish of Langnewton, which was attached to its northern side at the end of the seventeenth century. The old burying-ground of Langnewton church is still used. *Ancrum* is an abbreviation of *Ain-crum*, the ancient name of the village, which it derived

from its local situation in a bend of the river *Ale*, now called *the Tiviot*. The parish of Ancrum was anciently a possession of the bishops of Glasgow, who, it appears by their charters and ordinances, frequently resided here as a delightful retreat in the midst of a rural scenery, and in the neighbourhood with the abbots of Melrose and Melrose. The small village of Ancrum is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the *Ale*, on the road which proceeds to the left bank of the Tiviot. In 1549, it was sacked by the English, under the conduct of the Earl of Rutland. Some years earlier, the parish was subjected to the horrors of a sanguinary battle between the Scotch and English. Henry VIII. having sent his two influential leaders, Evers and Latoun, into the Merse and Tiviotdale, with 5000 men, to destroy the country, in revenge of the rejection of his offers to marry his son, Edward to the young Queen of Scots, they were met by the forces under the Regent Arran, chiefly composed of border clans. The conflict took place on the brow or edge of a rising ground in the parish of Ancrum, on the 14th December, 1544. The English were completely routed with dreadful slaughter, and the loss of a thousand prisoners. Tradition mentions, that a young Scottish woman, called Lilliard, followed her lover into the battle; and that when she saw him fall, she rushed forward, and, by her gallantry, helped to turn the fight in favour of her countrymen. It seems that she was slain in the engagement, and the spot on which she fell is still pointed out. It was long distinguished by a stone, now broken and defaced, and the old people repeat its obliterated inscription as follows:—

Fair maiden Lilliard lies under this stone,
Little was her stature, but great was her fame;
Upon the English louns she laid many thumps,
And, when her legs were snitten off, she fought upon her stumps.

From her interference, the fight has been termed the battle of Lilliard's Edge. The most remarkable fragment of antiquity in the parish is the ruin, now almost gone, of a fortalice or strength, called popularly Malton Walls, situated on a rising ground at the bottom of the village of Ancrum. From the similarity of name, and from tradition, antiquaries have been led to consider this the remains of a house belonging to the Knights of Malta, or Knights

Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. On the opposite bank of the *Ale*, below Ancrum house, there are several caves or recesses, still entire, which, from a variety of appearances, must have been places of shelter in troublesome times. In the early part of last century the banks of the Tiviot and *Ale*, at this spot, were the favourite haunt of Thomson, the poet of the Seasons. He spent much of his time with Mr. Cranstoun, minister of the parish; and one of the ancient caves is still pointed out, where he is said to have frequently indulged his reveries, and which is, on that account, called Thomson's cave. His name is carved on the roof, probably by his own hand. The parish of Ancrum is generally under an excellent system of cultivation, and is enriched by many fine plantations. On the top of a gently sloping hill, called Penelheugh, the late Marquis of Lothian, at an expense of L.2000, erected a pillar, in excellent taste, to the memory of one, who, least of living men, needs such a monument—the Duke of Wellington. It is upwards of a hundred feet in height, and from its summit are beheld the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk, Peebles, Dumfries, Wigton, and two of the Lothians. The title of the Earl of Ancrum was conferred on a cadet of the noble family of Ker, by Charles I. 1633, but for want of heirs, it soon devolved on the Marquises of Lothian.—Population in 1821, 1886.

ANDERSTON, a populous suburb of the city of Glasgow.—See GLASGOW.

ANDREWS, (St.) a parish on the east coast of Fife, ten miles in length, by about three in breadth; bounded by Leuchars on the north, Denino on the south, and Cameron and Kemback on the west. A portion of the district lies high, and the ground declines in finely cultivated slopes to the sea towards the north and east. Near the coast the land is flat and sandy. Within the town of St. Andrews, there is a small independent district called the parish of St. Leonards.

ANDREWS, (St.) a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish, and a town of more than ordinary interest, occupies an exceedingly agreeable situation on a gentle eminence, which rises from the flat part of the parish above alluded to, on the sea-shore. It lies thirty-nine miles north-east of Edinburgh, and ten miles to the east of the great thoroughfare

through life into Forfarshire. St. Andrews is a town of vast antiquity. Its history is mingled with the civil and ecclesiastical annals of Scotland; but especially the latter. As a seat of learning and christianity its age surpasses that of any other existing town in North Britain. From these peculiar qualifications, it demands, from the topographical historian, more than the space usually allotted by him to descriptions of cities of a greater magnitude, as regards population and extent of building. It is considered expedient to commence with an outline of its rise and progress, and its distinction as an archiepiscopal see. The history of the origin of this venerable city is dependant on the uncertain traditionary records of ecclesiastical writers. In the total absence of accredited annals, we are compelled to resort to the suspicious legends of the Romish church. It is recorded by every writer, that it originated in a miraculous event. Some time after the martyrdom of the apostle St. Andrew, which took place, A. D. 69, by prefixion to a wooden cross, in the manner usually represented, at Patrae, a city of Achaia in Greece; his remains were honoured by being deposited in a shrine, and placed under the care of a priest called Regulus. It seems that in the year 370, the Emperor Constantine contemplated the seizure of the sacred relics, to carry them to his city of Constantinople. This was displeasing to the divinity, who warned Regulus, by a vision in the night, to go instantly to the shrine, and after taking therefrom certain portions of the apostle's body, that he should carefully preserve and carry them with him, into a far distant island in the western ocean. Regulus accordingly arose, and took from the shrine an arm bone, three of the fingers, and three toes of the apostle. Putting these relics in a box, he went to sea, taking with him Damianus a presbyter, Gelsius and Culaculus, two deacons, with eight hermits, and three devout virgins. These persons were, it is said, exposed to innumerable hardships and dangers for two years, while they coasted along the shores of the Mediterranean sea, through the Straits of Gibraltar, around the whole extent of the Spanish and French coasts, and up the English Channel into the German Ocean. At length, by a violent storm, they were shipwrecked in the bay of St. Andrews. Their vessel was dashed to

pieces, and it was with difficulty they saved themselves and the valuable box under their charge. The country was at this time covered with wood and infested with wild beasts, particularly with bears. On this account this part of it was called by the Picts, *Muck-ross* which signifies the peninsula of swine. Heriust the king of the Picts, was at the time resident at Abernethy in Strathern, but no sooner did he hear of the arrival of the strangers, than he went to see them. On being ushered into the presence of the chief, Regulus and his companions speedily impressed him in their favour and actually accomplished his conversion. To signalize his favour for the holy men, and his conviction of the truth of their mission, he caused a chapel to be built for Regulus, which is still in existence and bears his name. He subsequently changed the name of the place from Muckross to Kilmymont, an appellation which it bore till about the middle of the ninth century, and which is understood to mean "the cell of the King's mount." Regulus lived thirty-two years, enjoying the beneficent patronage of the Pictish sovereign, and spreading the knowledge of Christianity in this part of the kingdom. In popular language he was called St. Rule, under which designation he is to this day more generally known than by any other, and from this circumstance the Highlanders still call St. Andrews, *Kilrule*, or the cell of Rule. He was buried in the church of which he had been so long incumbent. If the above account be correct, it will follow that Regulus and his religious attendants were among the very first persons who introduced Christianity into Scotland, as it was not till about the year 560, that Columba arrived from Ireland, and established his monastery at Iona. At this period and for several centuries later, all the religionists in Scotland were of the order of the Culdees, who, though partaking of many of the peculiarities of the Church of Rome, did not belong to that communion. As soon as Kenneth the King of Scots had destroyed the Pictish sway, he transferred the seat of royalty from Abernethy to this place, which was by him first called St. Andrews, in compliment to the relics of the apostle there deposited. At what precise epoch St. Andrew was constituted the tutelar saint of Scotland, is quite uncertain. According to tradition, it was about the year 819, when a Pictish sover-

ed, and both successful in an expedition against the Saxons, from having invoked the aid of the saint; and to show his gratitude, obliged himself and his followers to wear on their hats, and on the future as other signs of their banners, the cross of St. Andrew. In consequence of the fame which the shrine of St. Andrew obtained, and the sanctity of the religious establishment, St. Andrews gradually grew in greatness. From being one of the first places in which there was a regular ecclesiastical institution, it became, in one sense, the metropolitan see of Scotland, on the division of the country into dioceses in the reign of Malcolm III. The head churchman of the establishment was entitled episcopus primus, or chief bishop, (a title kept up by the Episcopal church of Scotland to the present day,) and he was assumed the superintendence of Fife, Argyllshire, and the Mearns. The consequence of St. Andrews was enhanced in the reign of Alexander I. (about the year 1120,) by the building of a priory, which became an important institution. The prior, by an exercise of royal power, was entitled, in all public meetings, and in solemn church services, to wear the pontifical ornaments, to wit, a mitre, gloves, a ring, cross, crozier, sandals or slippers, the same as the bishops; and in parliament he had the precedence of all abbots and priors. The priory of St. Andrews was endowed with extensive revenues, and had five cells or sub-priories which were respectively situated at Pittenweem, Loch-Leven, Portmouk, Monymusk, and the Isle of May.* In 1140, David I. elevated the village, which had grown up in the neighbourhood, to the condition of a royal burgh. The year 1159 was distinguished by the commencement of the building of the cathedral church under Bishop Arnold, a personage noted in the history of the period for having been a legate of Pope Alexander III., and who had formerly been Abbot of Kelso. He died while the work was scarcely begun, and it was not finished till one hundred and fif-

ty-nine years thereafter, during which space of time, it engrossed the assistance of four successive bishops, as well as contributions from all parts of Europe. Bishop Lamberton, who had the honour of consecrating the work, was a zealous and effective partizan of Robert Bruce. The castle of St. Andrews was built about the same time by Bishop Roger, a son of Robert the third Earl of Leicester, and a cousin of William King of Scotland. In 1274, a convent of Dominicans, or Black Friars, was founded by Bishop William Wishart, which, in the reign of James V. had annexed to it the similar priories of Cupar and St. Monan's. Edward I., after gaining the battle of Falkirk, in 1298, summoned the Scottish parliament to attend him at St. Andrews, and there compelled every member of it to swear allegiance to him. Eleven years afterwards, the same estates met in the same place, and recognised the right of Robert Bruce. In the course of the conquests of Edward III., in 1336, he garrisoned the castle of St. Andrews, which next year was besieged and successfully stormed by the Earls of March and Fife. In the year 1401, David Duke of Rothesay, a brother of James I., having been falsely accused of treason against his uncle the regent, Duke of Albany, fled to St. Andrews, to defend himself from the resentment of that overgrown subject, and on his way was taken prisoner and confined in the very castle to which he was betaking himself for safety. From this place, the unhappy prince was carried to Falkland, and there starved to death in a dungeon. About the year 1407, the religionists of St. Andrews seized and put to death one John Resby, an Englishman, for propagating heretical opinions the chief of which was calling in question the vicarial character of the pope. Twenty-four years afterwards, Paul Craw, a Bohemian, was also put to death here, for disseminating the doctrines of Jerome and Huss. The city of St. Andrews, in 1410, first saw the establishment of its university, which was the earliest of the kind in Scotland. The first idea of universities was formed about the twelfth century. Previous to this period, the only seminaries of education were in monasteries, and conducted by monks, on a meagre scale. New plans of education arose. Societies were formed of learned men for the education of youth. Such associations were called *Studia Generalia*, or general studies. In the beginning of

* To save repeated explanations, under different heads, in referring to the religious establishment of Scotland prior to the reformation, a Dissertation is given among other prefatory matter, exhibiting a succinct account of the various constitutions of abbots, priors, monasteries, collegiate churches, and other religious houses, with a description of the different orders of clergy of the Culdean and Romish Churches. In all cases where readers are not convenient with these curious particulars, such an illustrative sketch will be found, it is hoped, a useful addition to topographical details.

the thirteenth century, those designations were changed to *Universities*. It is worthy of remark, that the popes and sovereigns of the age were the warm encouragers of those institutions. The people seized with avidity these means of education. In 1262 there were 10,000 students attending the university of Bologna, and in 1340 there were three times that number in the university of Oxford. The introduction of the new system did not take place in Scotland till, as above noticed, the year 1410. By the patronage of Bishop Wardlaw, a magnificent and liberal minded prelate,* an association of learned scholars was, in 1411, endowed with a charter, granting all the powers and privileges conferred on foreign universities. On the 3d of February 1413, bulls arrived from the pope, sanctioning this important measure. On the arrival of the pope's messenger, the city was thrown into a state of extravagant rejoicing, and it is related by Fordun, a contemporary, that four hundred clergy went in procession to the cathedral, where they and the whole assemblage chaunted the *Te Deum*, and afterwards knelt, while the Bishop of Ross pronounced his blessing. The crowd dispersed with ringing of bells, the sounding of organs, and the joyous warblings of the clergy, novices, and lay brothers. On James I. regaining his liberty, six years after, he was delighted with the university, and bestowed on its members many substantial marks of his royal favour. In 1431, he granted them a charter, freeing them from all tolls, taxes, or services, in every part of the kingdom. Under his favourable auspices, the university flourished and increased exceedingly, insomuch that it had thirteen doctors of divinity, eight doctors of law, and many other professors. A second university was founded, about the year 1455, by Bishop Kennedy, a nephew of James I. and one of the most venerable names in Scottish history. In the first foundation charter, which was conferred by Pope Nicholas V. the college is said to be built for theology and the liberal arts. It was dedicated to the honour of God, of our

Saviour, and the Virgin Mary, and named St. Salvator's College. The constitution of this new university differed somewhat from the other, but it is needless to recite its peculiarities. It was endowed, from time to time, by royalty, with a variety of benefices and privileges. In the year 1512, a third college was founded at St. Andrews, under the title of St. Leonard's College, by prior John Hepburn, who is remarkable for having added many beautiful pieces of architecture to the priory. He founded and endowed the new institution out of the revenues of the hospital, which had been built for the reception of pilgrims, who formerly repaired hither in great numbers, to kiss the relics of St. Andrew, and from property of his own. The cause of this alienation out of the revenues of the hospital, we are told, lay in the ceasing of the miracles which had been wrought by the apostle's arm bones, and the consequent loss of its popularity. The college was intended chiefly for the education of the members of the convent. Up to the beginning of the 16th century, the system of ecclesiastical rule remained undisturbed, unless by the feeble attempts of Resby and Craw. The doctrines of the continental reformers now began to annoy the episcopate. The first victim was Mr. Patrick Hamilton, a young man of noble family, who was burnt for heresy, March 1, 1527, before the gate of St. Salvator's college. Not many months after, a man of the name of Forrest, was condemned and burned also, at the north stile of the priory, for asserting that Hamilton died a martyr. Other two persons, named Gourlay and Straiton, were next burnt, 1534, for denying the pope's supremacy. About the same time, the celebrated George Buchanan was imprisoned in the castle of St. Andrews, and put in imminent peril of his life, for having written a satire against the Franciscan friars. He had the good fortune to escape from his prison. Prior to the erection of the first university, there had been, for a considerable period, in St. Andrews, a *pedagogy*, or school of a superior kind, and it continued, long after the colleges were reared. At length, in 1538, Archbishop James Beaton, uncle and predecessor of the infamous Cardinal Beaton, augmented the pedagogy by a variety of endowments, and afterwards converted it into St. Mary's College. Archbishop Hamilton, the successor of the cardinal, completed its found-

* Bishop Wardlaw was so hospitable as seriously to embarrass his income. His chamberlain, at length, thought proper to impose some restraint upon the liberality of the bishop, and proposing to make out a list of persons who should have the privilege of dining at pleasure at the episcopal table, asked his lordship what names he would wish put down? "Fife and Angus in the first place," answered the incorrigible bishop, meaning the two large districts so called.

dation on a liberal plan. In 1579, this college was remodelled by Buchanan and Archbishop Adamson, and appropriated solely to the department of theology. During the reign of the new Cardinal Beaton, the execution of the first scaffold took place here, March 5, 1545. It will be remembered by those conversant in Scottish history, that within fifteen months of this violent procedure, Beaton was himself smothered in his castle, by Norman Leslie and a band of conspirators. In the spring of 1558, Walter Mill, an old decrepit priest of the parish of Luman, ceased to perform mass, and, being tried for the offence, he was also brought to the stake. This was the last case of the kind which disgraced the jurisprudence of the age. The Reformation was now working to a crisis. On Sunday, May 1, 1559, John Knox preached a sermon against the system of the Romish church, and the people being previously prepared to listen to his very just invectives, they, with more zeal than discretion, arose and demolished all the churches in this part of the country. Next Sunday he delivered another sermon in St. Andrews, which had the effect of causing a more violent scene. The mob which he incited instantly commenced the destruction of the cathedral; and the splendid work of a hundred and fifty-nine years was undone in one day! The other religious establishments of the city were also pillaged and destroyed. The episcopate was at this time in the hands of James Hamilton, a natural brother of the Ex-Regent Chastellherault, and one no way able to oppose the intentions of the Lords of the Congregation. In June, 1583, James VI. escaped from the thralldom of Gowrie, Glencuim, and others, by shutting himself up in the fortress of St. Andrews, by connivance of the governor. During the age succeeding the Reformation, the Scottish church vacillated between Presbytery and Episcopacy, and the university of St. Andrews, the chief and wealthiest foundation for theological learning in the kingdom, naturally partook of the same alterations. In the month of December, 1580, while the church was presbyterial, Mr. Andrew Melville, became lecturer on divinity and principal of the university. The effect produced upon the succeeding age of the church, by a man of such powerful mind and character, was very great: probably to this cause may be traced much of that

vigorous spirit which was instrumental in assisting the innovations attempted by Charles I. With the exception of brief intervals, Melville was connected with the university till the year 1606, when he was condemned to imprisonment in England, by a sovereign whose plan for remodelling the church government of Scotland no man had ever been so successful in thwarting as this sturdy apostle of the Genevan discipline. In 1609, St. Andrews was the scene of the state trial of Lord Balmerinoch, secretary of James VI., and the progenitor of the person of the same title, who was executed for rebellion in the succeeding century. In 1617, St. Andrews was visited by James, on his paying a visit to Scotland. He was the last royal personage who ever honoured the town with his presence. During the troubles of Charles I. St. Andrews was the theatre of many vexatious proceedings. The last event which took place near it, worthy of our notice, was the murder of Archbishop James Sharpe. This occurred on Saturday, May 3, 1679, at a spot on Mugus Muir, about four miles west of the city. Five covenanters, who had been taken at Bothwell Bridge, were executed four months afterwards on the spot. There were only two archbishops of St. Andrews, between the death of Sharpe and the Revolution, at which period its history ceases to be interesting. From the settlement of an episcopacy here in 840, till the Reformation, there were forty bishops; and from the Reformation till the Revolution there were seven. Of the latter none was so distinguished as John Spottiswood, the last bishop, before the introduction of the presbyterial order of 1639. This distinguished prelate was a native of Midcalder, in the county of Edinburgh, having been a son of the ministerial incumbent of that parish, and the Superintendent of Lothian. In 1610, he was consecrated a bishop in London. He sat in the see of Glasgow till 1615, when he was translated to St. Andrews. In 1635, he was made chancellor of the kingdom, by Charles I. While in the archiepiscopal see of St. Andrews, he was honoured by a visit from Laud, on his journey into Scotland. After the Assembly of 1688 had extinguished Scottish episcopacy for a time, he fled into England, where he died next year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He has left a valuable history of the Church and State of Scot-

land, and the name of being one of the most learned and amiable churchmen that Scotland ever possessed. Although from the first, the bishop of this eminent see had been esteemed of a somewhat superior authority, it was not till 1471 that the Pope conferred upon him the rank of archbishop, in order to remove the Scottish church from coming under the sway of the archbishop of York, who, for several ages, troubled this kingdom with his pretensions. The power of this prelate was very great, both spiritually and temporally. He was a civil and criminal judge within his regalities, of which he had three. He had the privilege of officiating at the coronation of the kings, and he took precedence of all noblemen in the kingdom, if not of the princes of the blood. His revenue, if it had been preserved entire, and were reckoned by the present value of money, would amount to nearly £10,000. So great were the alienations, however, for the founding of hospitals and colleges, and seizures by the crown, that, in Spottiswood's time, the stipend of the archbishop was not more than £100 sterling. It sustained a great loss in 1633 by the disjunction of that part of the diocese which was constituted the see of Edinburgh. With the decay of its ecclesiastical supremacy, St. Andrews declined in temporal wealth. Within a century after the Reformation, we find its magistracy lamenting the impoverished condition of the town, by reason of the total decay of shipping and trade, and the removal of the most eminent inhabitants, and deprecating the "assessments and quarterings" laid upon them by General Monk. It is exceedingly probable that the university was also very considerably injured by the erection of the university of Edinburgh in the end of the 16th century. Previous to this latter period, almost all men of historical or literary eminence in Scotland had been educated in St. Andrews. From the revolution till a recent epoch, the town was gradually reduced in size, or stinted in its extension. In the present day it is beginning to exhibit many signs of improvement. As formerly noticed, it has a site on an eminence on the edge of the sea. At this place there is an extensive bay in front, into the north side of which are poured the waters of the Tay. When approached from the south, by the road from Anstruther, it is not seen till the traveller comes to the brow of a low

hill, which screens it in this direction. The view of the city from thence is very agreeable. It seems environed by ancient walls, and embowered in shrubberies and gardens, while the number of its spires and pinnacles, and the large public buildings which are seen overtopping the rest, give it, notwithstanding every indication of decay, a kind of metropolitan look, not enjoyed by any other Scotch town of even double or triple the size. The modern town is about a mile in circuit, and contains three principal streets, South Street, Market Street, and North Street, lying nearly parallel with each other, and intersected at right angles by others of narrower dimensions. Besides these there are a few back lanes. To the north of North Street, there was once another street where the merchants used to reside, named Swallow Street. It is now called the Scores and is used as a public walk. The three main streets incline to a point at the east, where stood the cathedral and priory. The castle stood on the north side of Swallow Street close upon the sea, which washes the precincts of the town on the north and east. St. Andrews is a town of a very trim and handsome appearance. The houses are generally well built and of considerable height. The best of the three streets is South Street, which, from the respectable appearance of the houses, and the fine long expanse of causeway, resembles a metropolitan thoroughfare, more than that of a provincial town. On the west, the town melts away into the country, and leads to a broad expanse of unproductive sandy downs which closes up the west end of the bay, and spreads for many miles to the north. Along the south-west end of these links, a road leads from the town to join the road to Dundee. It proceeds through some beautiful grounds, and at the distance of three miles crosses the Eder by a long narrow bridge, called the Guar Bridge, built originally by Bishop Wardlaw the founder of the first university, but remodelled within these few years. The chief object of attraction in St. Andrews is the ruin of the cathedral, which, as already mentioned stands at the east end of the town. It is enclosed within an extensive burying ground which is entered by a wide gateway, the architrave of which (an immense log of wood) is said to have been furnished by one of the vessels of the Spanish Armada, wrecked

on the coast. It is impossible to advance within the threshold of the walled precincts without being impressed with an indescribable awe. Though the ground in front is an open space, the area of the broken down pillars, the remains of the standing walls, and the half seen, sepulchral pavement, lead the contemplative tourist to suppose himself in an actual temple. From the entrance, or Golden Gate, as it was called, to the east end, the length appears very great. When entire, the fabric was 376 feet in length, 65 feet broad, with a nave or transept 180 feet long, proportions which have no parallel in Scotland. This magnificent structure stood in a complete condition two hundred and forty years. In this state it had five pinnacles or towers, and a great steeple. Two of the towers, with the great steeple over the centre, have long since disappeared. The two eastern pinnacles spring from the corners of the gable, and are joined by an arch forming the great eastern light of the church. The rubbish has been recently removed, and the area is now very discernible, showing the flat monumental stones of abbots and others who repose beneath. The only parts standing are the east gable, and a piece of the south wall. The style is a mixture of Saxon and Gothic. The roof was covered with sheets of copper. The present pier at the harbour, it is believed, was mostly constructed of materials taken from the edifice, and there are few stables or even houses in the town, but owe their erection to a similar process of spoliation. The attention of the visitor to the cathedral is attracted by a lofty square tower and part of a chapel, standing within a few yards of the east end of the remaining gable. Such is the chapel of St. Regulus or Rule, mentioned as having been erected soon after the arrival of that pious monk. All writers agree in admitting this to be among the most ancient pieces of existing ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland. It cannot be less than fourteen hundred years old, and yet it seems in a very entire, firm condition. Its length is thirty one feet and a half by a breadth of twenty-five feet. It has four windows, and is covered in. The turret at the western end is 108 feet in height, and it may be ascended to the top by a narrow stone stair of 152 steps. The view from the leaden roof of the tower is remarkably fine, and amply repays the toils of the ascent. What remains of the various

edifices is taken under the especial care of the Scottish Exchequer. It appears that the cloisters and other religious edifices, now demolished, were on the south and south-west of the cathedral. In this quarter still stands a great part of the magnificent wall raised by Friar John Hepburn, in 1518. It runs along the south side of the town, and contains fourteen round and square towers, each having a niche on the outside for a saint. The whole length of the wall is about eight hundred and seventy feet, and appears one of the most interesting relics in the place. Some of the houses in the neighbourhood are pointed out as having pertained to the ecclesiastical establishment. Among these is shown the barn which held the teind sheaves. The *Hospitium Vetus*, or house of the prior; the Senzie House, or residence of the sub-prior; the Dormitory; the Refectory; and the Great Hall, are all obliterated. In the latter edifice the pilgrims, or visitors of the convent, were freely entertained for fourteen days before they were questioned as to the purport of their visit. At no great distance from the cathedral, to the north-west, once stood the provostry of Kirkcubright. This was a religious establishment, of which there are very uncertain traditions, and of the buildings of which there are almost no remains. It was called *Præpositura Sanctæ Mariæ de Rupe*; and from this is understood to have been connected with a chapel dedicated to Our Lady on a rock within sea-mark, of which there is now no vestige. On the south side of South Street, about the middle, still stands a large fragment of the monastery of the Observantines, founded by Bishop Kennedy, 1448. This convent was the noviciate of the order in Scotland. A single aisle, with a groined roof, remains, a rare specimen of pure and elegant Gothic architecture. It is enclosed by a wall from the street. Of the Dominicans' convent, which was founded by Bishop Wishart in 1274, at the west part of the North Street, there are now no remains. After the religious edifices, the visitor is attracted to the ruins of the castle, the history of which is already mentioned. It is situated on a rocky peninsula on the edge of the sea, and is enclosed by a low wall. It continued to be the palace of the archbishops till the murder of Cardinal Beaton, when it was kept possession of by his assassins. It was then besieged for four months by the French commander, with two uncommonly

large pieces of artillery, called *Crook Mou* and *Deaf Meg*. The garrison surrendered in July 1547, and were mostly transported to France; after this the castle was demolished by an order from the privy council. Archbishop Gladstone, (about 1606,) resigned the castle and its yard to George, Earl of Dunbar, and by the extinction of that family, 1686, the property devolved to the crown. The main building is of a massy oblong figure, and has been long an open ruin. Its garrulous keeper shows the window at which the body of the cardinal was exhibited, though it is well known that the front was altogether remodelled after the event he mentions. An arched way beneath the building ushers the visitant into a smooth green court-yard behind, destitute of the greater part of its boundary walls. On the south-west corner of the area rises a pile of building, in which is the chief lion of the place. A low-browed passage leads down to a low part of the interior, from which there is a small doorway opening upon a dreadful dark cavern cut out of the solid rock, and shaped like a common bottle. The neck of the orifice is seven feet wide, by about eight in depth, after which it widens till it be seventeen feet in diameter. The depth of the whole is twenty-two feet. This fearful tomb was once used as the dungeon of the castle. Recusant victims were put therein, and possibly left to die of cold and famine. Some years since it was cleared out to serve as a powder magazine, when a great quantity of bones were removed. The existing universities now require our attention. From four colleges the number was in the course of time diminished to three, and in 1747 the colleges of St. Salvador and St. Leonard were joined by act of parliament, under the designation, the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard. This, with St. Mary's or New College, is all that remains of the extensive educational institutions of the place. The buildings of the United College stand on the north side of North Street, secluded from the thoroughfare by an ancient chapel in front. Until lately the only houses set apart for education were cold dungeon-looking edifices on the inside of the court. Some of the old fabrics still remain, a monument of a slovenly curatorship and of a dismal routine of study. In the lower part of that on the west side is a long damp cellar, till lately

used as a public hall, at one end of which is exhibited a gaudy spectral pulpit, said to have been on one or more occasions used by the reformer Knox. On the east side of the quadrangular court an exceedingly handsome edifice has been just erected at the expense of government, containing two flats with four excellent lecturing rooms. It is very neatly fitted up in the interior, and will supersede the wretched dens on the opposite side of the square. The chapel of the institution, which bounds the square next the street, is that of St. Salvador, and was founded by the pious Bishop Kennedy. This structure has not a parallel in Scotland. It is built in an exquisite Gothic style, and is of a light elegant construction. Unfortunately it has been allowed to go into the most disgraceful decay, so as to seem, at the present time, as if dropping to pieces. It is nevertheless used as the chapel of the college, and as the parish church of St. Leonards, of which a professor of the college is ministerial incumbent. Its miserable benches and wild appearance inside would astonish and nauseate one accustomed to the trim perfection of similar buildings in Oxford or Cambridge. On the north side of the interior, is a monument in dark marble over the tomb of the founder, and partly in the shape of a recess in the wall. This tomb is said to have cost £10,000 sterling, though, judging from present appearances, we should be inclined to doubt the fact. Bishop Kennedy was grandson of Robert III. by a daughter, and is remarkable in Scottish history for having broken the power of the house of Douglas in 1455, and thereby saved the crown to his mother's family. During the latter part of the reign of James II. and a portion of the minority of James III. he was the chief political adviser of royalty; and Buchanan tells us that, at his death, every one mourned for him as if the nation had lost its father. His tomb is now a dilapidated ruin. About the year 1683, six silver maces were discovered in it, of the finest workmanship. Three of them are dispersed to different universities, and the other three are kept in the college. With these curiosities are shown two silver arrows which used formerly to be shot for, every year, at the west end of the town. The united weight of the arrows and the thin flat medals attached to them amounts to two hundred and twenty ounces. The United College has a

chancellor, rector, and principal, with professors of Greek, logic, natural philosophy, moral philosophy, humanity, civil history, mathematics, medicine, and a lecturer on natural history. Five of the professorships are in the gift of the corporation. The United College has sixteen bursaries, four of which, at least, fall vacant every year. Formerly there were three classes of students, to wit, Primers, Seconders, and Terners, but the first and the last are now in desuetude. The inferior fees of the Terners are abolished, all now paying the fees of Seconders; a measure which has had the effect of reducing the number of students. All the students lodge privately in the town, and wear red frieze gowns. Besides the sixteen foundation bursaries, there are twenty-three in the gift of private patrons. Of these there are five of L.21, (in the gift of the family of the Ramsays of Balmain); one of L.14; three of about L.11; five of L.10; five of about L.9; two of L.6, and others of grain, &c. The college of St. Mary's is an institution of far less consequence than the above, though its buildings are in a more public situation, and stand on the south side of South Street, a short way east of the ruin of the Observantine monastery. The edifice on the line of the street is a handsome stone structure, recently renovated and extended, with a row of elegant shields of coats of arms between the first and second storey. This is used solely as a library, and is disposed in different large rooms, not kept in the best of order. An entrance beneath leads to a small back court, on the west side of which is an oblong house of three stories in height, containing a variety of large and small chambers. St. Mary's college is appropriated solely to the study of theology, and, as now constituted, consists of a principal, and professors of divinity, church history and divinity, and oriental languages. No student is admitted until he has undergone a course of study at the United, or some other Scottish college. Regular attendance is not compulsory, which, though suitable to the impoverished condition of Scottish divinity students, is attended with the most serious evils. The college has sixteen bursaries, nine of which entitle the holder to a seat at the college table for five years during the sessions; one entitles to L.15; boarding is now commuted; and six are money bursaries of different values. The stu-

dents do not wear gowns. The two colleges are independent of each other, except in six cases, namely, in the election of a chancellor, a rector, and a professor of medicine, in conferring degrees, and in the management of the university library. A *Senatus Academicus*, or meeting of professors, is held in general every week during session. On the rising of the session in the beginning of May, the students of both colleges are examined in a very creditable manner in a public hall. The university library is open to students at both colleges. It consists of a very extensive collection of classical, theological, and general literature, and is enriched with a copy of every book entered at Stationers' Hall. Before leaving the library, it may be mentioned that in the lower large room sat the covenanting parliament, which, in 1645, tried and condemned Sir Robert Spottiswood, son of the archbishop; with Colonel Nathaniel Gordon; Murray, brother to the Marquis of Tullibardine; and Andrew Murray, son of the bishop of Moray, for having been concerned in the royal cause at the battle of Philiphaugh. These unfortunate gentlemen, of whom at least Sir Robert Spottiswood could be accused of no crime but that of taking the side of Charles I. against the Scotch presbyterians, were executed by the old instrument called the Maiden, in the principal street of St. Andrews. Besides the two colleges, the town possesses a good grammar and English school, and there is a number of private classes and boarding schools. Nearly opposite St. Mary's, on the north side of the street, stands the town church, erected in the twelfth century. It is in good preservation, and is crowded with seats and galleries. Within the door, and on the right side, is the splendid monument of Archbishop Sharpe, erected by his son in 1679. It is composed of white marble, and is placed, like that of Kennedy, against the wall. Above, is a large figure of the prelate in the attitude of kneeling. Below is a representation, in relief, of the assassination. The archbishop appears struck down, and surrounded by nine different figures who are actively engaged in putting a period to his existence by pistol and sword. The sculpture is clumsy, and the whole is inferior, in point of excellence, to the monument of the Earl of Dunbar in the church of that town. It was executed in Holland, and a sum was bequeathed for its preservation. It exhibits a

long and very flattering epitaph. Recently its curators have tried to preserve its white colour by a varnishing of white paint! The church-bell tolls the passing knell at every funeral which takes place in the town, a relic of unforgotten times which, so far as we are aware, is not found elsewhere in Scotland. Besides the two parish churches, St. Andrews has a Secession meeting-house and an Episcopal chapel. The latter is an exceedingly neat little edifice, built in the form of a St. George's Cross, and standing adjacent to the chapel of Bishop Kennedy. It cost about £1200, which sum was principally raised through the activity of the present intelligent incumbent, the Rev. Robert Young, by subscriptions from England, and in particular from the Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell, a native of the town, a prebend of Westminster, and the patron of a system of education which goes by his name. St. Andrews is the seat of a presbytery. The west end of South Street is terminated by an ancient portal which, in the case of a stranger entering in this direction, communicates a gloomy and reverential impression, such as the entry of no other town in Scotland is adequate to convey. The public authorities deserve much praise for preserving so curious an architectural relic of past times. As formerly noticed, St. Andrews is a royal burgh, in virtue of a charter of David I. It possesses also a charter from Malcolm II., the unfortunate monarch who was slain in Glamis Castle, 1094. Its constitution is peculiar. It is governed by a provost, dean of guild, four bailies, with a treasurer. The dean of guild has precedence of the bailies. The provost need not reside on the spot, and he may be re-elected every year for life. The other office-bearers can be elected for three years successively. There are seven incorporated trades in the town. St. Andrews is a seaport, but it seems to have lost all its maritime trade. At a creek south of the town, there is a commodious harbour and pier, and vessels can be admitted of three hundred tons burden; but the caprices of commerce have, in modern times, distracted shipping to other ports. In the offing may be seen long trains of vessels proceeding into the Tay, engaged in traffic with Dundee, which, like a wealthy flourishing shop-keeper, doing business on new principles, is prospering on the ruin of its antiquated neighbours. In former times, when St. Andrews was in what may be called its *glory*, the fair

used annually to bring three hundred vessels to the harbour and roadstead, from Flanders, France, and the north of Europe. The commercial order of the inhabitants now depend for subsistence, directly or indirectly, on the university, or upon the genteel families who live in the town for the education of their children, and a certain proportion of the lower classes are engaged in weaving. The only article manufactured for exportation is *golf balls*. The historian of St. Andrews, to whom we are indebted for some valuable information in this article, informs us, that about a dozen of men are constantly at work in this trade. The consumpt of the town amounts to three hundred dozen of balls annually, and there are exported every year, to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, and other places, upwards of eight thousand six hundred and forty balls. A man makes about nine balls in a day. It may well astonish any one not aware of the character of the place, how such a prodigious quantity of these balls should be consumed. But it may be noticed, that the game of golf is a prime occupation in the town,—that, indeed, the people employ the whole of their spare hours, which are not few, in this recreation. There is a company of golfers, instituted in 1754, consisting of noblemen, gentlemen, and professors, of which always some are engaged. The members are distinguished by red coats from those of a plebeian society, who wear jackets of a green colour. In winding up our account of this interesting town, we may be permitted to lament the decay which has taken place, not only in its buildings but in its institutions. Notwithstanding of its transcendent qualifications as a university town, its delightful retired situation, the excellence of its society, and the cheapness of provisions, it is a matter of deep regret that the number of students seldom averages more than two hundred. Such a striking fact leads to the concession that there must be something radically bad in the system of its education, worthy of instantaneous revival. The present extensive improvements going forward will be of no avail in restoring the character of the place, unless followed by an unscrupulous revision of that antiquated process of tuition, under which the greater part of the Scottish universities have long laboured, as under an incubus. Even in its present condition, St. Andrews forms a pleasant residence for the

by J. K. Hope Johnstone of Annandale, Captain Johnstone of Sackville Street, Dublin, Stewart Souter Johnstone, George Greig Johnstone, and John Henry Goodinge, Esqrs. The name of Johnstone prevails in Annandale.

ANNAN, a parish lying on the north shore of the Solway firth, intersected by the river Annan, bounded on the east by Kirk-Patrick Fleming, on the west by Cummertrees, and on the north by Hoddom and Middlebie. The surface is generally flat, and consists both of rich well-cultivated land and heathy ground.

ANNAN, a royal burgh, the capital of the district of Annandale, and of the parish, is commodiously situated on the east bank of the river Annan, rather more than a mile above its influx into the Solway Firth. It is distant 79 miles from Edinburgh, 89 from Glasgow, 16 from Dumfries, 43 from Kirkcudbright, and 27 from Moffat. The river here forms a natural harbour, to which the town owes its rise. The name of Annan is derived from the river, whose name is traced to the Celtic radical *An*, signifying simply water. Annan is a town of considerable antiquity, though it never was of any particular importance in national history. The Bruces, who were lords of Annandale, built a castle at this place for the protection of the town and port, and this fort was kept as a border strength till the union of the crowns. It is understood that some of the coins of Alexander II. were struck at Annan. From its vicinity to the English borders, this town suffered much during the border wars; being frequently plundered and sometimes burnt. In 1298 the English made an inroad into Annandale and burnt the town of Annan with its church. This was only the commencement of a series of injuries which Annan suffered during the wars of the succession. In the subsequent hostilities with England, and in the vexatious forage of the English borderers, this town was frequently plundered. The union of the crowns put an end to those injuries; yet Annan was then in a state of great poverty. A grant of James VI. to this town, 1609, states that it had been "so miserably impoverished," that the community were unable to build a church; and therefore he granted to the town and parish the old castle of Annan to serve for a church, and they were empowered either to repair the castle for that purpose, or to pull it down, and use the materials for building a new church,

when they should find themselves able to perform these operations. It seems that the inhabitants had been necessitated to apply for a grant of this nature, on account of the former parish church and its steeple being battered down by the English, for having often been places of defence to the people. In the course of the civil wars of Charles I., this unfortunate town suffered additional evils, after which period it was left in peace to recover and forget its injuries. Since the middle of last century it has been going on steadily in improvement, and nearly all trace of its ancient warlike condition is obliterated. The town is now well built, and consists of several good streets and buildings. At the east end is a fine new church and spire; and on the west at the market place stands the town-house. In Edmond Street is an Academy or classical seminary, which is well attended. Some years since the old bridge across the river was removed, and a very handsome new one has been erected on its site, at the expense of the government and the county. A small maritime trade is carried on by vessels of fifty tons burden, which can approach a quay, half a mile from the bridge, and by others of a larger size, which come within a mile of the town. The exports are bacon, hams, and corn. Branches of the Commercial and British Linen Banking Companies are established here, and a cotton manufactory is now settled. A good market is held every Thursday, and several fairs take place annually. The town has a subscription library, and several benevolent and religious societies. Annan was a royal burgh as early as the accession of Bruce, in 1306; but its privileges were not defined until James V., in March 1538-9, granted a charter to the bailies, burgesses and community of the burgh of Annan, the freedom of a burgh in fee and perpetuity, with all its possessions and property. The burgh obtained from James VI. in July 1612, a charter, which states that the old grants to it had been burnt in time of war by enemies; and thereupon he incorporated the town of Annan, as a royal burgh, with the usual powers and privileges. According to the form which was thus established, the burgh is governed by a provost, three bailies, a treasurer, a dean of guild, and thirteen councillors. Its revenue is upwards of £300 annually. The burgh joins with Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and San-

quar, in sending a member to parliament. Besides the parish church, there is a meeting-house belonging to the United Secession body. The town is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Dumfries. The fast day of the kirk is the Friday before the first Sunday of August.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 4486.

ANNAT, or CAMBUS, a rivulet in Perthshire remarkable for its beautiful cascades. It flows into the Teith nearly a mile above the town of Doune.

ANNOCK, (or water of) a small river in Ayrshire, which takes its rise in the Mearns Moor, parish of Stewarton, and passing that town in the form of a semicircle, falls into the sea a little below Irvine, after a course of about twelve miles.

ANSTRUTHER, EASTER and WESTER, two contiguous parishes in Fife, each containing a royal burgh of its own name, which is at the same time a sea-port. The two towns lie closely together on a low piece of ground at the bottom of a small bay on the edge of the Firth of Forth, near its mouth, and only divided by a stream bearing the name of Dreol. Easter Anstruther parish is bounded on the east by Kilrenny, and extends only a few acres round the town, which is mean, dirty, and old-fashioned. It is however dignified by a regular burghal government, consisting of three bailies, a treasurer, and sixteen councillors; and joins with Wester Anstruther, Pittenweem, Kilrenny and Crail in sending a member to parliament. Its revenue is exceedingly trifling.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 1090. The parish of Wester Anstruther consisting of less than four hundred acres of land, is bounded on the west by Pittenweem, and on the north by Carnbee. The town or burgh of this small district is of still less importance than the preceding.—In 1821 the population of the burgh and parish amounted to only 429. Its harbour is inferior to that of its neighbour. It is separated from the town of Pittenweem, on the west, by only a corn field, but from the low situation, little of it is seen but its old fashioned church steeple. It is also governed by three bailies, a treasurer, and from six to eleven councillors, which amounts to about a functionary for every six houses. Ever since the union of 1707, these, as well as other small towns on the east coast of Fife, have undergone a gradual decay and impoverishment.

Except upon electioneering occasions they never heard of, and any jurisdiction exercised by the benches of magistrates could be considered, without injury to the public weal, to couple of constables. A minister of Easter Anstruther, towards the end of the eighteenth century, used to say of the magistrates of Wester Anstruther, that, instead of their being a terror to evil doers, evil doers were a terror to them. In the present day the word Anstruther, is, on nearly all occasions, written and spoken *Anster*, for the sake of brevity. Under this title it is alluded to in the popular song of "Maggie Lauder," the heroine of which was an actual personage, who, it seems, lived in the East Green of Easter Anstruther, a low street connecting the town with the contiguous fishing village of Cellardykes, and the spot on which her house stood is still pointed out. Anster Fair was at one time a festival of great concernment, and the sports were such as are so well described in the poem of Mr. Tennant. It was held on a piece of ground called Anster Loan, to the north of the town, and close beside the present turnpike road to St. Andrews. For several years past the whole has degenerated into insignificance. James V. the monarch known to have travelled so often *incognito* through his dominions, is understood to have visited Anster in the course of a tour through the Fife burghs. In allusion to an adventure which he is said to have met in this neighbourhood, there has been instituted at Anster, a club or convivial association, under the name of "The Sovereign and Knights of the Beggars' Bannison (or Blessing);" from which a number of other similar lodges have been derived. The founder of this extraordinary club was one Macnaughton, a collector of customs at Anstruther about sixty years ago, and yet remembered for his singular powers of humour and conviviality. The maintenance of such an association in this out-of-the-way town, proves that, notwithstanding its insignificance in point of burgh government and general wealth, it has always been inhabited by a certain number of *beaux esprits*, and is entitled to a certain degree of credit in an intellectual point of view superior to what is claimed by the neighbouring towns. This is farther confirmed in its favour by the circumstance that not many years ago there existed in the town, a club of poetical humourists, called the Muso-maniac Society, some of whose transactions were

printed, and attracted considerable attention. The manse of Easter Anstruther is a somewhat remarkable building; it was built as a gift to the parish, at the end of the sixteenth century, by James Melville, who was then minister of the parish, and an eminent figure in the turbulent councils of the Scottish church, and nephew to the more celebrated Andrew Melville.

ANTONINUS' WALL, the name given to the wall erected by the Romans, to connect a chain of forts betwixt the firths of Forth and Clyde, and protect their conquests from the incursions of the Caledonians and other savages in the north. While Agricola was in Britain, as governor under Domitian in the first century, he constructed these forts or stations, and the intermediate spaces were closed in, in the year of our Lord 140, by Lollius Urbicus, the lieutenant of Pius Antoninus, then emperor of the Roman territories. Originally the wall was composed of a turf or earthen rampart erected on foundations of stone. In rearing it the first thing done was to cut a ditch fifteen feet wide at top, and sloping down at an angle of 45 degrees. The earth cast out was placed on the inner side, and assisted in raising the height of the embankment or wall to about twenty-four feet. In some exposed and other places it was faced with stone, and along the inner side for a length of forty miles, which was its whole extent, there was constructed a paved way of nearly six feet broad for the convenience of sentinels, and the march of the legions hurrying hither and thither in cases of emergency. Its extreme point in the east is generally supposed to have been near Abercorn, on the south shore of the Firth of Forth, and its western termination at Dunglass Castle, or Old Kilpatrick, on the Clyde, both of these strengths being of Roman architecture, and built to defend the boundaries of the rampart. The wall so formed and so curiously defended was the northern boundary of that wonderful empire which extended from thence southward to the foot of Mount Atlas in Africa, a distance of two thousand miles. Subsequent Roman generals improved the wall of Antoninus, which came to be called by the name of Graham's dyke, a title it still possesses to the exclusion of the other. How it should have acquired such a designation has puzzled antiquaries, some of whom, with more ingenuity than feasibility, deduce it from the word *grim*, because it

was first repaired and strengthened by the emperor Septimus Severus, that is, Septimus the severe or *grim*. The popular tradition of the wall having received the name of Graham's dyke from a Caledonian hero called Graham being the first to break through it in the early part of the fifth century, seems the more correct mode of explanation. This explanation is countenanced by a comparatively modern and ungrammatical inscription discovered on a block of black marble, which came to light in the pulling down of the old church of Falkirk:

FNERNATVS
HIC DEIN
ROB. GRAH-M,
ILLE EVERSVS
VALL. SEVERVS
A.D. 415.
FALKIRK MOVS II.
A.D. 800.

Throughout the district of country, through which the wall of Antoninus stretches its straight line, nearly herdless of impediments, scarcely a vestige of it now remains, and its locality has only in many instances been established by the discovery of its foundations and other *vestigia*, in the progress of modern agricultural improvement. Fragments of armour, coins, arms, and weapons evidently of Roman origin have been from time to time dug up. During last century a still more significant trace of the Roman power was exposed in the discovery of a stone whereon was the following inscription: "IMPERATORE CÆSARE TITO AULIO ANTONINO AUGUSTO PIO PATRE PATRIÆ COHORS PRIMA TUNGRORUM FECIT MILLE PASSUUM."—In the reign of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aulus Antoninus, the pious, and the father of his country, the first cohort of the Tungri made a thousand paces [of this rampart]. The Tungri were one of those continental tribes whom the Romans had conquered and pressed into their service as auxiliaries. There were three cohorts of them in Britain, according to Tacitus, and it is understood that they were the progenitors of the Ligeois of the present time. In the course of cutting the Forth and Clyde Canal, which follows a line parallel with, and at no great distance from the wall, a greater curiosity was discovered in the shape of a Roman granary or cell, which, when opened, contained about a hundred bolls of wheat. The grain was of a blackish colour but not de-

composed, so closely had it been preserved. The writers of the present article have procured a small portion of it. This corn could not have lain less than sixteen hundred and twenty or thirty years in the ground.

ANWOTH, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, divided by the river Fleet on the east from Girthon, bounded on the south by the sea, and on the west by Kirkmabreck. It extends about six and a half miles north-east to south-west, and is three and a half broad. The sea-coast here is generally flat and rocky, and the surface of the land is hilly. The hill of Cairnharrah, elevated 1100 feet above the level of the sea, rises partly out of this parish, and is the most prominent object in that part of the country. The village of Anwoth stands on the road from Creetown to Gatehouse, at a short distance from the Fleet. The celebrated Samuel Rutherford was ministerial incumbent of the parish of Anwoth.—Population in 1821, 845.

AOREIDH, or **ARAY**, a streamlet which rises in the mountains behind the town of Inverary, and falls into the sea at the head of Lochfine. It runs a tumultuous course of about eight miles, and forms several cascades.

APPIN, a district of country in that part of the county of Argyle bordering on the east side of Loch Linnhe, where that long sinuous arm of the sea is crowded with the isles of Lismore, Shuna, and others; in length about fifty miles inland, and ten in breadth, and interspersed with numerous beautiful valleys, pastoral hills, and rocky glens, among which Glencoe is the most celebrated. Appin house stands on the borders of Loch Linnhe, at the foot of the district. It belongs ecclesiastically to the parish of Lismore. There is another district of the same name in Perthshire.

APPLECROSS, a parish in Ross-shire, situated on the west coast, and forming a peninsula by the jutting in of Lochs Torridon and Tariff on the north, and Loch Carron on the south. The parish extends at its broadest part to about twenty-five miles, and the whole surface is mountainous and wild, with a few fertile bottoms among the hills. A few farms in the centre belong to the adjoining parish of Loch Carron. The village of Applecross lies on a rivulet at the head of a small bay, called Applecross Bay.—Population in 1821, 2798.

APPLEGARTH, or **APPLEGIRTH**, a parish in Annandale, Dumfries-shire, divided

on the west from Lochmaben and Johnstone by the Annan, bounded on the north by Warraphray, and separated on the south from Drysdale by the Dryfe, the parish thus lying in the fork betwixt the Waters of Dryfe and Annan, which join about a mile below the church, making the length six miles, and the breadth, in some parts five. The village of Applegarth lies on the banks of the Annan, about eleven miles from Dumfries. Sir William Jardine, Bart. is the chief proprietor, and has a fine seat in the parish.—Population in 1821, 963.

ABASAIG, **ARISAIR**, or **ARISAIG**, a promontory in Inverness-shire, on the western coast, formed by the indentation on the south of Lochan-an-naig sea, and the lesser salt water lake on the north called Loch-na-Gaul, and opposite the island of Eig. The village of Arasaig lies a little way beyond the last mentioned loch. The surrounding district, for several miles, also receives the name of Arasaig. The ground here is completely broken up and diversified with the most romantic scenery. Arasaig is considered the most convenient port in sailing to Eig and Rùm.

ARAY. See **AOREIDH**.

ARBIRLOT, a parish in Forfarshire, contiguous to St. Vigean at Arbroath, on the north, and bounded on the south-east by the German ocean, extending four miles in length, by three in breadth, with its town of Arbirlot situated on the east bank of the little river Elliot, from whence the name is derived, which was formerly Aber-elliot. It is fertile in the inland parts.—Population in 1821, 1062.

ARBROATH. Until recent times, the usual appellation of this place was *Aberbrothock*, from its situation on the mouth of a small turbid river called the Brothock, which is here poured into the sea. The present name is a commodious abbreviation of the word. Arbroath is a town in Forfarshire, pleasantly situated on a small plain on the coast of the German ocean, surrounded on the west, north, and east, by eminences in the form of an amphitheatre. It has a free exposure to the south, with an extensive prospect of the east end of Fife, and the entrance to the friths of Tay and Forth. It lies 18 miles from Dundee, 12 from Montrose, 15 from Forfar, 13½ from Brechin, and 59 from Edinburgh. It is the seat of a presbytery of eleven parishes. Arbroath is a town of early origin; chiefly

owing its rise to an important monastic institution planted here by William the Lion, about the year 1178. The building was consecrated to the memory of Thomas a-Becket, who was at the time an exceedingly popular saint, and it was furnished with monks from the Abbey of Kelso, who were of the order of the Tyronensians, and followed the rule of St. Benedict, or Benedict. William endowed it with various privileges and revenues for its support, and it appears that King John of England, impressed with its dignified character, in 1182, granted to its inmates or their lay vassals the same right of trading within his dominions, as was enjoyed by his own subjects. Pope Pius II., by a bull dated 1461, exempted the abbot from attending the yearly synods of bishops, a duty sometimes found to be of a troublesome nature. At a later period, Pope Benedict issued a bull, permitting the abbot of Aberbrothock, to wear a mitre and other pontifical ornaments. As an additional privilege, Pope Martin authorized the abbot and his successors to confer the minor orders on the clergy of the convent. The last ecclesiastical abbot was Cardinal Beaton, at the same time archbishop of St. Andrews. Little is distinctly known of the origin of the burgh privileges of the little sea-port town which arose in the immediate vicinity of the Abbey, on account of the loss of charters in the troubles during the minority of James VI. It is generally understood that the town was constituted a royal burgh by the same monarch who founded the abbey. It appears by an indenture betwixt the abbot and burgesses, dated 1394, that he and his successors obliged themselves to maintain the pier raised on the shore. This, it seems, was not the only instance of a beneficent deed done by the abbots for the prosperity of the little port, or the welfare of mariners. To the dangerous insulated reef, at the distance of twelve miles from the coast, called the Inch Cape Rock, and in more modern times the Bell Rock, one of the abbots attached a bell, which, at high water, when almost hidden by the breakers, was rung by the lashing of the waves, and warned, by its tolling, the seamen who were sailing near its dangerous vicinity. The ingenuity and science of modern times have rendered the Bell Rock one of the most serviceable light-house stations on the east coast of Scotland.—(See BELL-ROCK.) But, at the period to which we refer, the abbot's bell was

all that indicated the existence of the dangerous rock. It is related by tradition, that the bell was wantonly cut away by a pirate, for the purpose of annoying the abbot, and that afterwards his vessel, in a stormy night, drifted on the rock, and as a retribution for his crime, he perished with all his crew. By one version of the story, a Dutchman is said to have been the perpetrator, and that he took the bell out of a sordid desire for the metal; however, his fate is said to have been the same. Mr. Southey has caught up the former outline of the transaction, and from it has elaborated one of his most beautiful poetical pieces, consisting of the following lines:—

No stir on the air—no swell on the sea,
The ship was still as she might be;
The sails from heaven received no motion;
The keel was steady in the ocean,
With neither sign nor sound of shock,
The waves hushed o'er the Inch-Cape Rock;
So little they roll'd, so little they fell,
They did not move the Inch-Cape bell.
The pious abbot of Aberbrothock
Had placed that bell on the Inch-Cape Rock;
On the waves of the storm it floated and swung,
And louder and louder its warning rung;
When the rock was hid by the tempest swell,
The mariners heard the warning bell,
And then they knew the perilous rock,
And blessed the Abbot of Aberbrothock.

The sun in heaven shone bright and gay,
All things looked joyful on that day;
The sea-birds screamed as they skimmed around,
And there was pleasure in the sound.
The float of the Inch-Cape bell was seen,
A darker spot on the ocean green.
Sir Ralph the Rover walked the dock,
And he fixed his eye on the darker speck,
He felt the cheering power of spring,—
It made him whistle—it made him sing:
His heart was mirthful to excess,
But the Rover's mirth was wickedness.
His eye was on the bell and float,—
Quoth he, "My men, put down the boat,
And row me to the Inch-Cape Rock,—
I'll plague the priest of Aberbrothock!"

The boat was lowered, the boatmen row,
And to the Inch-Cape Rock they go.
Sir Ralph leant over from the boat,
And cut the bell from off the float.
Down sunk the bell with a gurgling sound;
The bubbles rose, and burst around.
Quoth he, "Who next comes to the rock
Wont bless the priest of Aberbrothock?"

Sir Ralph the Rover sailed away;
He scoured the sea for many a day;
And now grown rich with plundered store,
He steers his way for Scotland's shore,
So thick a haze o'erspread the sky,
They could not see the sun on high;
The wind had blown a gale all day;
At evening it hath died away.
On deck the Rover takes his stand,
So dark it is they see no land.

Quoth he, "It will be brighter soon,
For there's the dawn of the rising moon."
"Canst hear," said one, "the breakers roar?
For yonder, methinks, should be the shore.
Now, where we are, I cannot tell,—
I wish we heard the Inch-Cape bell."
They heard no sound—the swell is strong,
Though the wind hath fallen they drift along;
Till the vessel strikes with a shivering shock,—
"Oh heavens! it is the Inch-Cape Rock!"

Sir Ralph the Rover tore his hair,
And cursed himself in his despair.
And waves rush in on every side,
The ship sinks fast beneath the tide.—
Down down, they sink in watery graves
The masts are hid beneath the waves.
Sir Ralph, while waters rush around,
Hears still an awful, dismal sound;
For even in his dying fear
That dreadful sound assails his ear,
As if below, with the Inch-Cape bell,
The devil rang his funeral knell.

The monastery of Aberbrothock was the scene of one of the most remarkable incidents in the early history of Scotland. Edward II. having endeavoured to procure the favour of the Pope to his claims upon the sovereignty of the country, the nobility met here, June 1320, and drew up a letter of remonstrance, in a style which, for spirited and exalted sentiment, is perhaps unequalled in the annals of diplomacy. It was despatched to Rome, in the keeping of a monk of this abbey, no person of higher rank, or a less sacred character, daring to carry such a document through England. On the outbreak of the reformation, the abbey was among the first religious houses which suffered. It was savagely attacked by a mob, who, as the readiest mode of destroying it, applied fire to the internal wood-work, which, gradually spreading to the roof, the whole was soon in a blaze. It had been covered with lead, as was then usual with such fabrics, and it is said that so intense was the heat that the metal poured down and deluged the streets below. Much of what was spared has since been destroyed by the effects of the weather on the soft red stones of which it has been built. Enough however remains to convey an idea of its original extent and superb architecture. Some years ago the rubbish which lay in heaps beside its walls was removed, so that the design of the building may now be traced. The buildings were of an irregular figure, all inclosed with a strong wall. On the south side stood the chapel, which seems to have been the most noble part of the structure. It was cruciform. West of the transept, it was divided

into a middle and two side aisles, by a double row of columns supporting the arches. The length inside was 270 feet; the breadth of the middle aisle thirty-five feet; and the breadth of the side aisles, each sixteen and a half feet. The height of the walls was about sixty-seven feet. The ruins are now exceedingly picturesque and impressive. The towers, windows, arches, and pillars, all attest by their unobliterated carvings and tracery the greatness of the buildings of which they are the shattered remains. The eastern window, which threw down its light on the high altar, is yet entire, and, in the summit of the gable, there still exists a circular hole or window, which, from its altitude above the houses of the town, may be seen from a great distance at sea. By seamen it is commonly called the round O of Arbroath. The site of the ground and its ruins forms the burying-ground of the parish. Some parts of the sewers for the conveyance of water to the monastery are still extant. Some idea may be entertained of the ancient riches, hospitality, and charity of this monastery, from attending to the ordinance for the yearly provision of the house in 1530. In that year an order was issued for buying 800 wedders, 180 oxen, 11 barrels of salmon, 1200 dried cod fish, 82 chalders of malt, 30 of wheat, 40 of meal; all which appears additional to the produce of its land, or the provision of different species paid in kind by tenants. This profusion of stores would appear very extraordinary, as the number of monks did not exceed twenty-five; but the ordinance acquaints us, that the appointments of that year exceeded those of 1528, notwithstanding in the last, the king had been entertained twice in the convent and the archbishop of St. Andrews thrice. From this it is evident that the house was open to all; that the poor as well as the great partook of its hospitality! The historian of Arbroath may well ask what has become of those endowments which once allowed an open table to be kept daily for the benefit of all the poor who chose to seek sustenance within the hospitable walls of the abbey. His inquiry is easily answered. At the Reformation the abbey was a waif to John Hamilton, a son of the duke of Chastellherault, afterwards Marquis of Hamilton. It subsequently belonged to the Earl of Dysart, from whom it was purchased with the patronage of thirty-four parish churches, by Patrick Maule of Panmure, one of the ministers of

James VI. Some of the most valuable records of the abbey are now in the Advocates' Library, at Edinburgh. From being a place of insignificant importance, Arbroath, like some other towns in Forfarshire, gradually rose into consequence from its manufactures and exports. From being a quiet little country town, it has become, in recent times, a hustling place of business. It consists of one street running from north to south towards the sea, of about half a mile in length, and another street of small dimensions running to the west; with cross streets intersecting both these thoroughfares. To the east of these, two elegant modern streets and houses have been built, which are situated within the parish of St. Vigeans. The first mentioned part of the town constitutes the parish of Arbroath, which is under two clergymen, and was at one period a portion of St. Vigeans parish. There are also some streets, chiefly of small houses, in the west side of the Brothock. Arbroath is generally well and neatly built, and has a very clean and thriving appearance. It is well lighted with gas, manufactured by a joint-stock company. It has a modern town-house, in the centre of the High Street, built of red stone, with a handsome Grecian front, which adds to the beauty of the town. The trades and guildry have both elegant halls in the neighbourhood. It also possesses public reading rooms and a library, which are well supported. The library consists of about 6000 volumes. Arbroath has an excellent Academy, divided into four departments, under a rector and three other teachers, all gentlemen of high professional character. Latin, Greek, French, mathematics—theoretical and practical, natural philosophy, navigation, geography, chronology, ancient and modern history, arithmetic, English reading, and grammar are taught. The Academy building is a new erection in an open healthy part of the town, and comprises several large and commodious apartments. The harbour of the port is small and well sheltered. It is provided with a neat signal-tower, for communicating with the Bell Rock. Prior to the year 1736 the town had little or no commerce, unless a little traffic in fish and a kind of contraband or smuggling trade deserve the name. It had no manufactures; and any piece of cloth that was made was carried to Montrose and sold there. It imported nothing, except now and then a small cargo of wood from Norway. Flax, iron, and

other commodities, were purchased by the inhabitants from the merchants in Montrose and Dundee. A few years subsequent to the above period, several gentlemen of property jointly undertook to establish the manufacture of Osanaburghs, and other linens, here, and to import their own materials. They laid out considerable sums of money in different kinds of machinery, which were executed on a very complete and extensive scale. Success attended their spirited exertions; and, at that time, the Arbroath fabrics procured a superiority, and commanded a sale, in preference to any other of the kind. From this establishment, the rise and progress of the trade and manufactures of Arbroath are to be dated. In this branch of manufactures Arbroath very much resembles Dundee; both places seeming to have hit on the same mode of drawing wealth from the fabrication of coarse linen goods. The town now contains seventeen spinning-mills, and a great number of manufactories, some of which are very extensive. All the mills in the town are driven by a steam power; but in the adjacent country, where there are many similar establishments, the mills are turned partly by water and partly by steam. The manufactory of linens is almost the only one carried on. The only other article manufactured is leather, which employs two establishments. There are also works for recovering the ashes used in bleaching. The latter process is a curious recent invention, by which about one half of the ashes is restored, after being apparently useless. There are between seventy and eighty vessels belonging to the port, whose aggregate burden may be about 6500 tons. The imports consist chiefly of flax from the Baltic and other places. Of this material about 2000 tons are imported annually. The import of potashes, vitriol, and manganese, for the bleaching-works; and coals from Newcastle and the Firth of Forth, for the spinning-mills and private houses, engages from twenty to thirty vessels, averaging from 40 to 60 tons each. Bark for the two extensive tan-works, is also imported in considerable quantities; and since 1827 about 1000 tons of bones to be ground for manure have been imported. All the salt consumed in the town and neighbourhood is now also imported by sea, to the amount of from four to five thousand tons annually. Before the repeal of the salt duties, there were two large salt-works close to the town, but they have

been since given up. The exports are brown and bleached sail-cloths, and linen of various fabrics, for which three vessels of 100 tons each trade regularly to London, exclusive of three smaller craft in the Glasgow, and two in the Newcastle trade. Arbroath derives great celebrity from the peculiar kind and quantity of paving stones which it exports. These stones are quarried from the estates of the Honourable Mr. Maule of Panmure, and W. F. Carnegie, Esq. of Spynie and Boysieck. They are procured in thin slab- or *liths* of a considerable size, and being roughly hewn into oblong squares, are in that state exported to Edinburgh and other places. At present, from 400,000 to 500,000 superficial feet of these stones are exported annually, and the trade is increasing. Large shipments in barley and potatoes are regularly made during the winter months. Not less than from five to six thousand bolls of the latter were in the season 1829-30 sent to Newcastle alone. Of fish and pork there are nearly 900 barrels exported annually. The revenue of Arbroath amounts to about £3000 annually, of which nearly one half is drawn from shore dues. Of the eleven or twelve thousand inhabitants of the joint parishes of Arbroath and St. Vigeans, it is computed that about a half are employed in weaving, spinning, flax-dressing, and bleaching. A great proportion of the spinners are children from seven to fourteen years of age; and a considerable number of the weavers, spinners, and bleachers are women. As a royal burgh, Arbroath is governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors, and it has seven incorporated trades. In conjunction with Aberdeen, Montrose, Inverbervie, and Brechin, it sends a member to parliament. Three fairs are held annually, and there is a general market on Saturday. Arbroath has a native joint-stock banking company, which was established in 1825, and has paid good annual dividends. There are, besides, branches of the Royal Bank of Scotland, and of the British Linen Company's Bank. The town and suburbs have eleven houses used solely as places of public worship. Until lately, Arbroath had a spire or turret, which was part of the remaining ruins of the monastic buildings, and rose from the south-west corner of the enclosed grounds of the Abbey near the modern kirk. This spire has been removed, and a new steeple, from a plan by Mr. John Henderson of Edinburgh, is about

to be erected, close to the end of the church. It is to be an exceedingly elegant erection, the Gothic style, rising 150 feet in height, and from its tasteful construction, will do great credit to the artist who designed it. The other places of public worship are three meeting-houses of presbyterian dissenters, and churches belonging to Independents, Glasites, Methodists, &c. including an Episcopal chapel, which is a handsome modern structure. Besides these there are a number of nondescript sects which meet in schoolrooms, and who generally have mechanics as their preachers. A printer, a millwright, and a trades-officer respectively command in this way large audiences. The first days of the kirk are generally the second Thursdays of April and August. The town has few beneficiary institutions, and these are unworthy of particular notice.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 5817; population of the parish of St. Vigeans, 5583; total 11400.

ARBUTHNOT, (anciently written *Aberbuthnoth*), a parish in Kincardineshire, of an oblong triangular form, bounded on the west by Fordoun or the great hollow of the Meams, the rivers Bervie and Forthly forming this line of division, and on the north-east side by Glenbervie and Kinnell, in length six miles. The ground is hilly, and in one of the valleys in which the Bervie river runs stand the mansions of Arbuthnot and Allardyce, with the church situated between them. The celebrated Dr. Arbuthnot, physician to Queen Anne, and one of the triumvirate with Pope and Swift, derived his birth and early education from this parish. Arbuthnot gives the title of viscount to an ancient family of the same name, which became distinguished in the twelfth century. Sir Robert Arbuthnot, for loyalty to Charles I., was created a baron and viscount by that monarch, in 1644.—Population in 1821, 928.

ARCHAIG, or ARKEG, (LOCH) a lake of fresh water, sixteen miles long and only one broad, in the parish of Kilmallie, Inverness-shire, discharging itself into the north-side of Loch Lochy.

ARD, (LOCH) a lake in the valley of Aberfoyle, between two and three miles in length, and about one in breadth; the waters of which, after falling at the eastern extremity over a rock, and forming a cataract of thirty feet in height, form the river Forth.

ARDARGIE, a village in the parish of **Forgandeny**, Perthshire, a mile and a half south of Piteathly.

ARDCHATTAN, a parish in **Argyleshire**, incorporating that of **Muckairn**; of twenty-four miles in length, and twenty in breadth. This district lies like a peninsula betwixt the salt water lakes of **Loch Etive** on the south, and **Loch Cretan** on the north, which is its division from **Appin**, and has the usual appearance of Highland pastoral scenery. It is watered by the **Awe**, the **Etive**, the **Kinloss**, and other small streams. **Ben Cruachan**, celebrated in Scottish history for an encounter between **Robert Bruce** and **John of Lorn**, which took place at its base towards **Loch Etive**, and in which the king was victorious, rises from the centre of the parish, and towers aloft, one of the highest and most magnificent of Scottish mountains. For a notice of this hill and the numerous antiquities, real or imaginary, said to be in the parish of **Ardchattan**, we refer to the articles **CRUACHAN**, **DUNSTAFNAGE**, and **BEREGONIUM**. A part of the walls of the old priory of **Ardchattan**, founded in the thirteenth century by **John McDougall** of that ilk, is still standing. The present proprietor's dwelling-house was formerly a part of the monastery, and his offices occupy a great part of the ground upon which it stood.—Population in 1821, 1663.

ARDCLACH, a parish in the county of **Nairn**, lying in the south-east extremity of the shire, on the river **Findhorn**. The district is bleak and mountainous, and possesses no interest. The village of the same name lies on the north bank of the river several miles below the bridge of **Dulsie**.—Population in 1821, 1287.

ARDERSIER, (formerly *Ardnaseer*), a parish in **Inverness-shire**, lying on the south shore of a remarkable strait in the **Moray Firth**, about twelve miles east of **Inverness**. On the tongue of land forming the south part of the strait stands **Fort George**. The parish is about two and a half miles in length and breadth. The church stands at the bottom of a small bay indenting the land.—Population in 1821, 1887.

✧ **ARDIESCAR**, an islet in the Sound of **Mull**.

ARDGOWER, a district partly in the county of **Inverness** and partly in **Argyle**, divided from **Moidart** on the north-west by **Loch**

Shiel, and bounded on the south-east and part of the north by **Loch Eil**.

ARDLE, a tributary river in **Perthshire**, running through **Strathardle**, and formed by the junction of the **Briarchan** and the **Arnot**, which afterwards joining the **Black water** at **Roshalzie**, the name of **Ericht** is assumed; the **Ericht** next losing itself in the **Isla**, and the **Isla**, some miles farther on, mingling its waters with the **Tay**.

ARDMEANACH, or **BLACK ISLE**, a tract of ground in **Cromarty-shire**, nearly enclosed by the **Cromarty Firth** on the west, and the **Moray Firth** and **Loch Reauly** on the south, comprising eight parishes, and receiving this name from its bleak moorland character. In this district lies the celebrated **Faintosh**, formerly celebrated for its whisky, and belonging politically to the county of **Nairn**.

ARD-MERIGIE, a spot of ground on the south bank of **Loch Laggan**, district of **Badenoch**, **Inverness-shire**, of a reputed sacred character, from having, as it is said, been the place of sepulture of some Scottish kings, when that dynasty was driven northwards by the **Picts**. The tradition regarding it rests on no sure foundation.

ARDNAMURCHAN, or **AIRDNAMURCHAN**, a headland on the west coast of **Argyleshire**, lat. 56° 43', long. 60° 7' west, which gives its name to the parish from which it juts out, and in a general sense to the district in which it is situated. The parish or district is a peninsula formed by **Kinira bay** on the north, and **Loch Sunart** on the south, and composing a square surface of about 20 miles. A portion of the parish belongs to **Inverness-shire**. This part of Scotland has been as yet little opened up by roads. It is a territory of wild mountain and moorland scenery, interspersed with lakes, glens, dashing rivulets, and hills, though not of an altitude to be sufficiently imposing. It has been discovered by industry and science, that these mountains are pregnant with valuable ores of different kinds, as well as curious minerals and stones. On the **Loch Sunart** side there stand the ruins of several castles. Formerly this district comprehended five parishes, all of which are now in one, under the name of **Ardnamurchan**. The district is populous, and in 1821 contained 5422 persons.

ARDOCH, a village in the parish of **Mu-**

ARDROSSAN.

this county of Perth. For antiquities here, see MURRAY.

ARDOCH, a stream running through the western part of the parish of Dumblane, Perthshire, which falls into the Teith at Doune-castle.

ARDROSSAN, a parish in Ayrshire, bordering on the firth of Clyde, bounded on the north by Kilbride, on the east by Dalry, and on the south by Stevenston. The medium length, from north to south, is about six miles, and the breadth from three to five miles. The surface is a mixture of hilly and flat country.

ARDROSSAN, the capital of the above parish, is a populous thriving place, of modern erection, chiefly indebted to its recent existence to the patriotic exertions of the Montgomerie family, who had formerly a castle in the vicinity, of great strength and extent, but which is now in ruins. Ardrossan possesses the capability of being yet a great sea-port. It lies 26 miles south-west of Greenock, on a very accessible point of the coast, and only a mile west of Saltcoats, which occupies another promontory. Already a pier 900 feet in length has been constructed at an enormous expense, which will form a spacious and secure harbour fit for the reception of vessels of every burden, and approachable by every wind. Some years ago a canal was projected to be cut betwixt Glasgow and Ardrossan. It was begun, but, from particular reasons, was only finished from Glasgow to Johnstone in Renfrewshire. However, a rail-way was opened between the latter place and Ardrossan in October 1830, chiefly for the conveyance of coal for shipment. This line of road opens up the centre of Ayrshire to the trade of Glasgow. Ardrossan has become a favourite resort in the sea-bathing season for the genteel families of Ayrshire and other places, who can be accommodated with neat and commodious houses. A large and elegant hotel, with a suit of warm and cold baths, was erected by the late Lord Eglinton, at an expense of not less than £10,000. The same nobleman also fitted up two good lodging-houses. Fortunately some taste is displayed in laying out the town on a regular plan, which is rapidly filling up with good stone houses. There is an agricultural society and different useful associations in the town. Steam packets ply regularly to and from Glas-

gow, Greenock, Largs, and other places. There are also regular sailing vessels to Ayr.—Population in 1821, 3105.

ARDSTINCHAR. See STINCHAR.

ARBTORNISH CASTLE, now in ruins on the north shores of the sound of Mull in Argyleshire, in which a treaty between the then lord of the isles and Edward IV. was subscribed.

ARDVARE LOCH, a bay difficult of entrance, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire.

ARGYLESHIRE, or **ARGYLLSHIRE**, a large county in the south-western extremity of the Highlands, partly composed of a number of peninsulas on the mainland, and partly of an archipelago of small islands, scattered along its margin, and in the bosom of its salt and fresh water lakes, with others of larger dimensions divided from it by straits and sounds. The continental part is situated between 55° 21' and 57° north latitude; is bounded on the north by Invernessshire, on the east by that county, by Perthshire, and Dumbartonshire, and on the south and west by different bays and straits of the Atlantic Ocean. Its extreme length is 115 miles, its breadth 33, on an average, and it has altogether not less than 600 miles of coast washed by the sea. The mainland, including the peninsula of Kintyre, has been computed to contain 2735 square miles, while the islands connected with it are supposed to comprise 1063 more, whereby the whole extent of land in Argyleshire will be 3800 square miles. In popular phraseology, and on the county maps, Argyleshire is divided into districts each comprehending several parishes. These districts, or *countries*, as the natives call them, are defined by mountain ranges or arms of the sea, which in all cases receive the name of lochs, that term being applied indiscriminately to fresh and salt water lakes. In this way there are five districts in Argyle. First, there is Cowal, divided from Dumbartonshire by Loch Long, and bounded by Loch Fine on the west. Next, betwixt Loch Fine and Loch Linnhe, and stretching away to the north, is Lorn, or Argyle proper, as it is termed from its central compact character. From Lorn on its south-west quarter, there stretches out in a southerly direction, like a feeler into the Irish sea, the peninsula of Cantyre or Kintyre, the extreme point of which is on the same

parallel of latitude with Alnwick in Northumberland. Opposite the upper or northern quarter of Lorn, across Loch Linnhe, is the district of Morven, beyond which to the north-west is Sunart. These are the five chief districts; but there are many of an inferior size within them,—such as Ardnamurchan, the most westerly point of Sunart; Appin, a piece of Lorn bordering on Loch Linnhe; Glenorchy, another piece of Lorn, on its eastern or Perthshire side; and Knapdale, lying in the throat of the peninsula of Cantire. Besides these there are the islands of Mull, Jura, and Islay, which are only divided from the continent or each other by narrow sounds, and may be esteemed from their accessibility as little else than portions of the mainland surrounded by salt water rivers. The island of Bute seems so mixed up with the mainland at Cowal, that it might be noticed as a part of Argyleshire, but for its political separation. There are few towns in Argyleshire. The inhabitants mostly live in little fishing villages on the shores of the sea and its various branches: the greater part of which congregations of huts are so mean, as to be unworthy of particular notice. In the interior there are scattered hamlets, equally poor, and the only good houses are the seats of the different proprietors, or residents of the upper classes, and the public inns, nearly all of which are of recent erection, on the lines of road. The shire contains only two royal burghs, Inverary at the head of Loch Fine, and Campbellton in Cantire, the former of which is a station of the Circuit Court of Justiciary. The remaining towns may be thus enumerated in order, according to their population; Oban in Lorne, Bowmore in Islay, Lochgilphead, Tobermory in Mull, and Ballahulish in Appin. The county has eighteen annual fairs, but has not a single weekly market. The Duke of Argyll, whose seat is at Inverary, is the proprietor or feuar of a large portion of the territory. He is the chief of the family of Campbell, a surname which is found over the whole region, among high and low. Some writers deduce the name Campbell from the Gaelic, the import of which is *crooked mouth*, but it is more probably a Gothic or Roman compound, and, at any rate, it is doubtful if the head family, like that of almost every other of the different clans, be of Highland extraction. It first came into distinction in the time of Ro-

bert Bruce, Sir Nigel Campbell being one of a small band of patriots who adhered to that monarch; for which he obtained much land, and the hand of the king's sister in marriage. The family has since been conspicuous in almost every stage of the history of British freedom. The lordship of Campbell was elevated to the earldom of Argyll in 1457, by James III.; to a marquise in 1641, by Charles I.; and to a dukedom in 1701, by William III., whom Archibald, the then occupant of the family honours, was particularly instrumental in helping to the throne. The Argyll family has been long the supreme patron of the county, and all that pertains to it, the nomination of a member of parliament included. This has been of great disadvantage to Argyleshire, for the duke, or constantly in the opposition, it follows that the county gentlemen are not brought into connexion with the state in respect, and, therefore, sink into a political apathy, which extends itself, with fatal influence, to their general conduct. It has only been of late years that the least attempt has been made by any portion of the gentry to assert their independence of the duke, so long has the sentiment of clanship, (for it is little else), continued to exert its sway over even the most intelligent part of this Highland community. By the latest printed county roll there are a hundred and thirty freeholders in Argyleshire. Besides the single county representative sent by these, the two burghs join with Rothesay in Bute, and Ayr and Irvine in Ayrshire, in electing another. The county altogether abounds more in romantic scenes than in fertile plains. It is composed principally of long chains of hills, and uninteresting brown mountains, with shores often precipitous and dangerous to the mariner, but equally characterized by indentations of the sea, forming internal harbours wherein vessels may take refuge in boisterous weather. In the lower parts the land is in very many cases merely moorish waste with very little cultivation, and hardly any living fences. In ancient times it was covered with a forest, of which the mosses show the remains. So late as the beginning of the eighteenth century, much of the natural wood was standing, but it was unadvisedly cut up and sold by the proprietors for the merest trifle, and plantations are only now in the course of general introduction. It may be noted at this place, that a greater boon than

ARGYLESHIRE.

any that ever the Duke of Argyle bestowed, or could bestow upon it, has, within the last few years, been conferred by steam-boats! It is evident, from the peculiar form of Argyleshire, that it will always owe as much of the benefit arising from a ready communication between its near and distant ports, to improvements in water carriage, as to any extension of that by land. The difficulty, indeed, of forming roads in a district so serrated by the sea, and so blocked up by chains of hills, is almost insurmountable; hitherto there have been only two or three roads in the county, skirting along the banks of the lochs. The very barrier, however, which mainly prevented communication in the days of our fathers, has turned out to be the highway in our own. The never-to-be-sufficiently-admired spirit of the city of Glasgow, about twenty steam-vessels are now constantly employed in conveying passengers and goods to and fro, throughout the county, and in transporting the country produce to market at that city. The effect of this grand engine, even after so brief a period, is incalculable. It happens that, notwithstanding the immense extent of the country, there is not a single dwelling-place more than ten miles from the sea, nor a gentleman's seat, (excepting those on the banks of Lochawe), more than ten minutes walk from it. Every farmer, therefore, every gentleman, finds occasion to employ steam navigation. When this mode of conveyance was in its infancy, it was generally supposed that the little wealth, bold shores, and scattered population of the county, kept it without the circle in which its adoption was to become beneficial. It came, however, to be attempted, and there is not now a loch, bay, or inlet, but holds a daily, or at least commands a weekly communication with the lowlands and the several districts of the country. By this means, the farmers, even upon the smallest scale, are encouraged to fatten stock which they would never otherwise think of fattening; the fattening of stock, again, causes them to improve their arable land; the extra profits enable them to buy luxuries, which, in their turn, communicate sentiments of taste, and open the mind to liberal ideas. The comparative frequency, moreover, of their visits to the Lowlands causes the speedier introduction of modern and improved systems of agriculture. Steam-boats are, in short, at once the heralds and the causes of every kind of improvement in Argyleshire; it is no hyperbole to say, that they have in ten

years raised the value of land within the county twenty per cent. Every thing connected with this invention, so far as Argyleshire is concerned, bears a degree of romantic wonder strangely in contrast with its mechanical and common-place character. It accomplishes, in this district, transitions and juxtapositions almost as astonishing as those of an Arabian tale. The Highlander, for instance, who spends his general life amidst the wilds of Cowal or upon the hills of Appin, can descend in the morning from his lonely home, and setting his foot about breakfast-time on board a steam-boat at some neighbouring promontory, suddenly finds himself in company, it may be, with tourists from almost all parts of the earth; he sits at dinner between a Russian and an American; and, in the evening, he who slept last night amidst the blue mists of Lorn, is traversing the gas-lighted streets of Glasgow, or may, perhaps, have advanced to Edinburgh itself, the polished, the enlightened, the temple of modern intelligence. Reversing this wonder, he who has all his life trod the beaten ways of men, and never but in dreams seen that land of hill and cloud, whence of yore the blue-bonneted Gael went to descend, to sweep folds or change dynasties, can stand in the light of day amidst the refined objects of a capital, and when the shades of night have descended, find himself in the very country of Ossian, with the black lake lying in imperturbable serenity at his feet, and over his head the grey hills that have never been touched by human foot. Steam-boats, it may be said, bring the most dissimilar ideas into conjunction, make the rude Gael shake hands with the most refined Lowlander, and cause the nineteenth and the first centuries to meet together. No such lever was ever introduced to raise and revolutionize the manners of a people or the resources of a country.—The manufactures of Argyleshire are yet in so feeble a state as to be unworthy of notice. The only article made on a great scale for exportation is whisky, which is of a remarkable fine quality. There are now distilleries at Campbellton, Islay, Lorne, Cowal, and Mull, for which Glasgow is the depot. The climate of the lower parts of Argyleshire is mild and temperate, but in the upper inland districts the atmosphere is severe. On the tops of many of the hills the snow often lies for months, chilling the air, and giving the country a wintry aspect even in tolerably mild opening weather. In the sinuosities of the

the air is of a more bland nature, these places being protected from the north and south-west winds, and having generally a southerly exposure. The central districts are commonly more subject to rains than the coast on account of the proximity to the high hills, whose summits attract and break the clouds from the Atlantic. Out of an area of 1,367,500 acres in the shire, little more than 100,000 are cultivated, the remainder consisting of hill and dale, pasture, wood, fresh and salt water lakes, rivers, &c. In agriculture, changes are yearly witnessed in the different districts, from the modern improvements in husbandry. Green crops and a rotation in cropping are now generally introduced. Black cattle and sheep, the staple of the county, are improving in size and symmetry. Several spirited proprietors are doing much towards improving the waste lands upon their estates, and in enclosing and planting. Tasteful mansion-houses, carriages, furniture, and the other wants of proprietors, are also in the course of introduction. A corresponding change may be remarked among the working classes. Farmers are now encouraged to improve their lands by getting leases, and superior houses and steadings are given them. It must be confessed that that very hardness of nature, that disregard of personal gratification, that power of enduring the extremes of heat and cold, which formerly were the Highlander's characteristic and his boast, still operate a little to prevent the spread of luxuries and conveniences, and, of course, to retard the progress of improvement. Nothing, however, can stand against the steam-boats; the change is proceeding. In many cases, the house is still found the same mud-floored, strongly walled, low-roofed, pile of turf and stone that ever it was; but even in these, the goodman is found improving the texture of his clothes, the good-wife uses tea, and the daughter goes to church in a Leghorn bonnet and cloth pelisse, not forgetting her umbrella; and we need no farther data to assure us that the house will soon be changed too. The principal hills, lakes, and other characteristics of the county, being noticed under their particular heads, need no mention here. The country already is greatly enriched by its valuable fishings; and its mines of slate and metals are only becoming known. In the estimation of Scotsmen in general, and Highlanders in particular, Argyleshire is rich in historical and poetic traditions. The first Scots—a race

of people from Ireland—landed in Cantire in the sixth century, and gradually became the masters of the lowlands to the discomfiture of their predecessors the Picts and Romanized Britons. The etymology of the word Argyle is supposed to signify “the land of the strangers,” and hence also, it is supposed, the word *Gael*. While the whole of the isle of Great Britain lay in heathen ignorance, some little spots and islands in Argyle were illumined by the Christian religion and science. Here also took place the exploits recounted in the songs of Ossian. And here, in a recent age, the gallant and unfortunate Charles Edward first landed in Britain to attempt the recovery of a throne lost by the imprudence of his ancestors. This extensive region is divided ecclesiastically into nine parishes, which, if taken at an average, contain each about seventy-eight square miles. That there should be so few parishes may well be accounted surprising, for the country has never been destitute of population. Such an arrangement is the result of the unseemly revolution of ecclesiastical jurisdictions at the Reformation. Prior to that event the whole of Argyleshire and the adjacent isles were covered with religious establishments of every description, and there were not perhaps fewer than double the number of parishes, each provided with one or more clergymen. But, on the destruction of the system then in existence, all minor ecclesiastical establishments vanished, and, in some instances, four and five parishes were formed into one, while nearly all the revenues devoted to their support were either eaten up by lay impropriators, or measured out to the poor presbyters with a grudging hand. This abuse has never been remedied in Scotland, and no part of the country has suffered so severely as Argyleshire by the withdrawal of the ample religious instruction existing before the Reformation, which, instead of being extirpated, should only have been changed in character. The present intelligent generation can only regret such an irremediable mischief, and endeavour in some measure to supply the deficiency. By means of the royal bounty, and the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, a few missionaries in connexion with the Kirk of Scotland are settled in the remote districts, and in some of the isles, and by the exertions of a committee of the General Assembly and the public munificence, schoolmasters are similarly settled. The long dearth

of religious instruction in this Highland district, as well as most others, has had the natural effect of preventing the presbyterian church, from getting that entire ascendancy it has done in the low countries. In Appin, there is a number of Episcopalian families, who have a chapel and a clergyman. In Lisnore there was till lately a Catholic establishment; and in many of the glens and islands are scattered families of both persuasions, who are periodically visited by their respective orders of clergymen. Prior to the establishment of presbyterianism, Argyle was a distinct see, and the seat of the bishops was on the island of Lisnore, in Loch Linnhe. It acquired this honour from having been the place in which were interred the bones of St. Moluag, who lived about the year 1160, and was considered the patron saint of the diocese. Argyleshire abounds in interesting scenes, commencing in the estimation of the antiquary, but being noticed at length in their appropriate places, they do not require here to be pointed out. Argyleshire comes also under notice in the article on the Highlands.

The chief seats in Argyleshire are *Inverary Castle*, Duke of Argyll; *Ardgorton*, Campbell; *Ardkilnas*, Campbell, Bart.; *Ashinsh*, Campbell; *Largie*, Macdonald; *Dunderrawn*, Campbell; *South Hall*, Campbell; *Strachur*, Campbell, Bart.; *Kilmartin*, Campbell; *Craignish*, Campbell; *Ardincaple*; *Saddle*; *Kilfinan*; *Sunda*; &c.

Table of Heights in Argyleshire.

	Feet above the Sea.
Beininturk, . . .	2170
Sliachail, . . .	2228
Bencaton, . . .	2306
Scur Choinich, . . .	2364
Beinima, . . .	2389
Creach Bein, . . .	2439
Paps of Jura, . . .	2476
Bennahua, . . .	2515
Buchael Etive, . . .	2537
Benreisipoll, . . .	2661
Benanambran, . . .	2720
Scur Dhonuil, . . .	2730
Cruachlussa, . . .	3000
Cruachan, . . .	3390

ARMADALE, a village in the parish of Farr, county of Sutherland.

ARMADALE, a village and inn on the main road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, about

half way betwixt the two cities, and taking its name from the estate of Sir W. Honeyman in the neighbourhood, whose predecessor was a Senator of the College of Justice with the title of Lord Armadale.

ARNGASK, a parish lying between Abernethy and Forgandenny, and partly in the counties of Perth, Kinross, and Fife. Its length and breadth are about four miles. The country here is hilly and more pastoral than usual. Population in 1821, 680.

ARNIFORD, (Loch), a salt water lake of small dimensions in the west coast of the isle of Skye.

ARNOT, a streamlet in Perthshire, which joins the Briarchan, and forms the Arde.

ARNTILLY, or **ARNTULLY**, a scattered village in Perthshire, nine miles north of Perth.

AROS, a village in Mull, on the north bank of a stream running from loch Erisa, into the sound with a small harbour. A ruin called Aros castle stands in the neighbourhood.

ARRAN, an island lying betwixt the mouth of the firth of Clyde and the peninsula of Cantire, and forming a very considerable component part of the shire of Bute, from which island it is distant about three miles south-west. While Bute is mostly low and green, Arran is lofty and brown. It is an island of heathy mountains, some of which exceed 3000 feet in height, but are extremely symmetrical. The lofty serrated outline which these inequalities give to the island, as seen from the neighbouring seas, is exceedingly fine, and something quite original in landscape scenery. The country rises from the edge of the waters, with the exception of a belt of low ground which surrounds the island. On this belt of ground is a good road, which, at one place, strikes into the interior. In shape, Arran is almost a perfect oval, extending from north to south twenty-four miles, and in breadth about fourteen. In no part of its shores has it any particular indentations of the sea, except on the side presented to the firth of Clyde, where there is a semicircular basin called Brodieck Bay, which is a good roadstead for vessels. A little further south the sea goes inland, cutting off a small island called Hely Island. The basin so formed is designated Lamlash Bay, which forms a spacious and commodious harbour for vessels driven thither by stress of weather. This salt water loch, which appears quite land-locked, is very beautiful, though its

banks are bare of wood, and the general aspect of the scenery wild. The small island protecting it from the outer sea resembles the bill of Arthur's seat at Edinburgh, in appearance. The small flat island of Pladda, whereon is a light-house, lies on its southern extremity. The interior of Arran abounds with beautiful Highland scenery, and is a valuable mine wherein the curious mineralogist may quarry, or the botanist pursue his delightful employment. It is said to possess coal, freestone, and ironstone. Some of the lower parts are now cultivated; but the whole island is distinguished only as pastoral. It possesses a few small lochs. It is particularly famous for the excellence of its fine flavoured whisky. The island has innumerable reliques of heathen, and probably of druidical superstition, among which are high erect columns of unhewn stone, and cairns. Arran belongs chiefly to the Duke of Hamilton; and his Grace has an ancient, though somewhat modernized seat, termed Brodick castle, at the head of the above noticed bay. It was formerly a place of some strength, and was captured by King Robert Bruce, and a small party of followers, during his unhappy wanderings through the Western islands; it was from its battlements that he saw the flame on the coast of Carrick, which induced him to go over prematurely to the mainland, for the assertion of his rights, as related in so interesting a manner by Barbour. This castle was also repaired and garrisoned with considerable care by the Marquis of Hamilton, at the commencement of the religious troubles of 1638-9, as a stronghold for the royal service. Arran gave the title of earl to the chief of the house of Hamilton, who was regent during the minority of Mary Queen of Scots, and who succeeded to the earldom on the fugitation of its previous possessor, Thomas Boyd. He received the island of Arran as a gift from James IV., 1503, for having negotiated the king's marriage with the princess Margaret of England. The island comprehends two parishes, and its villages are Lamlash and Brodick, at both of which there is an inn. There are three places of public worship, and three schools. Steam packets in summer generally touch in passing to and from Campbellton, and the Clyde. Sailing vessels trade regularly with Ardrossan. The island has some annual fairs. Two justices of peace are the only magistracy.—Population of the island in 1821, 6541.

ARROCHAR, a parish in Dumbarton-

shire, lying between Loch Lomond and Loch Long, bounded on the south by Luss, extending nearly sixteen miles in length by three in breadth. The land is hilly and pastoral. At the head of Loch Long, on its eastern side, stood the inn of Arrochar, well known to travellers in these mountainous romantic regions. This district used to be termed the Land of the Macfarlanes.—Population in 1821, 876.

ARTHUR'S OVEN, the ruin of a Roman temple or other edifice, which, in the early part of last century, existed in tolerably good preservation in the parish of Larbert, Stirlingshire, near the bank of the Carron river, and almost within the precincts of the present Carron works. The site of this unaccountable fabric was at no great distance from the forts and wall of Antoninus; and every dispassionate antiquary has been of opinion, that it was in some way connected with these Roman barriers. In appearance, it resembled a common bee-hive, to which the entrance, by an arched doorway, 9 feet in height, there was a circular aperture at the top 11½ feet in diameter, a little below which in the side of the building there was a square opening like a window. The building was 88 feet in circumference, 19½ feet diameter within, and 22 feet in height; exclusive of a stone basement 4½ feet in height, on which it stood. At the bottom the wall was four feet thick, and was entirely built of layers of hewn freestone, held together without lime, by being morticed into each other. Around the interior there were two shelves of stone sloping downwards, each eleven inches broad. The lower was four feet from the ground and the higher two feet above it. The floor was paved with square stones, and on the south side was a stone altar. On a stone which was above the door-way, there was a circular figure, exhibiting the following letters, J. A. M. P. M. P. T. Antiquaries have supposed that these letters may be interpreted thus:—Julius Agricola Magnæ Pietatis Monumentum Posuit. Edward I. is said to have carried off the stone altar. Antiquaries are greatly divided in opinion about the uses of this fabric. An ancient author informs us that Carusius built a round house on the banks of the Carron, in commemoration of his victory. Stukely supposes it to be a temple, in imitation of the Pantheon, and dedicated to Romulus. Sibbald took it for a temple of Terminus, built by Severus. Fu-

chanan conceived it to be a trophy or tomb. Horsley thought it was a mausoleum. Gordon supposed that it was a sacrum, or shrine dedicated to the gods, in which the eagles and *vetula* of the legions were deposited during the cessation of hostilities in the winter season. In the time of Boece, figures of eagles could still be traced on several of the stones. Much learned research and argument have been wasted on this curious monument, and as the author of Waverley has observed, it would have turned the heads of half the antiquaries in the island, had not Sir Michael Bruce, the proprietor, with true Vandal barbarity, destroyed this interesting relic in 1742, for the despicable purpose of repairing a *dam dyke*. It may be satisfactory to add, that a *dam* of the Carston, in a short time, punished the sacrilegious violation of the temple which had for ages adorned its vicinity, by *carrying away* the stones in a flood. Dr. Smith said to have been so much enraged against the destruction of this ancient work, that he drew Sir Michael Bruce, carrying off a load of stones, and the devil goading him along.

ASHKIRK, an upland parish, situated on the Ale water, partly in the county of Selkirk and partly of Roxburgh, (a piece of the former shire here lying like a patch in the latter,) bounded by Selkirk on the north, and by Lillie's Leaf, Minto, and Wilton on the east. Population in 1821, 544.

ASKMORE, an islet lying near the south-west coast of Skye.

ASSINT, or ASSYNT, a parish, or more properly speaking, an extensive district in the county of Sutherland, twenty-five miles in length, and fifteen in breadth, lying on the west coast, with a promontory jutting out into the sea, (or Minch, as it is here nautically designated,) called Assint point; bounded on the north by Loch Ardvar and Kyle Scow, and on the south by Loch Broom, and other fresh water lakes. It would require little less than a volume to describe minutely the number and appearance of the lakes and indentations of the sea in this wild territory. It exhibits a surface literally dotted with lakes, the largest of which are lochs Assint (six miles long, and more than one broad,) Camas, and Urgil, with the bays or lochs of Ardvar, Inver, and Ewan. The land part is mountainous, moorish, and rugged to the last degree, without being redeemed by traits of beauty or grandeur. The

shores are precipitous and dangerous, but possess some good natural harbours for anchorage, and the sea in the offing swarms with fish. There is scarcely a road in the district; no coal; the common fuel is peat, and the climate is dismal and rainy.—Population in 1821, 2803.

ATHELSTANEFORD, a parish in Haddingtonshire, lying on the north-east boundary of Haddington parish, and separated on the north by Dirleton, from the mouth of the Firth of Forth. The form of the parish is regular, is about four miles square, and lies with an agreeable exposure to the north, on the descending braes from the Garleton hills. The village of Athelstaneford is situated 3½ miles south of North Berwick, and 3¼ north-east of Haddington. It has a neat modern church and an extensive brewery. The district is eminently agricultural. Without any substantial attractions, this parish, or rather its church-yard and manse, is so often visited from motives of mere sentiment, that it may be termed one of the modern *pilgrimages* of Scotland. This place was so fortunate, in the early part of last century, as to have for its ministers, successively, two men of poetical genius—Blair, author of "The Grave," and Home, the author of "Douglas." The manse occupied by the former, stood opposite the present modern manse, near the west end of the church-yard. The site is now comprised in the minister's garden, where an apple tree is pointed out, as having stood close to the window of the room or study in which he composed his poem. On the author of Douglas leaving his pastoral charge, which he did out of disgust of the proceedings instituted against him by his presbytery and the kirk in general, for the publication of a work of so secular and *impious* a nature, he built and retired to an elegant mansion in the neighbourhood, still shown as a pattern of his taste.—Population in 1821, 909.

ATHOL, or ATHOLE, a district of country in the north of Perthshire, which is approached on passing through the Pass of Killierankie; bounded on the north by Badenoch, on the west by Lochaber, on the east by Mar, and on the south by Stomont, Perth Proper, and Breadalbane, and is forty-five miles in length, and thirty in breadth. The word *Athole* signifies *pleasant land*; and *Blair of Athole*, which is the name of its principal valley, signifies, *the field or vale of*

AUCHINLECK.

Athole. The district is rough and mountainous, interspersed with woods and valleys, but beautiful and romantic. On its western quarter is the forest of Athole, celebrated for its excellence as a hunting-ground for deer and other animals. The Atholemen, at one time, were considered among the best and most spirited warriors within the Highland line. They were frequently at feud with the men of Argyle, and the last drawn battle fought between these two courageous septs, was in the reign of Charles II. They encountered each other in Breadalbane, near the west end of Loch Tay, where the conflict was most desperate, and a great number of slain were buried in a small knoll, now included in the parks of Taymouth. Athole is destitute of towns. In Blair, amidst a wilderness of noble old woods, stands Blair Castle, the principal seat of the Duke of Athole. The people of this country mix up and quaff a beverage, which obtains the name of *Athole Brose*, and is a potent medicine in Scotland for colds, when taken over night. It is simply composed of a mixture of honey and whisky well amalgamated into a syrup. Athole gives the title of duke to an ancient family of the name of Murray, which obtained an early settlement in the county of Perth. Sir John Murray was created Lord Murray, by James VI. 1592, and Earl of Tullibardine, 1606. The sixth earl was created a marquis in 1676, and the second marquis a duke in 1703. The family has been distinguished in different reigns for its loyalty. William, afterwards second earl of Tullibardine, assisted in rescuing James IV. at Perth, on the attempt at his assassination by the Earl of Gowrie.

AUCHABER, a mountain in the parish of Forge, Aberdeenshire.

AUCHANS CASTLE or HOUSE, long a residence of the Wallaces of Dundonald, now the property of the Eglington family, in the parish of Dundonald, Ayrshire, and celebrated for a particular species of pear produced in its garden, from a French plant, to which it has given the name of the *Auchans Pear*.

AUCHANSKAICH, a place in Mar, in the south-west extremity of Aberdeenshire, near Castletown of Brae Mar, at which a large cattle fair is held annually.

AUCHENAIRN, a village about 4 miles north of Glasgow, in the parish of Cadder.

AUCHENREOCH, a village in the parish of Buittle, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

AUCHINBLAE, a thriving village on the banks of the Luther water, parish of Fordoun, Kincardineshire. A market for black cattle is held weekly from Michaelmas to Christmas.

AUCHINCRAW, (*vulgo* Edincraw), a village in Berwickshire, parish of Coldingham.

AUCHINDINNY, a village in the county of Edinburgh, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south from Edinburgh, on the old road to Peebles, situated in a romantic dell, through which flows the North Esk; long known as a place for the manufacture of paper, if not the first place in which a paper-mill was erected in Scotland. This manufacture was introduced into North Britain little more than fifty years ago; previously, all stationery articles were imported regularly from England, as a number are to this day from England.

AUCHINDOON, or **AUCHINDORE**, a parish towards the western quarter of Aberdeenshire, on the east side of one of the Grampian ranges, seven miles in length, by fire in breadth, bounded by Clatt on the east, and of a hilly and bleak nature. The abrogated parish of Kearn is incorporated with it.—Population in 1821, 889.

AUCHINLECK, (invariably pronounced **AFFLECK**), signifying a *field of rock*, a parish lying in the centre of Ayrshire, 18 miles in length and only about two in breadth, and nearly the most rocky, mossy, unproductive part of the shire. It is watered by the Air water on its northern extremity, and the Lugar on the south. Aird's Moss lies like a dismal swamp in its centre. The ruins of Auchinleck castle stand in an angle formed by the Dupol burn and the Lugar, and in the neighbourhood is situated the Place of Auchinleck, a modern mansion, built last century by Lord Auchinleck, senator of the College of Justice, and father of the amiable and ingenious James Boswell, Esq., the friend and biographer of Johnson. The house is still the property of the much respected Boswell family. There are inexhaustible mines of freestone and coal in the parish.—Population in 1821, 1524.

AUCHINLECK, a hill at the head of Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, elevated 1500 feet above the level of the sea.

AUCHLOSSEN, (**LOCH** of), a lake in the parish of Lumphanan, county of Aber-

AUCHTERMUCHTY.

deen, about a mile in length by half a mile in breadth, and stored with fish.

AUCHMITHY, a village inhabited by fishers, on a high rocky bank at an inlet of the sea, upon the coast of Forfarshire, about five miles north of Arbroath.

AUCHNACRAIG, a village on the east coast of the island of Mull, from whence there is a ferry across the mouth of Loch Linnhe and through the isle of Kerrera to Oban on the mainland.

AUCHRY, a streamlet in Buchan, Aberdeenshire, falling into the Ythan, near its source.

AUCHTER, a stream rising on the east border of the middle ward of Lanarkshire, flowing to the north west, and falling into the Clyde above Bothwell Bridge.

AUCHTERARDER, a parish with a town of the same name, Perthshire, lying on the south bank of the Tay, and bounded on the south by Glendevon. The line which divides Menteith from Strathern passes through it. A part of the parish lies high among the Ochil hills. Formerly a part of the parish formed a parish called Abernethven, from its situation on the mouth of the Ruthven water. The village of Auchterarder, which is the seat of a presbytery, lies on the road from Dumblane to Perth, it is inhabited chiefly by weavers. At a former period, as appears by the rolls of the old Scottish estates, this was a royal burgh, but how or when it lost that privilege is entirely unknown. It was one of two or three villages in this district, which the Earl of Mar found it necessary to burn, January 1718, in order to interrupt the advance of the Duke of Argyle with the royal army from Stirling, when the former found it necessary to lead off his forces from Perth, and disband them in the northern counties. This severe measure was the more to be lamented, as it failed in having the expected effect, the royalist troops advancing notwithstanding, and even bivouacking for a night amidst the ruined walls of this very village—the ground being then covered by deep snow.—Population in 1821, 2870.

AUCHTERDERRAN, a parish in Fife lying in that part of the county between Burntisland on the coast and Loch Leven, bounded on the west by Beath and Ballingry, Abbotshall and Auchtertool on the south, and Kinglassie on the east, four miles in

length by three in breadth, and containing village of Lochgellie. A great deal of coal is here raised annually.—Population in 1821, 1488.

AUCHTERGAVEN, or **AUCHTERGOVAN**, a hilly moorish parish in Perthshire, on the south-west bank of the Tay, and the south-east side of Birnam hill, 9 miles long and 5 broad. The church and village are situated on the road from Perth to Dunkeld. The minor and ancient parish of Logiebride is now a component part of this parish. The thriving village of Stanley, in which there is a cotton spinning-mill, lies partly in the parish, in a bend of the Tay.—Population in 1821, 2478.

AUCHTERHOUSE, a parish in the south-west corner of Forfarshire, seven miles north-west of Dundee, lying with an exposure to the south, on the declivity of the Sidlaw hills, which here separate Strathmore from the Carse of Gowrie, and comprising above 4000 acres, of which the greater part are arable.—Population in 1821, 692.

AUCHTERLESS, a parish in Aberdeenshire, partly of a moorland character, but generally productive, about half way on the road betwixt Aberdeen and Banff; 7 miles long and 3 broad, and bounded on the east by Fyvie. The Ythan runs through its eastern extremities. The tolerably perfect boundaries of a large Roman encampment are here visible.—Population in 1821, 1538.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, a parish in Fife, with a town of the same name. The parish stretches from among the Ochil hills southward into the Howe of Fife. On the west is the parish of Strathmiglo, on the south Falkland, and on the east Collessie. The land becomes gradually more productive and arable as it descends into the great hollow vale of the county. The town of Auchtermuchty lies on the road from Kinross to Cupar, from which it is distant 9 miles. It occupies rather an elevated situation, on the north edge of the valley, with a rapid streamlet called Leverspool running down from the hill, on its northern side, towards the Eden, and separating it into two parts. This rivulet turns a number of mills, and sweeps past a beautiful little bleaching-green at the bottom of the town. Auchtermuchty is very irregularly built. Many of the houses are thatched and low, but a greater proportion are good sub-

stantial edifices, and occupy in some cases pleasant sites in the outskirts, amidst little gardens. The chief employment of the inhabitants is weaving cotton and linen goods. The workmen are generally well lodged in neat cottages on the road side. There is a flax spinning-mill, and a saw-mill. The town has three good inns, a branch bank, a saving's bank, and a variety of associations. The established church is an old respectable edifice with a spire, standing environed by the town. There are three dissenting places of worship. Auchtermuchty is a royal burgh, though destitute of the very transcendent, and in reality, the only valuable privilege of such a distinction, to wit, the interference in nominating a member of parliament. It is governed by three bailies, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors, in virtue of a charter of James IV.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 2754.

AUCHTERTOUL, or more properly, AUCHTERTEEL, from its situation on a small rivulet called the Teel, which falls into the Firth of Forth, a parish in Fife, directly north of Aberdour. The village of Auchter-toul stands four miles north-west of Kirkaldy, on the Cumilla loch, a small lake which feeds the above mentioned Teel.—Population in 1821, 596.

AUGUSTUS, (FORT) the central fort of a chain of three such establishments erected since the Revolution, across the Highlands, to overawe those inimical to the government. It is situated in the centre of a beautiful plain or opening in the hills, in the heart of Inverness-shire, at the western extremity of Loch Ness, and on the south bank of the Caledonian canal. The spot, from an early time, seems to have been occupied by a little hamlet, called Kilcummin, or Killiewhemen, being so styled from its having been the burial-place of one of the great family of Cumin, which formerly held sway over the central Highlands. Fort Augustus has always been the weakest of the three forts mentioned. Hence it was easily taken and destroyed by the Highland insurgents in 1745, while Fort William, the only other then existing, held out successfully against the same assailants. Here the Duke of Cumberland established his camp after the battle of Culloden, making it the focus of that wide scene of devastation and cruelty which he conjured up around him, by way of punishing the Highlands for their attachment to an opposite

dynasty. The ruins of a sod-house, which he occupied personally, are still pointed out with inexpressible loathing by the natives. Fort Augustus resembles a gentleman's house more than a military strength, and is now garrisoned sufficiently by three veteran artillerymen, though capable of accommodating 400 soldiers. Having long since accomplished the purpose of its erection, like Fort George and Fort William, it is perfectly useless, and might very properly be sold by government.

AULD-DAVIE, a small tributary of the Ythan, Aberdeenshire.

AULDEARN, (anciently EARN), a parish in the county of Nairn, with the Moray firth on its northern side, and the Nairn river and parish of Nairn on the west, occupying four miles along the coast. Near the sea lie two small lakes—*loch Lidy* and *loch Loy*. Auld-earn village is situated twenty miles west of Nairn, and the same distance east of Inverness. It is a burgh of barony, and has several annual fairs. In the immediate neighbourhood of the village, is the scene of an important victory gained by the Marquis of Montrose, in 1645, over the covenanting forces.—Population in 1821, 1523.

AULDTOWN, a village in the parish of Loudon, district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, not far distant from Loudon hill.

AULTGRANDE, AILTGRAD, and often written only *Grad*, a river in Ross-shire which runs in a southerly direction a short but exceedingly troubled course, amidst terrific chasms and rocky dells, from its parent, *loch Glass*, to the upper and narrow portion of the Cromarty firth.

AULTMORE, a tributary rivulet of the Isla, Banffshire.

AULTRAN, a rivulet in Cromartyshire.

AVEN, or AVON, a tributary streamlet of the Spey, drawing its source from a small loch in the extreme south-westerly point of Banffshire, in Glen Aven, and the Forest of Glen Aven which are named from it, and increased by a number of small brooks on either side, especially the *Liriot* and *Terrie*, falls into the Spey at Inveraven.

AVEN or EVAN, (pronounced *Avon*), a considerable stream in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, rising in the high grounds on the borders of Ayrshire, and running through the valley to which it gives the name of *Avendale*, in a northerly direction; it is increased in its

A V E N D A L E.

course by the Givel, Calder, Lockart, Knipe, Ponnillon, and many smaller rivulets, and finally issues into the Clyde, a little way above Hamilton Palace. The scenery of the vale of Avon is extremely fine for several miles above its confluence with the Clyde, being full of gorgeous old wood, and abounding in ancient and modern mansions, among which, the ruins of Cadyow, the first seat of the Hamilton family, is not the least conspicuous. The natural beauties of the district excited the poetic ardour of Burns in the composition of his song entitled "Evan Banks."

AVEN or **AVON**, a river which, throughout nearly its whole course, divides Stirlingshire from Linlithgowshire, and is crossed by the road from Edinburgh to Stirling at the village of Linlithgowbridge. About a mile up the vale from this point, the river is crossed by a conspicuous aqueduct bridge of the Union Canal, consisting of several tall arches. The Avon falls into the Firth of Forth, betwixt Grangemouth and Borrowstownness.

AVENDALE, or **STRATHAVEN**, the valley above noticed in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, and a parish, twelve miles in length, along both sides of the Aven, by about five or six in breadth, bounded by Kilbride on the north, and Muirkirk on the south. This beautiful inland parish derives its chief interest from historical associations. At its upper extremity, on an extensive heathy and verdant fell, was fought the battle of Drumclog, betwixt Colonel Graham of Claverhouse, and an armed congregation of Covenanters, on Sunday the 3d of June, 1679, in which the former was ingloriously defeated. Out of the immense waste, which is scarcely more irregular than the surface of the ocean when under the influence of a subsiding storm, the strange, wild, abrupt, craggy eminence, Loudon hill, rears itself, like a seal raising its inclined head above the waters. It was upon a small knoll, called the Harelaw, near Loudon hill, and which is now distinguished by a shepherd's house, that the conventicle of country people was held, which called forth the unfortunate visit of Colonel Graham, and the conflict took place upon a piece of ground directly betwixt the adjacent farm-steads of High Drumclog and Stobbieside, one mile west of the high road from Strathaven to Kilmarnock, and two miles east of Loudon hill. The Covenanters stood, at the moment they saw their enemies,

upon a field gently declining from Stobbieside towards a narrow marsh. The dragoons, who had ridden direct from Strathaven, came within sight of the insurgents on passing the farmstead of High Drumclog, and arriving at the ridge of a declivity corresponding to that upon which the others were posted. The encounter took place almost precisely as related in the tale of Old Mortality. After an ineffectual attempt to charge the insurgents across the intermediate morass, the dragoons fled, leaving thirty-six of their number on the field, while the loss of the successful party was only six. The latter, including William Dingwall, who had helped, a few days before, to assassinate the archbishop of St. Andrews, were buried in the church-yard of Strathaven, where a monument to the memory of this assassin, representing him as a martyr to the faith of Christ, yet remains, a curious memorial of the confusion which a time of civil strife introduces into moral phraseology. The insurgents afterwards moved down Avendale to Hamilton. The only town in the parish is Strathaven, an irregular old village, full of long lanes and short streets, in the midst of which stands the ruin of Avendale Castle, formerly a seat of the Hamilton family. The estate to which it belonged was created a barony in 1456, in favour of Andrew Stewart, grandson of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, and a distinguished statesman in that age, who hence received the title of Lord Avendale. The barony subsequently came into the Hamilton family, who still retain it, and appoint a bailie to govern the little burgh. Strathaven is supported chiefly by weaving cotton. It is also remarkable for rearing calves, the herbage around the town being of a fine quality and excellently adapted for improving the flesh and milk of cattle. In consequence of this "Stra'ven veal" has obtained the reputation of being the best in Scotland.—Population of the parish, including Strathaven, in 1821, 5090.

AVICH, (**LOCH**) a fresh water lake in Lorn, Argyleshire, on the north of Loch Awe, into which its waters flow by a stream called Avich river. It is about eight miles in circumference, and its appearance is enriched by some beautiful little islands. It is sometimes called Loch Luina.

AVIEMORE, an inn in Morayshire, and a stage on the great Highland Road, distant about thirty miles from Inverness.

AVOCH, (pronounced AUCH,) a parish in that part of Ross-shire called the Black Isle, bordering on the Moray Firth, bounded on the north by Rosiemarkie, in which is situated Fortrose, and consisting chiefly of two ridges of hills, of a moderate altitude, and pretty broad on the top, running nearly parallel to each other, in a direction from east to west, with a gentle sloping vale on the north side of each, including the northern slope of the high hill of Mulbuy, and thus altogether presenting three banks or declivities to the beneficial influence of the southern sun. The village of Avoch stands on a considerable rivulet of the same name, which falls into the firth, called Avoch bay. The inhabitants of the district are chiefly supported by the excellent herring fishings in the sea at this place. The port at Avoch is visited by regular traders from London, Leith, Aberdeen, Dundee, &c.—Population in 1821, 1821.

AVON WATER, a small tributary of the Annan, falling from the heights on the borders of Peebles-shire, and joining the Annan on its west bank below Moffat.

AVONDOW or **AVONDHU**, a name given to the river Forth, when composed of the water of Duchray and that from Loch Ard, until it enters the parish of Port of Men-teith, where it receives the name of Forth. It is so called from its black colour.

AWE, (LOCH) pronounced O, a fresh water lake in Argyleshire, extending thirty miles in length, and from one to two in breadth, dividing the district of Cowal from the south portion of Lorn, and abounding in lovely woody islets or *inishes*. Its most interesting part is from its northern extremity to the place where it makes its exit by the river Awe, which runs from its side in a north-westerly direction to Loch Etive, at Bunaw Ferry. The name of one of its islands is *Inishail*, or "the beautiful island," on which at one time there was a convent of Cistercian Nuns, venerable from the sanctity of their lives, and the purity of their manners. At the reformation, when the innocent were involved with the guilty in the sufferings of the times, their house was suppressed, and the temporalities granted to Hay, Abbot of Inchofray, who abjured his tenets and embraced the cause of the reformers. Public worship was performed in the chapel of this convent till the year 1736 ;

but a more commodious building having been then erected on the south side of the lake, it has since been entirely forsaken, and a small part of the ruin is now all that is visible. But that veneration which renders sacred to the Highlander the tomb of his ancestors, has yet preserved to the burying-ground its ancient sanctity. It is still used as a place of interment, and is approached by boats, whose dismal funeral procession, with the accompanying wail of the bag-pipe, is sufficiently productive of melancholy feelings. On the neighbouring isle of Fraoch Elan, "the isle of heather," the *Hesperides* of the land of Argyll, are still visible the castellated ruins of a hold of the Macnaughtans. It was given by Alexander III. 1276, to Gilbert Macnaughtan, the chief of his clan, on condition that he should entertain the King of Scotland whenever he passed that way ; and it is worthy of remark, that the proprietor, in 1745, influenced no doubt, as warmly by loyalty to the house of Stuart as a desire to fulfil the expression of the charter, actually made private preparations for entertaining the Prince in the castle of Fraoch Elan, had he passed in this direction. On one side of this beautiful island, the rock rises almost perpendicularly from the water. The lower part of the shore is embowered in tangled shrubs and old writhing trees. Above, the broken wall and only remaining gable of the castle looks out over the boglands ; and in the south side a large ash-tree grows from the foundations of what was once the hall, and overshadows the ruin with its branches. This, like all the other islands in Loch Awe, is the haunt of a variety of gulls and wild fowl, which come hither, a distance of twenty-six miles from the sea, to build nests and hatch their young. On the top of the remaining chimney of the castle, a water eagle long took up its family residence. There is another island called Inishconnel, lying amidst a cluster of other islets, on which there is also a ruin of a very strong castle, once a residence of the Argyle family. Near this lies Inish-erath, supposed to be the place to which the traitor Erath beguiled Duglas, as recounted in one of the songs of Selma, and in which there is also a burying-ground and the ruins of a chapel, all which relics are significant of the warlike and pious character of this district of Scotland, which, in reality, seems the wreck of a kingdom once inhabited

by a powerful race of people. At the east end of the lake, on a rocky point projecting into the water, stand the ruins of Kilchurn Castle, built in 1440, by the lady of Sir Colin Campbell, called the Black Knight of Rhodes, who, at the time, was engaged as a crusader, and was the ancestor of the Breadalbane family, by whom it was occupied as a seat. This is undoubtedly the stronghold which the novelist had in his eye in sketching the residence of the fictitious Duncan Campbell of Ardenvohr, in the tale of the Legend of Montrose. From this great seat of the clan Campbell, so distant from all other places, arose the proverb formerly used by persons of that name, in defiance of their neighbours, "It's a far cry to Loch O." The Highlanders of Argyshire possess a curious tradition regarding the origin of Lochawe, which has furnished a topic in one of the wild songs of Ossian. The circumstance is connected with the existence and death of a supernatural being, called by the country people *Calliach Bhère*, "the old woman." She is represented as having been a kind of female genie whose residence was on the highest mountains. It is said that she could step with ease and in a moment from one district to another; when offended, that she could cause the floods to descend from the mountains, and lay the whole of the low ground perpetually under water. Her race is described as having lived for an immemorable period near the summit of the vast mountain of Cruachan, and to have possessed a multitude of herds in the vale at its foot. *Calliach Bhère* was the last of her line, and, like that of her ancestors, her existence was blended with a fatal fountain which lay in the side of her native mountain, and had been committed to the charge of her family since its first existence. It was their duty at evening to cover the well with a large flat stone, and at morning to remove it again. This ceremony was to be performed before the setting and rising of the sun, that his last beam might not die upon the waters, and that his first ray should illuminate their bosom. If this care was neglected a fearful and untold doom was denounced to be the punishment of the omission. When the father of *Calliach Bhère* died, he committed the office to his daughter, and declared to her, in a solemn charge, the duty and the fatality of the sacred spring. For many years the solitary woman attended it without intermission;

but on one unlucky evening, spent with the fatigues of the chase and the ascent of the mountain, she sat down to rest beside the fountain, and wait for the setting of the sun, and falling asleep did not awake until next morning. When she arose she looked abroad from the hill; the vale had vanished beneath her, and a wide and immeasurable sheet of water was all which met her sight. The neglected well had overflowed while she slept; the glen was changed into a lake; the hills into islets; and her people and her cattle had perished in the deluge. The *Calliach* took but one look over the ruin which she had caused: the spell which bound her existence was loosened with the waters, and she sunk and expired beside the spring. From that day the waters remained upon the vale, and formed the which was afterwards called *Loch A*.

AYRSHIRE or AIRSHIRE, an extensive county on the western coast of the Lowlands of Scotland, stretching upwards of seventy miles along the shore of the firth of Clyde, from Kelly-burn on the north, to Galloway-burn, which enters Loch Ryan on the south. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the county of Renfrew; on the east by the counties of Lanark and Dumfries; by the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright on the south-east; and on the south by Wigtonshire. In figure the county resembles a crescent with the hollow presented to the sea. The middle part is broadest, and may extend to twenty-five miles across. At the two ends the shire diminishes almost to a point, or at least to a few miles in breadth. The whole county contains a superficies of 1060 square miles, or 665,600 statute acres, which, by the latest census of population, gives about 124 persons to a square mile. In Celtic times the county was divided into three large divisions: Carrick, lying on the southern side of the Doon; Kyle, lying between the rivers Doon and Irvine, but divided into two sections, namely King's Kyle, lying on the south, and Kyle Stewart on the north side of the river Ayr; and Cunningham, comprehending the whole of the county north of the river Irvine. Whatever may have been the ancient authorities corresponding with these divisions, they were superseded by the statute abolishing the heritable jurisdictions. By a recent calculation it appears that the extent of the several kinds of soil in Ayrshire is as follows: of clay soil 261,960 acres; of

sand or light soil 120,110 acres; and of moss and moorlands 283,530 acres. About a half of the whole is now under cultivation. The most fertile part of the shire is the great vale of Cunningham, which is comparatively level, and comprises 244 square miles and sixteen parishes. Kyle contains twenty-one parishes, with a superficies of 403 square miles. It possesses much valuable land towards the coast, but its interior lies high, and is a rough mountainous territory. Carrick comprises 398 square miles, and only nine parishes. It is a hilly wild region throughout, and is only of value or interest in its northern angle betwixt the rivers Doon and Girvan, which form a sort of *Delta* with the sea. The whole district of Ayrshire is shut out in a general sense on its eastern boundary from the adjacent counties by high ridgy land, and with little variation the surface inclines either to the sea or to the rivers which flow towards it. From the narrowness of the country and its unequal surface, there are no large rivers in Ayrshire, but they are very numerous; no county, indeed, seems to abound so much in streams. There are only six rivers of any note. From north to south there occur successively the Rye water; the Irvine, increased by the Kilmarnock waters; the water of Ayr, which is the largest; the Doon; the Girvan; and the Stinchar. None of its mountains deserve particular notice. Excepting in Carrick the hills are not remarkable for height. The coast on the two extremities is generally high, rocky and dangerous in the offing, and possesses but a very few good harbours. In the centre, the beach is sandy and so shallow that it is equally disadvantageous in navigation. From these circumstances, more particularly described under different heads, Ayrshire is not and never will be a county having an extensive import or export trade by sea. The dangers of the "Carrick shore,"—which is assailed by all the weight and force of the Atlantic, enhanced in violence by being directed through the channel betwixt Scotland and Ireland, are too well known to be here minutely detailed, and have more than once furnished a theme to excite the poetry of Burns. There are a number of fresh water lakes in the shire, principally in Carrick, of little moment, the most extensive being Loch Doon, from whence the Doon river flows. Ayrshire is possessed of inexhaustible fields of coal, quarries of free-

stone, and mines of ironstone; with several rich ores of lead and copper. Marble has been found, and black-lead has been discovered, as well as gypsum and marble. Near Wallace-town there is a quarry of black fire-proof stone, which is carried into the neighbourhood and abroad for making ovens. On the river Ayr there is a quarry of whet-stone, which has been exported in great quantities. In such a country there must exist many petrifications. In the midst of so many minerals, it is to be expected that there will be many springs, impregnated by them; and, of course, almost every parish has its appropriate mineral water, though none have risen to the dignity of *spas*. Before noticing the state of agriculture and trade in this important county, it may be of use to give a glance at its early history, as well as its rise into a state of prosperity. In common with the other districts in this part of Scotland, Ayrshire was originally inhabited by the British tribe called the Damii, a branch of the Celtic nation, who survived the period of the Roman yoke, and were, in the course of time, overrun and amalgamated with the Scots-Irish from Cantire. In 750, these again were partly conquered by a body of Northumbrians, who settled in Kyle. The overthrow of the Picts by Kenneth in 843, procured the suppression of the various contending septs in the district, and made the whole an integral portion of the Scottish nation. From 843 to 1097 the inhabitants of Ayrshire were governed as a Celtic people, upon Celtic principles. The accession of Edgar, in 1097, is the date of a new era in Scottish history. The jurisprudence of the country was changed, and an active colonization began, which filled every district with a new people from England. Barons sprung up, who built castles and churches, and towns arose with mercantile inhabitants. Notwithstanding many alterations of a foreign quality, it is worthy of remark that Gaelic was spoken in Ayrshire at the end of five centuries from 1097. The nobles who settled and acquired land in the district were Hugh Morville, who came into Scotland, under David I.; became constable of Scotland, and acquired a grant of Cunningham. Under him settled as his vassals many persons from England, and from one of these sprung the family of Loudon, as well as many families of the name of Cunningham. The numerous

family of the Roses also settled here in a similar manner. The family of Montgomery came originally from Shropshire, and settled in Renfrewshire before they became distinguished in this shire. The Campbells, who by marriage came into the family of Loudon, and acquired the title, were from Argyle, and were not very ancient. The Boyds were another people who settled in Ayrshire, but they cannot show very distinctly either the origin of their name or family. The Kennedies, who were raised to an earldom in 1509, were of Irish origin, and long held a very powerful sway in Carrick. There were other families settled in the county of nearly equal rank, but who were either not so ancient or who have left fewer descendants. Of these may be noticed, the Cochrans, the Colvilles, the Stewarts, the Kerrs, the de la Chambres, the Dunlops, the Crichtons, and the Dalrymples. Ayrshire was the scene of perpetual turmoil during the wars of Bruce and Edward. The son of the first Bruce marrying the Countess of Carrick, became Earl of Carrick in her right, and it was their son who, on the expulsion of Baliol, formed pretensions to the throne, which he obtained by his fortitude and prudence. Ayrshire had thus the honour of giving birth to the illustrious restorer of the Scottish monarchy. Some of the singular exploits of Wallace, in supporting the national independence, were performed in Ayrshire, from which it has additional honour. When Robert III., in 1404, established the principality of Scotland, as an appanage, for his eldest son, like that of Wales of the eldest sons of English sovereigns, he annexed to it the barony of Cunningham, the barony of Kyle Stewart, the lands of Kyle Regis (or King's Kyle), the smaller Cumbray island, and the whole of the earldom of Carrick. Almost no division of Scotland was so long under the torments of the baronial system as Ayrshire. For several centuries the chiefs were perpetually engaged in feuds and rebellions, and so weak were the laws that it was seldom redress or punishment followed. The Boyds of Kilmarnock, and the Dalrymples; the Campbells and the Colvilles; and the houses of Eglinton and Glencairn, had their respective quarrels of long standing, which occasionally ended in the most sanguinary slaughters. We find that a great proportion of these disturbances arose from contests

regarding heritable jurisdictions, such as stewardships and bailiwicks of particular districts. Besides the feuds of these doughty barons, the country was frequently distracted by the pride or the crimes of the Kennedies. So late as the reign of James VI. this potent clan was involved in a feud of more than ordinary importance, which originated in the violent and cruel treatment of Allan Stewart, the commendator of Crossraguell, in 1570, by the Earl of Cassillis and his brother Thomas Kennedy of Culscan. In the months of August and September in that year, these monsters, with a cruelty almost unexampled in Christendom, seized the above Stewart, in order to make him give leases of part of the property of the monastery, and, on the failure of fair means, to accomplish their ends, they put him to the torture by placing his person over a blazing fire. The resolution which enabled the commendator to bear repeated applications of this odious torture rather than resign the property he had legally acquired, (or, at the least, acquired by a process then considered sufficiently correct), is recorded in very eloquent terms by the historian of the house of Kennedy, and leads us to give the utmost credit to the rectitude of purpose and strength of mind of the unfortunate victim. When Kennedy, the laird of Bargenny, heard of this treatment of his friend, he obtained the authority of government to liberate the commendator, under pain of rebellion. As the Earl disobeyed this charge, the laird assembled his retainers, and took the earl's castle of Dunure, wherein Stewart was confined. The Earl, enraged at this capture, assembled his vassals at Carrick, and in West Galloway, and besieged his own castle of Dunure, which was bravely defended by Bargenny, who, by the authority of government, called out the king's lieges in Kyle and Cunningham to his aid. This caused the Earl to raise the siege, and the gallant Bargenny kept possession of the castle for some time. It however gave rise to a feud between Bargenny and the head of the Kennedies, which remained unextinguished for many years, and produced at last a battle in Carrick, in 1601, between the Earl of Cassillis and Gilbert Kennedy of Bargenny, in which the latter was killed, and which subsequently caused the assassination of the Earl's uncle. A subordinate feud rose between Sir Thomas Kennedy and John Mure of Auchindrain, which led to the murder of the former,

and to the execution of the latter and his sons. The feud which had lasted so long between the families of Eglinton and Glencairn, produced many acts of violence, and in 1586, terminated in the atrocious murder of Hugh Earl of Eglinton, by the Cunninghams of Robertland, at the private instance of Glencairn, the son of that earl who obtained so much distinction in the history of the reformation. The luxury of the administration of James VI. suffered this infamous matter to be remitted, and the earl's friends to be released from the pains of rebellion awarded against them. The vexations which the people of Ayrshire so long suffered by such an ill organized system, seems to have impressed them with an extraordinary warm desire for those political liberties which they believed were to flow from the institution of the Covenant. The consequence was, that during the heats of the seventeenth century, few took so active a share in the insurrections which were opposed to the royal authority. In 1666, the county contributed its people and its purse, towards the unhappy route at Rullion Green. A committee of that base junto, the privy council, sat at Ayr, in 1678, for directing the military execution to its proper objects. By way of spoiling the land on a great scale, the Highland host was let loose on this as well as other parts in the west, whereby the county, according to Wodrow, lost the value of £137,499 Scots. In July 1680, a conflict occurred at Airds-moss wherein several insurgents were taken, and the rebellion on this occasion quelled. Proceedings of this disagreeable nature induced a ready accession to the government of William III., and the conduct of the people who went armed to Edinburgh to wait upon the Estates, was very magnanimous. On the 6th of April 1689, they received thanks from the convention for their seasonable services, and they were offered some remuneration, but they would receive none, saying, that they came to save and serve their country, but not to enrich themselves at the nation's expense. It need hardly be mentioned, that the turmoils which had from the very first kept Ayrshire in a warlike attitude, and ever ready for tidings of disaster and spoliation, had the natural effect of keeping its agricultural capacities long shut up, and its energies of a useful tendency long untried. It was not till the lapse of about seventy years after the swords of the Ayrshire men had been return-

ed to their sheaths, that the spirit of a genial improvement began to operate, in developing the latent capabilities of the country. The inhabitants sat for a very long period in a state of apathetic indifference to the comforts and conveniences of a new order of things. Till about the middle of last century there was scarcely a tangible trace of the least improvement. The farm houses continued to be mere hovels; having an open hearth, or fire-place, in the middle of the floor; the dunghill at the door; the cattle starving; and the people wretched by the effects of poor fare and poor clothing: There were no fallows, continues an intelligent author from whom we quote; no green crops; no artificial grass; no carts or waggons; no straw yards; few or no enclosures; and hardly a potato, or any esculent root. The farms were small, and generally divided between the outfield and infield. The one received the whole manure; the other was almost relinquished in despair. The year 1757 has been deemed the epoch of efficient improvements; being also the epoch of the settlement of Margaret, Countess of Loudon, in Sorn Castle. This uncommon and spirited woman, the daughter and wife of an earl, who, in her younger days, had adorned courts by her elegance, in her widowhood sat down in a solitary castle, amidst rudeness and ignorance, and, by great assiduity, encouraged, by precept and example, the agricultural improvements of the district. In a short time the nobility and gentry of Ayrshire began in earnest to improve their estates, upon systematic principles, under the skilful direction of intelligent stewards. Farmers were even invited by them, from the more southern shires, to show the husbandmen the practice of the best principles of genuine farming. The clergy, also, much to their credit, taught their parishioners how much they might benefit their families by departing from old prejudices, and adopting new knowledge. The landlord and tenants now began to drain their fields, which were overcharged with moisture; to apply much lime, as the most efficacious manure; and to cultivate grass rather than corn, in so wet a climate. It is not the duty of the topographer to detail step by step the progress of agricultural improvement. It is his more delightful task to mention the result of an honourable course of industry exerted on the soil. The cultivation of grasses, and the peculiarity of

the climate, have induced the farmers of Ayrshire, to carry the practice of the dairy beyond example in Scotland, and nearly equal to that of England. The value of these dairies in milk, butter, cheese, and cattle, is very considerable, and on this account Ayrshire may now be called the Cheshire of Scotland. With agricultural improvement came a variety of excellent goods through the county, which were much wanted, and these have been followed, in recent times by the laying down of several railways, for the transport of coals and heavy goods. At the same time that agricultural improvement took place, a spirit for manufacturing arose to supersede the homely arts of a domestic fabrication of woollen and linen cloths. Every thing conspired to render the establishment of manufactories easy and lucrative. Fuel was in abundance; the necessaries of life were plentiful; the materials for building were at hand; the channels of communication were open and free; the materials of manufacture were either produced in the district, or easily to be obtained; the vicinity of such towns as Glasgow and Paisley, inspired all orders with industry, and supplied them with employment. The useful manufacture of stockings, carpets, cloths, and bonnets, extended itself to different corners of the shire, and in particular, to Kilmarnock, Dalrymple, and Cumnock. The business of a dyer and fuller was introduced everywhere. The manufacture of linen has not been attended with the same success. Unless it be the making of thread, goods of this nature are not made to a great extent. The cotton manufacture was introduced in 1787, about the same time it was established at Glasgow and Paisley. The works at Catrine are the principal in this line. In the same year great iron works were established at Muirkirk with much advantage. One of the principal causes of so much prosperity and improvement, was the establishment of banks. The first was settled in 1763, by John M'Adam and Company, and it was followed by the famous bank of Douglas, Heron, and Company, known by the name of the Ayr Bank. This bank was settled in 1769, and it only lasted till 1772. By gross mismanagement and ignorance of banking business, its directors brought ruin on the shareholders, who were of the most opulent and dignified ranks in the country; but the public

lost nothing. They rather gained by the imprudent liberality of the bank, which supplied the country gentlemen, farmers, traders, and manufacturers, with capital. Upon the dissolution of the Ayr Bank, another on a better organization was begun, under the firm of Hunter and Company, to which was soon added a branch of the Bank of Scotland. By these aids to a country in a low condition, and all the other means since adopted by the respectable and active inhabitants of the district, common to the rest of Scotland, the county may now be considered, in the aggregate, as in a secure state of agricultural prosperity, and commercial wealth. Ayrshire contains only two royal burghs, Irvine and Ayr, which contribute two-fifths of a member of parliament. Of thriving and populous towns and villages the county has a great number, as, Largs, Beith, Ardrossan, Saltcoats, Kilwinning, Kilmarnock, Mauchline, Catrine, Tarbolton, Old Cumnock, New Cumnock, Muirkirk, Maybole, Girvan, Colmonell, Bullntrae, &c. none of which has any parliamentary representation. The whole of Ayrshire was formerly comprehended in the bishoprick of Glasgow, and it formed three deaneries, corresponding with the three divisions of Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick. The forty-six parishes in the county, with the addition of one from the county of Bute, and the loss of two, which have been joined to Stranraer presbytery, now form two presbyteries, in the Synod of Ayr and Glasgow. The county has only one chapel of ease, but it possesses about thirty meeting-houses belonging to the more rigid presbyterian communions, and to the Relief body. As marking the religious character of the district, it may be noticed, that it does not comprehend a single Episcopal chapel. By the latest county roll, Ayrshire had two hundred and seven freeholders, who elect a member of parliament.

The chief seats in Ayrshire are *Kelburn House*, Earl of Glasgow; *Eglinton Castle*, Earl of Eglinton; *Culzean Castle*, Earl of Cassilis; *London Castle*, Marchioness of Hastings; *Dalquharran*, Kennedy; *Blairquhan*, Hunter Blair, Bart.; *Bargenay*, Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart.; *Fullerton House*, Duke of Portland; *Dumfries House*, Marquis of Bute; *Auchinleck*, Boswell, Bart.; *Barshim- ming*, Miller, Bart.; *Kilherran*, Ferguson,

Bart.; *Kilbirnie Castle*, uninhabited; *Logan House*, Alison; *Auchincruive*, Oswald; *Craufurdland*, Craufurd; *Craigie*, Campbell; *Rosemont*, Fullarton; *Brisbane*, Brisbane; *Sorn Castle*, Somerville; *Ballochmyle*, Alexander; *Fairley Castle*, Cunningham, Bart.; *Sundrum*, Hamilton, &c.

Table of heights in Ayrshire :

	Feet above the sea.
Knock Dolton, . . .	930
Knocknunan, . . .	1540
Curleton, . . .	1554
Knockdow, . . .	1554
Cairntable, . . .	1650
Knockdolian, . . .	2000

Population in 1821, males 61,077, females 66,222; total 127,299.

AYR or AIR, a river in Ayrshire, falling into the sea at the town to which it gives its name, rising in the high grounds which bound the shire on the east from Lanarkshire, and pursuing a course to the sea on the west, nearly at right angles with the line of coast. It crosses the county at its broadest part, and divides it into two nearly equal portions; the volume of its waters is not large, and is of no use in navigation, but it supplies an adequate supply of fish of various kinds. It is remarkable for its clearness, and from such a distinction, has been endowed with the name of *Air*, a word in the British tongue signifying brightness. It produces some fine yellowish stones, suitable for whetstones, which are exported in considerable quantities.

AYR or AIR, a parish in Ayrshire, including the old parish of Alloway, which was annexed to it in 1680, is bounded on the west by the firth of Clyde, on the north by the river Ayr, on the east by the parishes of Coyleston and Dalrymple, and on the south by the Doon. The land rises very gradually from the sea-shore to the western boundary. Near the sea the soil is naturally a light shifting sand, which has, however, in most cases been reclaimed by means of inclosures. The holms on the Ayr and the Doon, and the stripes of land along the small burns which intersect the parish are in general fertile. Originally the whole of the land was either comprised within the "common good" of the burgh of Ayr, or the barony of Alloway, which held of it. The soil seems cultivated to the height of its capability.

AIR or AIR, a royal burgh, the capital of Ayrshire and the parish of Ayr, is situated in the north-west angle of the parish, where the river of the same name flows past it on the north into the sea. It is distant seventy-six miles west-south-west of Edinburgh, twelve south-south-west of Kilmarnock, and thirty-four south-south-west of Glasgow. The spot has been inhabited from a very remote antiquity. It was the site of a Roman station, and it is generally understood that a hamlet remained here up to the reign of William the Lion, in 1197, when that monarch engrafted a new town upon the older settlement; indeed this is tolerably evident from the words of the account of its establishment found in the Chronicle of Melrose, "Factum est *novum* oppidum inter Don et Ar," which implies that there was then an old town of Ayr. The object of William in patronizing the erection of a new town at the mouth of the Ayr river, seems to have been the cultivation of the land between the waters of Doon and Ayr, which was at that period in its pristine wild woodland condition. So well did the settlers execute their task, that not a century later we find legislative measures rendered necessary to prevent the sand, which was no longer fixed by trees, from overwhelming the town. About the year 1202, William constituted the town a royal burgh. The ancient church of Ayr was probably founded at the same time with the town; and it was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, who was regarded as the patron saint of the town till the period of the Reformation. The parish attached to the church was an independent rectory, till the fourteenth century, when it became a prebendal benefice of Glasgow, and was served by a vicar or curate. The church had also a number of chaplains to officiate at the different altars, with a number of choristers, or singing boys, and an organist at their head, who played on the organ, sung in the choir, and who taught a singing-school in the town. The four principal altars in the church of Ayr, were those dedicated to the Holy Trinity, to the Holy Cross, to the Holy Blood, and to the Virgin Mary: There were other five altars of less importance, dedicated to St. Michael, to St. Nicholas, to St. Peter, to St. Ninian, and a fifth, which was the foundation and property of the craftsmen of the town, dedicated to St. Anna, St. Eloy, and other saints who were the patrons of the trades.

The Reformation, of course, swept out these popish insignia, but before this period the church was the theatre of several stirring scenes. In particular, on the 16th of April 1315, or the Sunday before the festival of St. James, a parliament was held in it which fixed the succession to the Scottish throne in the family of Bruce. James IV. was often at Ayr, and made numerous donations in St. John's kirk. In 1497 his treasurer gave twenty shillings to buy a *trentale of masses of St. John* for the king. Besides this church there were two monasteries in the town, one of Dominican, or Preaching, or Blackfriars, founded in 1230 by Alexander II.; and another of Franciscan or Grayfriars, founded in 1472, by the inhabitants of the town, in which there was a statue of the Virgin, famed for the miracles it wrought. The convent of the Blackfriars, with their church and gardens, was situated on the side of a lane called the *Friars' Vennel*, and they had a pigeon-house in the vicinity. Not a vestige of these edifices remains. The convent of the Grayfriars stood near that of the Blackfriars. It is also entirely gone, and on its site the parish church was built in 1654. At an early period there had been a fortlet at Ayr, which by additions was made a place of some strength, while the war raged between the Edwards and the Bruces. In July 1298, it was burnt by Bruce on hearing of the loss of the battle of Falkirk; but being again repaired by the English in 1307, it gave a place of refuge and defence to Ralph de Morthermer who had been defeated by Bruce. Ayr being an important point of concentration on the west, it was held with great tenacity by Edward. According to Blind Harry, a numerous body of English of rank, having met here in a house called the *Burns of Ayr*, they were attacked by Wallace in the night, who set fire to the buildings and consumed the whole in the flames. Tradition still points out the spot where the barns stood; and a farm on the heights of Craigie, called *Burn-weel*, is said to derive its name from the hero's exhortation to the flames to do their duty, as he turned to take the last look of the conflagration. The town of Ayr was in these times exposed to great danger from the blowing of the sand by violent winds. This appears to have created great alarm during the reign of Robert II., when the bones of the cemetery of St. John were exposed by the

blowing away of the soil. In order to invite the ingenuity and exertion of individuals to stop this ravage, Robert II., in 1380, granted a charter to any one, who would prevent the blowing of the sand, the right of property of all the waste land, where the sand should be settled, and the place rendered habitable. At an early period the burgh of Ayr attained to a considerable degree of opulence. We find that early in the sixteenth century the guild brethren carried on a regular trade on the coasts of France, in their own vessels. Some of the more enterprising attempted to dispose of their wines to the chiefs of Cantire; and a process is recorded in the books of the burgh, which was raised at the instance of one of the traders against one MacIan, who had been for years in the habit of receiving wine from him, but had never paid for the liquors. It seems that the merchant on his last voyage to Cantire, refused to have any more dealings with such a customer, whereupon, according to Highland rules of justice, MacIan seized the whole of his cargo. The case being called in court, we are told a "fair-speaker" appeared on behalf of the thief; nevertheless, a sentence was properly given against him. How the payment was obtained is unknown. After this no more is heard of the Cantire trade, in the records of the town. The fatal battle of Flodden was disastrous to Ayr and the adjacent country. Some of the best nobles in the shire were slain, with the provost of the town and the flower of the inhabitants. Such losses were rendered more unfortunate by the criminal ambition of many surviving families of rank, who violently took possession of the property of their deceased neighbours, and it was with difficulty that the privy council dislodged them. It appears from the burgh records that in the year 1519, Maister Gawane Ross, one of the chaplains of St. John's church, received a salary to officiate as burgh schoolmaster. This is one of the earliest instances of provision being made by magistrates for the instruction of the community found on record, though certainly much posterior to that of Aberdeen. That there had been some species of schools in Ayr, even so far back as the thirteenth century, not many years after the establishment of the town, is evident from the chartulary of the abbey of Paisley, wherein is recorded the settlement of a law-suit, in 1224, in pursuance of a mandate of the

Pope, by the deans of Carrick and Cunningham, "et magister scholarum de Arc." As marking the state of manners in the sixteenth century, it is worth while to introduce a list of the goods of a citizen of the town of Ayr, in the year 1548, as stated in the records of the burgh:—"Ane fadder bed, bowster, shete, and playd; ane furrit cussat gown; ane dowblut of worsat; ane pair of brown [hose]; ane ledderan cote; and ane irne ———; quhillk entendis in hale to viij lib. iij s. iij d. Ane black cote with slevis; ane black bonit; ane pair of taffete gartains; ane serk sewit with black werk; ane nycht curtain, ane belt of taffete, ane furnish whingear, and ane purse; ane stele jack; ane stele bonit, with ane black cording and tippat; ane spere; ane bow of yew, with ane arrow bag; ane cross bow, with windas and gauzeis; ane brasin chandeleir; ane sword and ane bucklare; ane pair of blankattis of Irche playdis; and ane lynyng tow-all." The town of Ayr took an early and decided part in the Reformation, but not to the foolish extent of destroying the ancient church. About a century later, when Cromwell overran Scotland, he fixed upon Ayr as the site of one of the four forts, which he built to command the country. To the horror of the people, he took possession of the church, which he converted into a storehouse; and built, at a vast expense, a regular fortification around it. This fortification enclosed an area of ten or twelve acres, and was surrounded by a wet ditch, which had a draw-bridge over it on the north side next the town. Being thus deprived of a place of worship, the inhabitants were assessed for the building of a new church, and to appease discontent, Cromwell granted 1000 merks, to aid in the undertaking. As already noticed, the new church was built on the site of the convent of the Grayfriars. It cost altogether, L.20,827, 1s. Scots. After the Restoration, the Earl of Eglington obtained a grant of Cromwell's fort, which was called the Citadel, and included the church of St. John. This grant was made to compensate the Earl for the loss he said he had sustained during the Commonwealth. The property afterwards passed into the family of Cassilis. The church of St. John was allowed to fall into ruins; but the cemetery belonging to it was still used as a burying-place in the eighteenth century. The tower of the ecclesiastical edifice, which had survived so many civil broils, now stands

alone, in the midst of the nearly obliterated ramparts. Within the same enclosure may also be seen a long vaulted passage, now an ale-cellar, which formerly served as a covered way leading into the fort. Upon a mound not far from either of these edifices near the shore, once stood the castle of Ayr, formerly alluded to. The town of Ayr forms a tolerably regular parallelogram, with one side presented to the left bank of the river Ayr, and the west end verging on the sea. A water-mill at the head of the town, and a coal pit at the very mouth of the river may be considered as marking the utmost extent of the town from west to east. The harbour extends up the river about half this distance. At a few yards above the spot where the quay terminates stands the *New*, and two hundred yards further up is the *Old* Bridge. A wide and handsome street called the Sandgate extends from the New Bridge at right angles with the river. At a point in this street, about a hundred yards from the bridge, where once stood the town cross, the High Street commences, and stretches in the same direction as the river, conforming to its sinuosities towards the town head. At a short distance from its extremity it separates into two branches; the one leading to the east, the other to the south-east. From the termination of the latter, a back lane leads westward down to Barnes Street, which runs parallel to the main street, and terminates in an elegant square, called Wellington Square, which also receives the termination of the Sandgate. This is figuratively, as well as literally the "west end" of the town. The houses in the square, and in one or two unfinished streets adjacent, are built in a style of modest elegance. In the old part of the town also good houses are occasionally met with. The principal streets have side pavements. The two thoroughfares which penetrate the town from the bridges, branch off into three roads leading southward, and one eastward up the river. Bordering on those to the south there are some fine pleasure grounds, villas, and gardens. One of the chief public establishments in Ayr is the Academy, which is a handsome building in an airy situation near the citadel. It is under the government of a chartered company, and is managed by directors. There are five teachers; one for Latin and Greek, one for French and other modern languages, one for arithmetic, one for

writing and drawing, and one for English. At the head of the institution is a rector, who also teaches mathematics, geography, and natural science. The academy is attended by children for the purpose of obtaining elementary instruction, and also by young men, with a view to preparing themselves for the universities. It is also attended by those who wish to have the grounds of a liberal education, without prosecuting studies at college, and in this and other respects the academy of Ayr has obtained a well-merited reputation. The character of the town, as a place of education, is enhanced by the possession of several well-conducted ladies' and boys' boarding schools. Another public building, recently erected at a considerable expense, is what is termed the County Buildings. They form the side of Wellington Square next the sea, and contain extensive accommodation for the circuit and provincial courts, and the various local authorities. There is also a large hall occasionally used for public dinners, and as a ball-room. The jail stands behind these buildings towards the sea. It is a well arranged and well managed establishment. A very elegant Town-house has just been erected at the junction of the main street with the Sandgate, and possesses a spire of 218 feet in height, after a design by Mr. Thomas Hamilton, which is considered the finest structure of the kind in the west of Scotland. A little below where the main street branches into two, stands the Wallace Tower, formerly a defence to one of the town gates. This antique edifice, which, every one will remember, is alluded to by Burns, is at present undergoing repair upon the principle of the Highlander's gun, and is to be raised to the height of 120 feet. The Auld and New Brigs of Ayr must be familiar to the readers of Burns. The Auld Brig is said to have been built so far back as the reign of Alexander III. It is like all old bridges, very narrow, and consists of several low-bowed arches. It must be mentioned, with whatever regret, that, notwithstanding the manful boast made by the ancient structure, in the poem, regarding its strength and durability, it has been necessary to reduce it from a carriage-way to a mere convenience for foot passengers, on account of some apprehensions entertained regarding its capability of supporting any considerable weight. The New Brig is a more commodious and elegant

structure, crossing the river, as already noticed, about two hundred yards below the former. The citizens of Ayr are mainly indebted for it to the patriotic exertions of the late John Ballantyne, Esq. provost of the town, an intimate friend of Burns, and in whose house the poet wrote the clever *jeu-d'esprit*, in which the two structures are made to canvass their respective merits in so amusing a manner. The cross of Ayr, an elegant structure in the form of a hexagon, which stood at the western extremity of the main street, was removed in 1788, in consequence of the improvements attendant on the erection of the New Bridge. The ancient gates at the two extremities of the town had been removed a generation earlier, though spacious enough to occasion no obstruction.

So fades, so perishes, grows dim and dies,
All that the world is proud of.

The cottage in which Burns was born is situated in the way-side about a mile and a half from Ayr. It is, as the poet has described it, "an auld clay biggin," consisting only in two apartments. The edifice was constructed by his father's own hands; and such was its original frailness, that a part of the walls gave way a few days after the poet was born. It is now the property of the incorporation of shoemakers at Ayr, and let by them, along with a small piece of ground adjacent, which formed the whole of William Burness's farm, to a man who uses it as a house of public entertainment. Strangers are shown a recess in the wall of the meaner apartment, which contained the bed in which Robert Burns was born. The scenery of Tam o' Shanter lies in the immediate neighbourhood of the cottage.—The trade of the port of Ayr, from the bar at the harbour, and shallowness of the water, which never rises more than twelve feet, is limited to exportation and importation in small vessels. In these, of which there are upwards of sixty belonging to the place, an extensive export of coal, iron, brown paint, coal tar, casks, lamp black, soap's suds and water of Ayr stone, and an import of hides, tallow, beef, butter, barley, yarn, linen, spars, deals, hemp and iron, from South America, the colonies, and Ireland are carried on. Two reflecting light-houses are erected to guide the entrance to the harbour. During the summer months there is a regular steam-boat conveyance to and from Glasgow, and there are regular

traders with Glasgow, Greenock, Liverpool, and the Isle of Man. There is a regular daily communication by coaches with Glasgow and Edinburgh. Ayr supports a single newspaper called the *Ayr Advertiser*, which is published weekly, on Thursday. The town possesses two native banking establishments and a branch of the Bank of Scotland. The streets and shops are lighted by gas, which is manufactured by a joint-stock company established in 1826. Ayr has a small, neat theatre, which is opened occasionally. There are annual horse-races, which are generally good, and attract spectators and visitors from a very great distance. The excellence of the races, we believe, has in a great measure to be attributed to the exertions of the "Western meeting." The Caledonian Hunt sometimes meets here, and there is a subscription pack of harriers kept by a number of gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood. The Ayr troop of yeomanry cavalry, not having been disbanded, musters here annually. Besides the church built in 1654, which is a plain Gothic edifice, standing a little way above the old bridge, in the midst of the parochial burying-ground, there is a more modern church in the town at the front of the old fort, near the tower of St. John's. The charge of these places of worship is collegiate; the clergyman who officiates in the one church in the forenoon, performing the service in the other in the afternoon. There are three meeting-houses of presbyterian dissenters, one of methodists, one of moravians, and one of independents, and a Roman Catholic chapel; but some of these are built on the opposite side of the river, in the district of Newton-upon-Ayr. Ayr is the seat of a presbytery of the established church. The fast days of the kirk are the Thursdays before the fourth Sundays of April and September. Ayr has numerous charitable institutions. There is a poor-house of great utility, assisted by funds and donations. There is a sailors' society, on the principles of a friendly institution, which was established in 1581. A merchant society, instituted in 1655 has a fund for decayed members, widows, and orphans. On the scheme of a wide and mutual friendly association, there is the Ayr Universal Society, which is of much benefit. Besides these useful institutions, there is an establishment of great value, called the Ayr, Newton, and Wallace-town Dispensary, which was instituted in 1817,

for dispensing medicine and medical advice to the indigent sick, and inoculating children. Subscribers paying annually 10s. 6d. each, are entitled to recommend one patient successively. It is under a committee of management. The town has an excellent and extensive subscription library. Several years ago a very excellent mechanical institution with a library, was established, which is now in a flourishing condition, and is of great benefit to the working and other classes. As a royal burgh, Ayr is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and ten merchant and two trades councillors. There are nine incorporated trades. We find that prior to 1507, the bailies of Ayr were called aldermen, which was the case with the magistrates of several other towns. The burgh joins with Irvine, Rothesay, Inverary, and Campbellton, in electing a member of parliament. Ayr is a town in which the Circuit Court of Justiciary is held. The town has a good weekly market on Friday, with a subordinate one on Tuesday. A cattle market is held on the latter day, and there are three annual fairs. The inhabitants of this ancient provincial town are characterized as being of a liberal temperament, hospitable, and intelligent. Of late there has been an influx of economising landed proprietors into the town, who form a sort of aristocracy, and give an air of fashion to the place. At present extensive improvements are carrying on, which promise, ere long, to leave few traces of "Auld Ayr," though we believe the town is still as remarkable, as in the days of Burns, for

"— honest men and bonnie lasses."

Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 7455.

AYR, (NEWTON UPON) a parish and town in Ayrshire, lying on the right bank of the river of Ayr, opposite the above town of Ayr. See NEWTON-UPON-AYR.

AYTON, a parish in Berwickshire, bounded by Mordington and Foulden on the south, and Coldingham on the north, and watered by the river Eye, from which it takes its name. In length it extends about four and a half miles, by nearly four in breadth. It has about two miles of sea-coast. Within the last forty years the improvements in the district have been great. There are now some remarkably fine plantations, especially on the estate of Ayton, and the lands are well cultivated and enclosed. The adjacent ports of Eyemouth and Berwick

afford ready means of exporting produce. There is a paper manufactory in the parish. The village of Ayton occupies a delightful situation on the left bank of the Eye, on the high road between London and Edinburgh, forty-nine miles east-south-east of the latter, and eight north-west of Berwick. It has a Secession meeting-house. There was formerly a ~~small~~ fort at Ayton,

which was taken by the Earl of Surrey, in 1498. A seven years truce, between the Scots and English was soon after signed within the parish church of Ayton, on the south-bank of the river. Several vestiges of Roman encampments are shown in the parish.—Population in 1821, 1481.

Ἰκαὴν παραμυθία τῶν ποταμῶν.

• BADEAT, (LOCII) a small arm of the sea at Edderachylis, with some islands opposite its entrance, on the south-west coast of Sutherlandshire.

BADENOCH, a district in Inverness-shire, so called from a word signifying *bushy*, being a territory originally, and still in some places, covered with natural forests, and all the other characteristics of a rough uncultivated country. It extends thirty-three miles in length, by twenty-seven in breadth, from about Loch Lochy, the mid lake of the Caledonian Canal, in an easterly direction, till it is hemmed in by the braes of Aberdeen and Moray. On the south and west it is bounded by Athol and Lochaber, and on the north by Inverness and Nairn. It is nearly altogether mountainous and of a meagre population. Badenoch was in early times a lordship of the Cummins. After their forfeiture, Robert Bruce comprehended it in the earldom of Moray, from which it was detached by Robert II., who gave it to his son Alexander, (the famed Wolf of Badenoch), and; his issue failing, it remained in the crown till 1452, when it was granted to the Earl of Huntly.

BAAHASH ISLAND, an islet lying off the south-east point of North Uist.

BA HIRAVAH, a sound on the east side of Barra.

BAINSFORD.—See **BAINSWORTH**.

BALBIRNIE BURNS, a small village in the parish of Markinch, county of Fife, now in course of extinction for the purpose of adding to the polity of General Balfour. It may here be noticed as a piece of information applicable to a number of the ensuing heads, that *Bal* in Celtic signifies a village or town; wherefore, it

may be generally understood that all places having this for the initial syllable of their names, are of a date at least coeval with the possession of that part of the country by the Celts. The word is still more common in Ireland than in Scotland.

BALCARRAS, an estate with a large and elegant mansion-house, in the neighbourhood of Colinsburgh, parish of Kilconquhar, county of Fife, a short way north-west of Ely. The estate of Balcarras has been for many centuries the property of a branch of

“The Lindsays light and gay,” which was first raised to the degree of Lords, and afterwards to the title of Earls of Balcarras, in the seventeenth century, by Charles I. and II.

BALCARRY, a small bay off the south-west side of the large bay of Achencairn, coast of Kirkcudbright.

BALCHRISTIE, (interpreted by some the *town of the Christians*;) formerly a village in the parish of Newburn and county of Fife, at the head of Largo bay. It is said to be built on the site and ruined foundation of a monastic institution of the Culdees, who here first planted Christianity in Scotland.

BALDERNOCK, (anciently *Bathernock*, from a barony of that name in the district), a parish on the southern extremity of Stirling-shire, where it is bounded by the river Kelvin, which runs from thence towards the Clyde. On the south-west lies the loch of Bardowie, about seventy acres in extent. Upon a high ground, at the north-west corner of the parish, stands an old ruinous tower, being all that now remains of the house of the Galbraiths of Bathernock, a fabric at one time of great magnitude. This parish abounds in

cairns, and similar memorials of the strife practised by our early forefathers. The most remarkable of its antiquities is a structure called the *Auld wife's lift*, which stands on a flat piece of ground, surrounded by an ascent of a few yards in height, in the form of an amphitheatre, on a high ground. It consists of three stones, two of which are laid on the earth close by the side of each other; and upon the top of these the third is placed in the same direction, with their ends pointing north and south. The two undermost are of a prismatical shape; but the uppermost seems to have been a regular parallelopiped, and still approaches that figure. The whole are eighteen feet in length, by eleven in breadth, and seven in depth. They lie parallel with the horizon, but inclining a little to the north; the upper surface is pretty level. Owing to the prismatical shape of the two undermost, there is a triangular opening between them and the upper, of about three feet in depth, and somewhat wider. Through this opening superstition once directed that every stranger who visited the place for the first time, should creep, for the purpose of averting the sad calamity of dying childless. In the surrounding ground the roots and stumps of oak trees have been dug up, and there can be no doubt of this having once been a Druidic grove, and place of worship.—Population in 1821, 892.

BALESHARE ISLAND, a small island off the south-west corner of North Uist.

BALERNO, a village in the parish of Currie, county of Mid-Lothian, on the water of Leith, about six miles west from Edinburgh; at which there are some mills for the manufacture of coarse paper, and a freestone quarry.

BALFRON, a parish in the western part of Stirlingshire, west of the Campsie hills; on the banks of the Endrick, a river running westward to Lochlomond; bounded on the north by Drynien and Kippin, and on the east by Gargunnoch and Fintry. The village is situated on the declivity of a hill, and is clean and neatly built. It is distant nineteen miles north from Glasgow, and the same from Stirling. The Ballindalloch cotton mills, in the vicinity, give employment to a vast number of hands. A considerable number of weavers of broad cloth are also employed in the village for Glasgow manufacturers. Besides the parish church there are two dissenting meeting-houses.—Population in 1821, 2041.

BALGAY, a hill and a rivulet flowing from it of the same name, near the town of Dundee.

BALLACHULISH, **BALAHULISH**, or **BALLYCHELISH**, a sea-port village, mostly of modern erection, in Argyleshire, in the district and parish of Appin, on the borders of Loch Leven, which is an arm of Loch Linnhe stretching to the east. This place has obtained a considerable celebrity from its extensive quarries of slate for house roofing.* Its slates are exported to every place on the west as well as the east coast of Scotland, by means of the Caledonian and Forth and Clyde canals. From Ballachulish to the opposite side of Loch Leven, in the shire of Inverness, there is a regular ferry.

BALLATER, a modern village, in Aberdeenshire, parish Glenmuick.—See **GLENMUCK**.

BALLANDALLOCH, a post-town in Morayshire, on the river Spey.

BALLANTRAE, a parish in the southern nook of the district of Carrick, Ayrshire, nearly ten miles square, bounded on the north by Colmonell, and on the west by the sea. It is a wild district of country with a bold rocky coast, and very little penetrated with roads. The river Stinchar or Ardstinchar runs into the sea, at the village of Ballantrae. Anciently the name of this parish was Kirk-ruthbert, or Kirkcudbright, a title also bestowed on some other parishes in Scotland; from the church being dedicated to St. Cuthbert. To distinguish it, however, from places of the same name, it was given the cumbrous designation of Kirk-cuthbert Inver-Tig, from the place of worship being situated on the efflux of a small rivulet called the Tig into the Stinchar. In the course of time a new village was reared on the shore, and, in the Scots-Irish tongue, called Bail-an-trae, the town on the shore. This little town rose into the character of a barony under the patronage of the Lords of Bargeny, who were cadets of the noble family of Hamilton, and who had here a fortalice of considerable strength, the ruins of which picturesquely overhang the village, on the right, near the bridge over the river. The baron having, by his influence, constituted Ballantrae the head town in the parish, the old name was dropped, and the church erected here. Re-

* There is no slate wrought in Scotland adapted for school slates.

cently a neat church has been built in the plain Gothic style. Ballantrae depends for support on the salmon fishing, and by the weaving of certain kinds of coarse linen and plaids. A native some time ago bequeathed L.400 to endow a free school in the village, which has done much service to the poorer inhabitants. Ballantrae lies 105 miles south-west of Edinburgh, 24 north-east of Portpatrick, 18 north of Stranraer, 13 south by west of Girvan, and 34 south by west of Ayr. There are few towns in the south of Scotland, so far from all others as Ballantrae. Behind it rises the chain of wild and pathless hills which constitutes the district of Carrick, and extends into Dumfries-shire and Galloway. In that direction there are no towns, and scarcely any villages, or even hamlets, for many miles. The inhabitants of this part of the country were, till within the last twenty or thirty years, almost as wild and rude as the remote Highlanders of Ross-shire, though no doubt a great deal wealthier. And what the natural circumstances of the district gave rise to, was greatly influenced, at one period, by the lawless state into which much of the population was thrown by smuggling. It is not yet more than forty years, since the immense bands of people, who, in this district, attended funerals, would fall out on the road to the parish town, where the church-yard is situated, and, without regard to the sober character of their duty, set down the corpse and fight out their quarrel, with fists, sticks, and such other rustic weapons as they happened to be possessed of, till, in the end, one party had to quit the field discomfited, leaving the other to finish the business of the funeral. Brandy, from the French luggers that were perpetually hovering on the coast, was the grand inspiration in these *polymachies*, which, it is needless to say, are totally unknown in our own discreeter times. Another fact may be mentioned, as evincing the state of barbarity from which Ballantrae has recently emerged, that previous to the end of the eighteenth century, there was not a single individual connected with the three learned faculties, not so much as a justice of the peace, in the whole district, nor within twelve miles of it.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 1280.

BALLERNO, or BALLEDEGAENO, a village in the parish of Inchture, in the Carse

of Gowrie, Perthshire, fourteen miles east from Perth, and nine west from Dundee.

BALLGRAY, or BALLINGRY, (pronounced *Bingrey*), an upland parish in the county of Fife, three miles in length by one in breadth, separated from the south shore of Loch Leven by a piece of the parish of Portmoak; bounded by Auchterderran on the east and south, and by Beith and Cleish on the west. The Orr water rises in the district.—Population in 1821, 287.

BALISO, a hill in the east corner of Perth shire, near the firth of Tay, elevated 992 feet above the level of the sea.

BALLOCHMYLE, a seat on the banks of the Catrine, near Mauchline, Ayrshire, the scene of one of Burns's songs.

BALMACAPLICH, (Loch) a sound betwixt the north end of Benbecula, and Grimsay island.

BALMACLELLAN, a parish in East Galloway, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, of which the river Ken forms the western boundary. The parish is of a moorish character, interspersed with some small lakes. It is one of the four parishes in the northern district of Kirkcudbright, commonly known by the name of *Glenkens*—that is, straths or dales by the side of the Ken. The small village of *Balmaclellan* stands on the opposite side of the Ken to New Galloway, not far from its embouchure into the head of Loch Ken, twenty-three and a half miles north-west of Kirkcudbright and twelve south-west of Minniehive. The origin of the name is *the residence of the Maclellans*.—Population in 1821, 912.

BALMAGHIE, a parish in Mid-Galloway, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, bordered on the north by the river Dee, which, at its north-east corner joins Loch Ken, bounded on the south by Tongland, and on the west by Girthon. Its length may be about eight or nine miles, and its breadth from three to six. It is a heathy and wild district. It has several small lakes, and a number of mineral springs. The origin of the name signifies *the residence of the Maghies*, that family having been once powerful here.—Population in 1821, 1361.

BALMANGAN BAY, a small, natural and safe harbour, in Kirkcudbright Bay, on the Galloway coast.

BALMERINO, or BALMERINÓCH, (pronounced *Be'mirnia*), a parish on the north

side of the county of Fife, bounded by Forgan on the east and Flisk on the west. The ground slopes down and undulates from the hills to the edge of the Tay. The land is well cultivated and enclosed, and there are some beautiful plantations. The kirk and little haulet lie on the road along the high ground, from the ferry opposite Dundee to Newburgh. To the west, and on a slip of ground intruding upon the waters of the Tay, stands the ancient village of *Balmerino*, now a residence of hinds, and adjacent to which are the ruins of the once famed abbey. This *Habitaculum ad mare*, as Fordoun calls it, was an abbey of a beautiful structure, begun by king Alexander II., and his mother Emergarde, daughter of the Earl of Beaumont, in 1229. This lady bought the lands of Balmerinock, on which she reared the monastery, and richly endowed the institution, which was furnished with Cistercian monks. It was dedicated to St. Edward and the Virgin. On her death in 1233 she was buried in the church, "*ante magnum altare*," before the great altar. At the reformation the edifices were of course dismantled and the revenues given to a man of rank. James VI. erected Balmerinock into a temporal barony, which he bestowed on Sir James Elphinstoun, his secretary, who at the time was esteemed a man of great abilities as a lawyer. His descendant, Arthur sixth Lord Balmerinock, forfeited both the property and the title in 1746, for his concern in the expedition of Prince Charles Stuart. He was beheaded along with Lord Kilmarinock, on the 18th August 1746. The church of the abbey was used as a parish church, till 1595, when it became unfit for public worship. Since that period the whole of the religious edifices have gone into complete ruin; of the cloisters nothing remains above ground but a vault, which, along with a contiguous aisle of the chapel, is now in a state of almost hopeless decay. The latter part still shows a groined roof with some supporting pillars, and is devoted to the purpose of a cart-shed for the neighbouring farmstead. These ruins are richly enveloped in ivy, and surrounded with some fine tall trees growing out of the sacred precincts. Recently much of the rubbish has been cleared off for the useful purpose of building drains and park dikes; among other desecrations, the site of the "*magnum altare*" has been trenched, and the bones of queen

Emergarde dispersed as curiosities through the country.—Population in 1821, 965.

BALNAGOWAN. See KILMUR EAS-TER.

BALNAHUAIGH, an island of about a mile in circumference, at the northern extremity of Jura, belonging to Argyleshire, and composed altogether of slate.

BALQUHIDDER, (in the Celtic language signifying "a village in the centre of five glens,") is an inland Highland parish of fifteen miles in length, and seven miles at its greatest breadth, lying in the western extremity of Perthshire, among the Grampians; bounded on the north and west by Killin, on the east by Comrie, and on the south by Callander. This parish is altogether mountainous and pastoral, and from the number of declivities of its sides, has obtained the popular title of the Braces of Balquhiddier, by which it is celebrated in Scottish song. It comprises several lofty mountains, among which Benmore towers supereminently, and possesses many beautiful lakes, among which Lochdoine, Lochvoil, and part of Lochlubnag, and part of Lochearn are the chief. It is also watered by the river Balvag. The village of Balquhiddier lies at the east end of Lochvoil, and is remarkable as the last residence of the famous Rob Roy, whose grave is pointed out in the church-yard.—Population in 1821, 1224.

BALREGAN HEAD, a small promontory near Balregan House, in the parish of Stoneykirk, at the north-west corner of the bottom of Largs Bay.

BALTA, a small oblong island off the east side of Uist island, which is nearly the northernmost of the Zetland range. The sea between Balta and Uist is called *Balta Sound*.

BALVAG, a river in Balquhiddier, Perthshire, connecting Loch Doine, Loch Voil, and Loch Lubnag; after which it flows in a southerly direction, and being joined with the waters of Loch Venacher at Callander, forms the Teth river.

BALVAIRD, a castle in the south-east corner of Perthshire, situated among the hills of Abernethy. This was the *prima sedes*, or first possession of the present flourishing family of Mansfield, who were originally the lairds of Balvaire, afterwards Lords Scoon, next viscounts of Stormonth, and, finally, Earls of Mansfield. It is needless to say, that the last title came into the family through its

distinguished cadet, the late Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

BALVENIE, one of the districts of the county of Banff.

BANCHORY-DAVINICK, a parish lying on both sides of the river Dee, partly in Aberdeenshire, and partly in Kincardineshire, bounded at the one extremity by the sea, and extending about six miles up the river. The district is rugged, heathy, and stony. There is nothing worthy of particular remark in the parish. The kirk of Banchory is on the north bank of the Dee.—Population in 1821, 2232.

BANCHORY-TERNAN, a parish in the counties of Kincardine and Aberdeen, further up the Dee than *Banchory-Davnick*, bounded by Strachan on the south, Durriss on the east, and Mid-Mary on the north. The village lies on the north side of the Dee. In general, this and the preceding place are written and called *Banchory*; a word which signifies in the Gaelic, "an opening between two hills."—Population in 1821, 1729.

BANFFSHIRE, a county of no great extent, lying in a longitudinal slope betwixt a range of the Grampian hills and the Moray firth, and respectively bounded on the east and west by Aberdeenshire and the county of Moray. The inland extremity of Banffshire is sharpened to a point at the head of Glen-Avon. This district was at one time a component part of the large province of Moray, which altogether forms one of the finest tracts of ground in the northern part of Scotland. On the eastern side of the Deveron, in the district of Buchan, the parish of Gairloch and some other spots of ground belong to Banffshire. That part of the country bounded by the sea is computed at twenty-four miles in length, and from the shore to the head of Glen-Avon the distance is fifty miles. In all it presents a superficies of 1015 square miles. It contains two royal burghs—Cullen and Banff, and three or four thriving villages of considerable size. It comprehends twenty-four parishes; and the country, in popular phraseology, is divided into districts agreeable to local configuration. Bristling at its interior extremity is the forest of Glen-Avon, from whence proceeds, in a north-easterly direction, the Strath of Glen-Avon on the left, and Strath Deveron on the right. Betwixt these, like a bend of connexion, is Glen-Livet, from whence, in

a north-easterly direction, again diverges Glen-Fiddich. Nearly in continuation of this valley runs the Strath of Balvenie. In the lower part of the shire are Strath Mary, Strath Boyne, and, crossing the Deveron, a part of Buchan. By such an intermixture of valleys and flat ground among the ranges of hills, the country is agreeably diversified, and possesses many beautiful fertile tracts productive of the finest crops, or serviceable for the excellence of their green pastures. Its waters are the Spey, the Deveron, the Fiddich, the Deveron, the Liff, the Douglas, and several more minute streams. The Deveron is not navigable, but this, as well as the Spey (which is properly an Inverness-shire river, though running along part of the border of Banffshire,) yields excellent salmon-fishing, and is thus the source of great comfort and wealth to the inhabitants. Along the coast there are a number of small waters, which fall with a quick descent, and are useful in turning machinery in different little towns, where manufactures have been begun. Limestone is plentiful in Banffshire, and from the district of Balvenie bones or whetstones are dug in great quantities. The county contains many lofty mountains, among which Belhime on the Spey, and Knockhill, a hill disjoined from the Grampians at their northern termination, are the principal. The climate of Banffshire is precarious. In the hilly districts all the evils of cold and rain are often felt, and as frost and snows frequently sit in without any interval of good weather, the harvests are not only endangered, but the operations of husbandry are suspended for many of the winter months. The lower part of the shire from Duff House to Fonglen, and Kinnairdy, a tract of about twelve miles along the river side, and from Banff to Gordon Castle, including the districts of Boyne and Enzie, must be excepted, being nearly equal to the climate of Murray, and greatly surpassing the most part of the country in the fertility of the soil, the improvements of its agriculture, and the richness of its productions. The proprietary of Banffshire is very limited. Nearly the whole of the lands belong to the Duke of Gordon, the Earl of Seafield, the Earl of Fife, and Lord Banff, all of whom have elegant seats, though unfortunately, here as elsewhere, the district is abandoned to the miseries of absenteeism. A part of Banffshire suffered serious injury by

the great flood of August 1829. Under the auspices of Parliamentary commissioners, the county has been recently much improved and opened up by new roads. By the latest county roll, there were fifty-one freeholders in the shire, who return a member to parliament.

The chief seats in Banffshire are *Gordon Castle*, *Leichenston*, and *Glenfithich*, Duke of Gordon, *Letterfinnie*, and *Durn*, Gordon, Bart. *Cairnfield House*, Gordon; *Duff House*, *Rothiemay*, and *Balvenie Castle*, Earl of Fife; *Kinairdy*, Duff, Bart. *Carnoustie*, Duff; *Ballinlaurie*, Duff; *Haddo*, Duff, *Troup*, Gordon; *Birkenbog* and *Firglen Castle*, Abercrombie, Bart. *Banff Castle*, *Cullen House*, and *Rannas*, Earl of Seafield; *Ardbrack*; *Frendraught*; *Auchintoul*; *Rossieburn*; *Netherdale*; *Balderny*; *Airdilly*; *Kinnivie*; *Lismurdy*; *Auchincart*; &c.

Table of Heights in Banffshire.

	Feet above the Sea.
Buck or Cabruch . . .	2877
Knockhill . . .	2600
Corryhabbie . . .	2558
. . .	2747
Cairnigorm . . .	4244

Population in 1821, Males 20,168, Females 23,368; Total 43,561.

BANFF, a parish in the above county, lying in the western angle formed by the Deveron and the sea into which it falls, bounded by Boyndie on the west, and Alva on the south; extending six miles in length, by two in breadth. The parish is finely diversified, and a good part of it is devoted to pasture. The shore is bold and rocky. In this parish was born Dr. James Sharpe, Archbishop of St. Andrews, whose father was sheriff-clerk of the county. The parish is in the presbytery of Fordeyce.

BANFF, the capital of the foregoing county, to which it gives its name, and of the above parish, is situated on the side of a hill overlooking the west bank of the Deveron, and its confluence with the sea. It lies 165 miles north-east of Edinburgh, 45 north-west of Aberdeen, and 80 east of Inverness. Banff is exactly such a town as might be expected from such a situation, and from the capital of a small county. It comprises several well-built streets; is, in general, old fashioned in appearance, but remarkably clean and neat. It has a good modern town-house, with an ele-

gant spire, and possesses also a fine new church, and an academy. The better sort of houses have generally stones in front, whereon are carved inscriptions, indicating the builders and date of erection. Its harbour is bad, and not visited by much shipping; the chief trade of an export nature being in salmon, herrings, and other fish. With this exception, Banff is a town destitute of commerce, but it contains an immense number of wealthy and respectable inhabitants, chiefly genteel annuitants, who contribute considerably to the support of the place, and shed the lustre of fashion over its society. The river Deveron is here crossed by a handsome bridge of seven arches, which gives access to a modern sea-port, called Port Macduff, a place possessing much more trade than Banff. From the bridge a splendid view is obtained looking up the water; having Duff House, the seat of the Earl of Fife, rising sheer out of a beautiful green park, and surrounded by an interminable wilderness of trees. The front of this elegant mansion is elaborately decorated with sculptures, and in the interior there are some excellent pictures, which no traveller of taste ought to pass without seeing. Banff was erected into a royal burgh by Robert II., 1372, and its charter was confirmed by the latter princes of the House of Stuart. It is governed by a provost, four bailies, and twelve councillors; and takes its turn with Elgin, Cullen, Inverury, and Kintore, in giving its casting vote for a member of parliament. Banff is a barony, and, as such, gives a title to the family of Ogilvie. About a century ago, the town was the scene of the execution of the noted robber named Macpherson, who had long "held the country side in fear," but was at length taken by an intrepid ancestor of the present Lord Fife. When this man was brought out to the place of execution, he carried with him his fiddle, on which instrument he was a great proficient. He played his own funeral march, which had been composed by himself in prison, and then held out the instrument, offering it to any person who dared to accept such a parting gift from such a character. No one presumed to come forward and take it; whereupon he broke it upon his knee, and with an indignant countenance submitted to his fate. A ballad was soon after published, commemorating his exploits and noble character, and sung to the tune which he had played going to

the gullows. This Burn has subjected to a happy revival, under the title of "Macpherson's Farewell." In the course of the great floods of August 1829, the town of Banff was subjected to all the horrors and evils of a destructive inundation. The lower grounds around Duff House were filled to the height of fourteen feet with water; but this was of trifling moment in comparison with the inundation of the low streets in the town, and the most serious apprehensions were entertained of the stability of the bridge. By the foolhardiness of the coachman and guard of the royal mail coach, that vehicle was attempted to be driven through the flood in one of the streets, and was completely swamped, with the loss of three of its horses. A number of the houses were on this occasion undermined, and carried away by the waters, and in general, the damage done was considerable. Banff has a weekly market on Friday, and four annual fairs. There are four branch banks in the town. The places of worship are the established kirk, and meeting-houses of independents, seceders, and methodists. There is also a Roman catholic and an Episcopal chapel. The latter is a handsome edifice, and the number of episcopalians is considerable. The fast-days of the kirk are generally the Thursday before the last Sunday of April and first Sunday of November.—The population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 3854.

BANKHEAD, a mountain in the western extremity of Dumfries-shire.

BANK-NOCK, a considerable colliery in Stirlingshire, from whence a great quantity of coal is imported by the canals to Edinburgh.

BANNOCKBURN, a village, in the parish of St. Ninians, Stirlingshire, situated on both sides, (but chiefly the east side), of the rivulet called Bannockburn, which here runs through a glen, and after a course of a few miles drops into the Forth on its south bank, at a place called Mager. The village of Bannockburn, which partly lies along the road from Stirling to Edinburgh, by the way of Falkirk, is one of the most industrious and thriving villages in Scotland. For many years its inhabitants have devoted themselves to the manufacture of tartan cloths, and such peculiar woollen fabrics, as well as carpets of an excellent quality, and other articles in the woollen line. A considerable trade is here carried on also in the tanning of leather. It has two annual fairs. The country in this district con-

sists of long descending braces with a northern exposure to the Firth of Forth, and it was on one of those uplands, between the villages of Bannockburn and St. Ninians, that, on Monday the 24th of July 1314, was fought the memorable and important battle of Bannockburn, by which the independence of the kingdom of Scotland was permanently secured against the ambition of the English monarchy. Bruce's forces were stationed in three divisions, along the foot of an eminence called the Gillies Hill, extending from south-west to north-east between the farms of Greyseil and the village of St. Ninians. About half a mile south from St. Ninians, upon the top of an eminence called Caidan Hill, and close by the side of the old road from Stirling to Kilsyth, is a large earth-fast granite, called the Bored Stone, having a hole in the top, in which the Scottish king inserted his standard. The very great veneration in which this stone is held by the Scottish people, has of late endangered its existence, many persons having chipped off large pieces to be formed into brooches and other trinkets, which are worn as memorials of one of Scotland's proudest days. The hole—the sacred hole, has thus become so much defaced, as to be scarcely observable. The English army advanced from the heights on the east, and crossed the burn of Bannock before joining in the conflict. After having passed the burn, they stumbled in a series of concealed pits, which had been dug by order of Bruce, and were finally defeated with a loss of 30,000 men, and 700 knights. In the lower extremity of a lawn which fronts a villa near the neighbouring village of Newhouses, are seen two upright stones, erected in commemoration of a noted skirmish fought upon the spot between Randolph, Earl of Murray, and Sir Robert Clifford, the commander of an English party which Edward had despatched on the eve of the battle of Bannockburn to the relief of Stirling Castle. This place is still popularly termed *Randolph's Field*, and is only about half a mile from the town of Stirling. About a mile from Bannockburn in another direction, the destruction of a party of English, who had attempted to rally, and were completely cut off, has given the name of *Blindy Field* to the spot where they fell. There is also a place in this neighbourhood called Ingram's Crook, which is supposed to have derived its name from Sir Ingram Umfraville, one of the English command-

ers. The *Gilkie's Hill* above noticed, derives its name from an incident which occurred during the battle, and is said to have contributed greatly to the discomfiture of the English. Westward of this hill is a valley, where Bruce had stationed his baggage, under the charge of the *gillies* or servants and followers of the camp. At the critical moment when the English line was wavering, and confusion reigned on the left flank, these *gillies*, either from curiosity to behold the battle, or with the design of saving their countrymen, advanced to the summit of the hill, and being taken for a reinforcement of the Scottish army, caused the English to give way in a panic. About a mile westward from the field of Bannockburn, was fought in 1488 the battle which occasioned the death of James III.; see SAUGHIEBURN.

BARA, BARRA, or BARAY, the name of a considerable island in the Hebrides, and also applied generally to a little cluster of islets amidst which that island is situated; the whole forming the most southerly group of those entitled the Western Islands, and constituting a parish in the county of Inverness. Barra Proper is about eight miles in length, (excluding a narrow long peninsula jutting out from the north-west corner,) and from two to four in breadth. In all parts it is very much indented by the sea. The principal other islands in the range, are Wateray, Sanderay, Dabay, Mongalay, and Berneray on the south; Flodday, Hellesay, Gigay on the east; besides a number of smaller islands not inhabited. The island of Wateray is separated from the main island by a channel of one mile in length, and in some places a mile and a half broad. The next is Sanderay, distant five miles south of Barra. It is about two miles in length and breadth. Pubbay, eight miles from Barra, is one mile and a half in length by one in breadth. Betwixt it and Sanderay, the water is called Pabbay Sound. The next is Mongalay, at the distance of twelve miles, three miles in length, and two in breadth. The last is the small island of Berneray sixteen miles from Barra, the southern point of which obtains the name of Barra Head. These islands are fertile in corn and grass, but liable to be blasted by the south-west winds, which frequently prevail here. They are very difficult of access, on account of the strong currents running between them. They feed cattle for exportation to the lowland markets,

and the shores yield good fishing, as well as kelp. Barra has been long the seat of the chief of the clan McNeill, a sept supposed to be of Irish origin, and perhaps the most unmixed of all the Highland clans. In ancient times, nothing could exceed the conceit and consequence of the great McNeill, the head of his clan; he conducted himself like the independent sovereign of a great kingdom, instead of the proprietor of a few mountainous islets, with a desolate climate. It is related, that it was the usual custom in remote periods, when "the family" had dined, for a herald to sound a horn from the tower of the castle, and make the following proclamation in the Gaelic language, "Hail, O ye people! and listen, O ye nations! The great McNeill of Barra, having finished his dinner, all the princes of the earth have liberty to dine!" The family of McNeill is now in possession of all those qualities which distinguish the upper classes of society in Great Britain. At the south-east end of Barra, on an insulated rock half a mile from the shore, stands the extensive ruins of Chisumil Castle, still tolerably entire. It consists of an irregular four-sided area within a high wall, containing many distinct buildings. One of the angles is filled by a high and strong tower, which must have been the keep, and on the opposite corner is a small tower, which seems to have been the prison. The walls are embattled on one side, and provided with a covered way and loopholes, so as to render the defence in that quarter very complete. It is altogether a work displaying more art than most of the Highland castles. The highest of these islands ranges from 800 to 1000 feet, and some of them are continually altering their appearance by the shifting and blowing of sand from the shores. Barra has a good harbour on the north-east side.—Population in 1821, 2303.

BARBAUCHLAW BURN, a rivulet in the western part of Lincolnshire, running northwards to the Avon Water.

BARDEN, a streamlet tributary to the Lossie, in the county of Moray.

BARGARRAN, a village in the county of Renfrew.

BARHEAD, a village occupied chiefly by weavers, in Renfrewshire, on the Lavern water, three miles south-east of Paisley.

BARNS (WEST); a village on the road from Haddington to Dunbar, and one mile and

three quarters from the latter town,—chiefly supported by a large distillery.

BARNS, (EAST) a village two miles to the south-east of Dunbat.

BARNYARDS, a village in the immediate neighbourhood of Kilconquhar, which lies north of Ely, in Fife.

BARO, a parish in Haddingtonshire, now united to Gorgie.

BARR, a parish in Argyshire, district of Carrick, formerly a part of the parishes of Girvan and Dailly, but separated in 1658. In this parish, on the bank of the Stinchur, stand the ruins of a chapel dedicated to our Lord, commonly called Kirk Domine, in which there is held a great annual fair every year Saturday of May. The village of Barr is on the public road, on the south side of the Stinchur.—Population in 1821, 837.

BARR, a hill in the parish of Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire.

BARR, a small sea-side village on the west side of Caithness, about the middle of the peninsula, and thirteen miles south from Campbellton. Barr House is in the vicinity.

BARRACK HILL, a high hill near the north-west point of Caithness, facing the Pentland Firth.

BARRIE, a parish in Forfarshire, lying in an angle of land jutting out into the sea at the mouth of the Firth of Tay; the point of which is called Buddon Ness; bounded on the north and north-east by Monikie and Panbride. The village of Barrie is on the road from Broughty to Arbroath. The parish is sandy, and abounds in sunnli, significant of the violence and conflicts of the Danes on this coast. On the shore there are light-houses to guide the entrance into the Tay. The manufacture of brown linens here, as in most of the adjacent country, occupies the attention of a great portion of the inhabitants.—Population in 1821, 1357.

BARRY or BARTIE HILL, parish of Alyth, Perthshire, conspicuous from its height of 688 feet, on the summit of which are the remains of some military works of an ancient rude character.

BARSICK, or BARWICK HEAD, the southern promontory of South Ronaldsha island, Orkney, from whence there is a ferry across the Pentland firth.

BARVAS, a parish in the island of Lewis, one of the Hebrides; belonging to the county of Ross. It occupies the whole northern half

of Lewis, being thirty-six miles long, by thirteen broad, bounded on the land side by Stornoway. It is a poor desolate region, with a high rocky coast, and exhibits the remains of many old Romish chapels, and other antiquities.—Population in 1821, 2568.

BARYE, a tributary stream of the Earn, Perthshire, parish of Monzie.

BASS, (THE) an insular rock or island in the mouth of the Firth of Forth, lying within two miles of the coast of East Lothian, between the ruin of Tantallon Castle, and about three miles from North Berwick. In lat. 56° 45", and long. 2° 37' 57" west. It is a mile in circumference, and rises 300 feet above the surface of the sea; but from the depth of the water, which varies from thirty to forty fathoms, the total height of the island may be estimated at 600 feet. The channel between it and the land is deep, and is ordinarily taken by steam vessels to and from London and Leith. The Bass is cliffy, and inaccessible on all sides except by a narrow passage on the south-west towards the land, where the precipitous less abrupt and high. In its general aspect and character, the Bass resembles no insular rock in Britain so much as Alisa Craig, in the firth of Clyde. It is, however, less rugged than that islet. Its top slopes down on the south side like the roof of a house, and the whole resembles in shape one of those coffers, which, in the last age, were to be seen on all sides of the coast for the reception of knives and forks. A fearful cavernous passage penetrates through below the rock from east to west, which may be explored at low water. It is dark in the centre, where there is a deep pool. Immediately commanding the landing-place is a small fortalice now in ruins, which at one time consisted of a curtain and four square towers. At one period of its history this castle could only be reached by means of ladders, or a bucket and chains, so securely was it guarded. In the fort there was accommodation for upwards of 100 men. Behind the ramparts, which still remain, the ascent is by three flights of stairs, each of which is protected by a strong gate. About half way up the ascendency there are the remains of a small chapel with a high-circled font. At this place the garrisons kept their ammunition. Behind the chapel there is the appearance of a garden. It is reported by tradition, that in early times the Bass was surrounded by being the residence of St. Baid.

Red, a disciple of Kentigern, and the apostle of East-Lothian. We have in vain searched for an authentic record of this circumstance, though we are far from doubting that this holy man had a cell on the island. It is indisputable that he had a residence at Tynningham, which is at no great distance, from whence he proceeded at intervals over the adjacent country, as a missionary of Christianity. Baldred at the beginning of the seventh century, and died the 6th of March 608. It appears by the catalogue of Scottish saints, that he was the successor of St. Kentigern, commonly called St. Mungo, at Glasgow. As the bishop of Rome had no shadow of power in Scotland for several centuries after the death of Baldred, readers will comprehend, that that venerable apostle was not of the Romish church; but was, in verity, a bishop of those pure principles, for which the protestant episcopal church is yet distinguished. The name of Baldred is connected with many localities on the coast opposite the Bass. Near Whitherry Point, there is a rock, which, projecting into the sea in an oblique manner, causes a sort of creek, into which the waves flow with turbid and impetuous violence. This creek, by reason of its being a deep hollow, is called *Baldred's cradle*; the common people say, with great elegance of imagination, that Baldred's cradle is "rocked by the winds and waves." When St. Baldred died, such was the veneration in which he was held, that three neighbouring parishes of Auldhame, Tynningham, and Preston, laid claim to his remains. It being impossible to satisfy the multitude without supernatural agency, the enraged embassy were on the point of deciding their right by blows, a Pictish sage judiciously advised them to spend the night in prayer, that the bishop of the diocese might have an opportunity of settling their dispute in the morning. "When day dawned," says Holinshed with becoming gravity, "there were found three biers, with three bodies, decently covered with clothes, so like, in all resemblance, that no man might perceive any difference. Then by commandment of the bishop, and with great joy of all the people, the said several bodies were carried severally unto the three said several churches, and in the same buried, in most solemn wise, where they remain to this day in much honour with the common people of the countries near

Whether the hermitage of St.

Baldred continued to be a place of residence of some religionist, until the Reformation, is not satisfactorily known. It is at least certain, that the island was inhabited at the beginning of the fifteenth century; for, in 1406, King Robert III. placed his son James (afterwards James I.) here, to remain till a vessel was prepared to convey him to France; and here, accordingly, the prince embarked on that voyage which was so unfortunately interrupted by a nineteen years captivity in England. The Bass was the property of an old family which took its territorial appellation from it—Lauder of the Bass—one of whom was a compatriot of Wallace. The knight of the time of the civil war, was a great royalist, and Maggie Lauder, celebrated under an imaginary character in Scottish song, was his daughter. For an anecdote of her masculine character, see Introduction to "The Scottish Songs," by one of the authors of the present work. The residence of the family appears to have not been upon the Bass, but at the neighbouring town of North Berwick. After the Restoration, when the cruel persecutions of the Covenanters began to fill the hands of the state with rather unruly prisoners, Charles II. purchased the Bass from Sir Robert Lauder, and erected a state-prison upon it—though not without great reluctance upon the part of the proprietor, who even expressed to his majesty a determination to "hae the auld craig buck again." After having served, during the reigns of the two last Stewarts, as a state-prison, and guarded the bodies of many scores of stout westland whigs, this fortress became distinguished, in the early part of the reign of William III., for the persevering fortitude with which its governor held it out against the new dynasty. It actually defied every effort to reduce it for several years; gaining, in the end, the lamentable distinction of having been the last spot of British ground which acknowledged the sway of a constitutional and defined monarchy as the substitute of a despotism. The prison and fortifications were afterwards dismantled; but the walls and dungeons are still, in a great measure, entire. Like Ailes Craig, the Bass is peopled by inconceivable myriads of sea-fowl, especially solan-geese, which are produced in no other part of Scotland, except in the isle just mentioned. This is a large white bird, remarkable for producing only a single egg, (which it hatches on the bare rock,) whence,

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it is supposed, the word *solan* is derived. Its flesh is liked by some old-fashioned Scottish tastes, though it has too fishy a flavour to be agreeable to general palates. King Charles II., to whom one was presented at table, when he was in Scotland, is said to have remarked, after tasting it, that there were just two things he did not like in Scotland—a Solan Goose and the Solemn League and Covenant. We could take it upon us to affirm that he could not relish the one worse than the other. The island affords food for about a score of sheep, the flesh of which is in great request among epicures. Bass mutton, like Lochfine herrings, is scarcely to be procured genuine. We have heard of an Edinburgh butcher, who used to brag under the rose to his friends, that he usually found means to dispose of a hundred carcasses of Bass mutton annually; that is, five times more than the whole of the real annual produce. The Bass is now the property of the family of Dalrymple, Baronet, North Berwick. Its annual rent for birds alone, is L. 35, and the pasturage is let for L. 10. It pays, annually, twelve geese to the church of North Berwick, as part of the minister's stipend, and two to the schoolmaster. The best season for visiting the Bass is during the incubation of the geese, in the months of June and July; and the most propitious time is shortly after sunrise, when the waves are calm and the greatest variety of birds is to be seen. Boats usually put off from the little village of Canty-Bay, nearly two miles east of North Berwick. During the summer months, coaches proceed from Edinburgh daily to the latter place. Drummond, in his *Polemomidinia*, celebrates the Bass under the designation of "*Solanoosifera Bassa*," and Home, in his *Douglas*, alludes to its situation in these lines:—

The *Space Dane*,
Upon the eastern coast of Lothian landed,
Near to that place where the sea-rock immense,
Amazing Bass, looks o'er a fertile land.

BATHGATE, a parish in Linlithgowshire, extending seven miles in length by two in breadth, bounded on the north by Torphichen and Linlithgow, and on the south by Whitburn. The land is hill and dale; is tolerably well wooded, and the best parts of it are in a high state of cultivation. To the south, the south-west, and west, a considerable portion of the surface is level, cold and wet. Of late much

has been done by draining, planting and enclosing. Silver was anciently wrought to a great extent in the hills to the north of the town of Bathgate, and the vast *workings* still attest the fact. The mines were wrought by Germans, and tradition mentions that they lost the great vein on the very night they had met in solemn festival to dedicate the mine to a tutelar saint. The proprietor, the Earl of Hopetoun, rescued the works, after the lapse of nearly a century, but the vein so mysteriously lost, was never again discovered. Freestone, ironstone, coal and moss abound in the parish, and there is an abundance of limestone, which is wrought to a great extent, and supplies the whole of this district of country.

BATHGATE, the capital of the above parish, lies in the middle road betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow, eighteen miles distant from the former, twenty-four from the latter, and about five from Linlithgow. It is pleasantly situated near the southern base of a great ridge of hills extending across the county from north-west to north-east. To the south of the town the country is undulating and well wooded. Bathgate lays claim to considerable antiquity. Malcolm IV. granted to the monks of Holyrood the church of *Bathket*, with the land belonging to it. During the reign of Robert I. the church, with its tithes, lands, and pertinents, were transferred by the abbot and monks of Holyrood, to the abbot and monks of Newhottle, near Dalkeith, in satisfaction of a long arrear of rent, which was then due for some *newworks* and estates in the *Carre* of Callander. From this period to the Reformation the parish church of Bathgate was served by a vicar from Newhottle. At one period Bathgate and its adjoining lands formed part of the ample possessions of Robert Bruce, which, in 1306, he gave in dowry with his daughter Marjory, to Walter Stewart. This marriage introduced the Stewart family to the sovereignty of Scotland. Walter himself died here, in 1328, at one of his principal residences, the remains of which may still be traced near the town, along with some narrow causeways which led to it through the soft ground. The inhabitants of the town and parish took an active part in the troubles during "the persecution," and suffered in proportion. A conical hill in the neighbourhood is pointed out on which they held their illegal conventicles. In consequence of some

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in the murder of two of the king's officers and party at a place in the neighbourhood called Swinabbey, all the inhabitants of this and two adjoining parishes, above the age of twelve years, were carried prisoners to Edinburgh, where the greater part were confined in the Grayfriars' churchyard; the jails being so crowded that they could not be received into them. They were not liberated till after the battle of Bothwell Bridge. The town of Bathgate consists of a new and an old part. The old town consists of several narrow crooked lanes built on a steep ridge. The new town is tolerably well, though not closely, built, on a regular plan. Some years since it was governed by a bailie appointed by the proprietor of the barony. By an act of parliament in 1824, it was created a free burgh of barony, and placed under the control of a provost, three bailies, twelve councillors, a treasurer, a town clerk, and a procurator fiscal. The election of the magistrates takes place annually, in September, by a free vote of the burgesses. Six annual fairs are held, two of which are of considerable importance, and take place at Martinmas and Whitsunday. A weekly market is held on Wednesday. A justice of peace court sits monthly. A branch of the National Bank is settled, and is of much use in the district. Besides the parish church, which is a clumsy awkward edifice, there are three dissenting meeting-houses. The annual fast day is the Thursday before the second Sunday of July. Of late Bathgate has been distinguished for the excellence of an educational institution, endowed by the late Mr. Newlands of Jamaica, a native of the town. The endowment maintains five teachers, from whom all the children in the parish receive an excellent education. Within these few years Bathgate has acquired a large population, principally supported by the adjacent lime and coal-works, and by the weaving of cotton goods for the Glasgow manufactures. The town has a very useful subscription library.—Population of the town and parish in 1921, 9283.

BAVELAW BURN, a trouting rivulet in Mid-Lothian, falling into the Water of Leith at Balerno.

BEATH, a parish in Fife, four miles long and three broad; bounded by Cleish on the north, Ballingrey on the east, Dalgety and Auchtertool on the south, and Dunfermline on the west. The land is moorish, and the surface

is very irregular. This is eminently a coal district, and from a place called Halbeath, great quantities are exported. The kirk of Beath, distinguished in Scottish history as the intended scene of an ambuscade projected by the Earl of Mar, and other malevolent nobles, against Queen Mary and Darnley, stands on the south side of the small lake called Lochend, from whence a rivulet flows into the Orr. Improvements, in the shape of drains, and otherwise, have been prosecuted to a considerable extent here.—Population in 1921, 729.

BEAULY, a village lying on the north side of the river of the same name, as it pours into Loch Beaully, an inner branch of the Moray Firth, Inverness-shire. The situation of this place is beautiful from the windings of the river and appearance of the country, and thence its name, *Beaulieu, fine place*. The village is small but picturesque, and is reached by a handsome new bridge from the village of Kirkhill, close by its side, and verging upon the extremity of the firth, stand the ruins of the priory, founded in 1280, and occupied by monks from France, who gave the place its name. This religious establishment has never been distinguished to a great degree by the architectural graces, while the redness of the stone deprives even the ruins of that venerable and adorned beauty which generally attaches to such remains of antiquity. Some effect, however, is given to the place by a few large sombre trees springing from the area, which is now used as a burying-ground.

BEAULY RIVER, above noticed, is chiefly composed of three lesser streams, the Farrar, the Carrick, and Glass, which give names to as many glens. It runs about eight miles before entering the Firth at Beaully. On this track are the falls of Kilmorack, a scene of great natural beauty, much resorted to by tourists. Its banks are bold and rocky, and in the course of its windings it divides in such a way as to form the beautiful island of Aighash. There is excellent salmon fishing in the Beaully, and at the falls a number are caught occasionally by their leaping on the dry banks in their efforts to surmount the cataract. Noticing the frequency of this mistake of the salmon, the last Lord Lovat once performed a curious experiment here. He made a fire on the rocky brink, and placed on it a large pot filled with water. Speedily a salmon, making

a leap in a wrong direction, (from the frothiness of the water), tumbled into the pot, where it was soon boiled and eaten by his Lordship and attendants. This was done, that he might boast in the south of the wonders that existed in the Highlands, which were then little known, and to say that in his country provisions abounded so much, that if a fire was made, and a pot set to boil on the bank of a river, the salmon would of themselves leap into the pot to be boiled.

BEDRULE, a parish in the centre of the county of Roxburgh, four miles in length by two in breadth, bounded by Jedburgh on the east, by Abbotrule, now annexed partly to Southdean, on the south, and separated on the west from Hobkirk and Cavers by the Rule water. The lands are fertile and well cultivated in the lower parts. Rule is a common appellation in the district. In the estimation of the historian, the manner in which the parish, originally called Rule, received the adjunct of *Bed*, is worthy of notice. In the early part of the twelfth century, this district was the property of an English lord named Bethoc, who gave her name to the parish. This lady was the ancestress of a long line of heroes and heroines. She was the wife of Rudolph the son of Dunegal, and from her were descended Randolph Earl of Moray, who supported the crown on the head of Bruce, and his daughter Black Agnes, who with so much honour defended her husband's castle of Dunbar. Rule-Bethoc was the name of the parish before it was changed to Beth or Bedrule.—Population in 1821, 366.

BEE, (LOCH) an irregular straggling inlet of the sea, at the north end of South Uist.

BEEMER ISLAND, a small rocky islet in the Firth of Forth, lying opposite Queensferry.

BEIN-ACHOLAIS,—See JURA. It may here be mentioned, that Bein, Ben, and Pen, are varieties of the Celtic word for hill.

BEIN-AN-INI, a mountain in Mull.

BEIN-AN-LOCHAN, a mountain in the county of Argyle.

BEIN-ARDLANACH, a lofty hill in the county of Perth, district of Rannoch.

BEIN-BHARFION, one of the highest hills in Arran.

BEIN-CHONZIE, a mountain in Perthshire, parish of Monivaird, 2022 feet in height.

BEIN-CHROMDAL, a high hill in the district of Cromdale, Banffshire.

BEIN-DEIRG, (the red hill,) a lofty hill in Athole, 8550 feet in height.

BEIN-DIANABHAIG, one of the highest hills in Skye.

BEIN-DONICH, a high hill in Argyleshire, at the head of Loch Goll.

BEIN-DORAN, one of the highest hills on the east side of Argyleshire, parish of Glenorchy, and the place in which the last wild deer of these solitary regions was seen and slaughtered.

BEIN-EIDEN, a mountain in Morven, Argyleshire.

BEIN-GHIELLIEN, a mountain at the head of Glenshee, Perthshire.

BEIN-GLO, a mountain in Athole, the highest point of which, designated *cairn-an-gowr*, reaches a height of 3725 feet.

BEIN-LAO, a high hill near Bein-doran, east side of Argyleshire.

BEIN-MORE, a high mountain in Mull.

BEIN-MOR-ASSYNT, a mountain in the district of Assynt, Sutherlandshire.

BEIN-THIOLAIRE, a mountain near the head of Loch Goll, Cowall, Argyleshire.

BEIN-THARICH, a mountain in the parish of Kildonan, eastern quarter of the county of Sutherland.

BEIN-VIER, a mountain in the district of Appin, Argyleshire.

BEIN-UNA, a mountain near the head of Loch Goll, Cowall, Argyleshire.

BEITH, a parish in the western part of Cunningham, Ayrshire, and belonging partly to Renfrewshire.

The parish lies chiefly on the east side of the Rye water, bounded on the south by Dunlop; extending 10 miles in length by four in breadth. It is a rich, fertile district, and, with Dunlop, is famous for the excellence of its dairy produce.

The town of Beith lies eleven miles west of Paisley, and is pleasantly situated on an eminence. The weaving of cotton, and the manufacture of fine thread, engage the attention of a great proportion of the inhabitants. The town has risen from a few houses since the beginning of last century. It has an annual fair, and a weekly market on Friday. The town has a good parish school, a news-room and a subscription library. A modern church with a spire stands in an elevated situation. Beith has also a well built town-house.

BELL-ROCK.

Besides the parish church, it has several meeting-houses of dissenters. Two branch banks are settled in the place. Witherspoon, the well-known writer of various works of a pious nature, was clergyman of this parish in the year 1745, when he raised a company of volunteers for the king's service, and appeared with it at the battle of Falkirk, where he was taken prisoner.—Population in 1821, 4472.

BELHAVEN, an exceedingly neat village about a mile west from Dunbar, on the road to Edinburgh. It is within the jurisdiction of the burgh of Dunbar. A brewery is established here. Lying at the head of a small bay of the sea, in former times it was the haven of the town, and is mentioned in charters under the title of *la belle haven*. It gives the title of Lord to a branch of the family of Hamilton. The elevation to the peerage took place in the person of Sir John Hamilton of Broomhill, who, for his loyalty in taking up arms in defence of Charles I. was, in 1647, created Lord Belhaven and Stenton. He was succeeded by Sir John Hamilton of Biel, a person of a very different political and religious sentiment, but a warm patriot. The speech which he made before the Estates in opposing the union of the kingdoms, was long remembered for its fervency, and is still alluded to by the people.

BELHELVIE, a parish in the district of Formartin, Aberdeenshire, lying on the sea-coast, in that part of the country between the Don and the Ythan. The land is generally flat, and, though partly improved, is yet of a bleak appearance. The distance from Aberdeen is about eight miles.—Population in 1821, 1391.

BELL-ROCK. Under the head of ARBROATH, a short notice is given of the Bell-Rock, or more properly INCH CAPE ROCK, with the tradition of an abbot of the monastery having in former times piously attached a bell to it as a warning to mariners; and hence the origin of its name. This rock is situated in the German ocean, about twelve miles in a south-eastern direction from the town of Arbroath, in Forfarshire; about thirty miles in a north-western direction from St. Abb's Head, in Berwickshire; in lat. 56° 29' north, and long. 2° 22' west. It consists of a reef of shelving rocks of a reddish sandstone, scarcely uncovered at the low water of common tides; but in spring tides when the ebbs are greatest, is exposed to a length of 427 feet, by a breadth

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had by a wooden ladder. The first floor is for holding water, fuel, or other bulky articles; the second for oil-cisterns, glass, and other light-room stores; the third is occupied as a kitchen; the fourth is the bed-room; the fifth the library, or stranger's room; and the upper apartment forms the light-room. The floors are of stone. There are two windows in each of the three lower apartments, but the upper rooms have each four windows. The light-room is of an octagonal figure, measuring twelve feet across, and fifteen feet in height, formed with cast iron sashes, or window-frames glazed with large plates of polished glass, measuring two feet six inches by two feet three inches, each plate being a quarter of an inch thick. The light-room is covered with a dome roof of copper, terminating in a gilded ball. Round the light-room there is a railed terrace on the outside. The light is from oil, with argand burners placed in the focus of silver plated reflectors, measuring twenty-four inches over the lips, being hollowed to the parabolic curve. That the light may be distinguished from all others on the coast, the reflectors are ranged upon a frame with four faces or sides, which by a train of machinery, is made to revolve upon a perpendicular axis once in six minutes; moreover, by the interposition of coloured glass between the light and the observer, in the course of every revolution two appearances are produced; one is the common bright light, and the other is of a red colour. As a further warning to the mariner, in foggy weather, two large bells are tolled day and night by the same train of machinery which moves the lights. The establishment of light-keepers at the Bell-rock, consists of a principal light-keeper, a principal assistant, and two other assistants. They each receive salaries varying from fifty to sixty guineas, with clothes, and board while at the rock. At Arbroath a suite of buildings has been erected, where each keeper has three apartments for his family. Connected with these buildings there is a signal-tower erected with a telescope, and a set of corresponding signals is arranged and kept up with the light-keepers at the rock. Three of the keepers are always at the light-house, while one is ashore on liberty, whose duty it is for the time to attend the signal-room; and when the weather will admit of the regular removal of the keepers, they are alternately six

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weeks on the rock, and a fortnight ashore with their families. A cutter of fifty tons burden is kept in constant occupation attending the Bell Rock, the Isle of May, and Inchkeith light-houses. The construction of the light-house took place under the direction and by the arrangements of Mr. Robert Stevenson, civil engineer, Edinburgh, in a way which did him much honour. In 1824 the same gentleman published "an account of the Bell-Rock Light-house," with a view of the institution and progress of the Northern Light-houses, in the form of a splendid quarto volume, which will be of great use in future undertakings of the kind. The Bell-Rock Light-house is now one of the most prominent and servicable beacons on the Scottish shores, and has been the means of preventing innumerable wrecks. In summer it is occasionally visited by parties of pleasure from Leith and other places, when every attention is shown by the keepers. Though perched in a situation the most awful during commotions of the elements, these men feel no alarm for their safety. In cases of very heavy gales blowing from particular directions, they mention that they feel the fabric yield or tremble a little; but nothing to excite any disquietude. In fine weather at low tides they can walk out upon the reef, and indulge in the amusement of fishing for cod, haddocks, and all the other kinds of white fish of these seas, of which there is here great abundance. They keep an album, in which the names and *impromptus* of visitors are inscribed. On one occasion Sir Walter Scott, baronet, honoured this Pharos of the Scottish seas with a visit, and left the following beautiful lines:

Pharos loquax.

Far on the bosom of the deep,
O'er whose wilds I watch my watch I keep:
A ready gem of changeful light,
Bowed on the dusky brow of night:
The lantern bids my lustre hail,
And scorns to strike his tim'rous gale.

BELL'S MILLS, a village in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, on the Water of Leith, and through which the road passes to Queensferry. There are some four mills here, and a number of the inhabitants are engaged in feeding pig for the metropolitan market.

BELLIE, a parish partly in Moray and partly in Banffshire, situated on the east bank

of the river Spey at its mouth, six miles in length by air in breadth, bounded by the sea on the north, and on the south-east by Rathven and Boharm. The county of Moray comes but a little of the Spey to a small extent, and on the piece of ground, which is in the parish of Bellie, stands the town of Fochabers. When William Duke of Cumberland was on his march to fight Prince Charles at Culloden, he slept a night in the manse of Bellie. This is a very fine and fertile district, but it suffered severely by the inundation of 1820, and will not soon recover its former appearance. Fochabers is now the kirk-town of the parish, and we refer for further particulars to that head.

BELRINNES, a lofty hill in Banffshire, on the side of the Spey, partly in the parish of Aberlour. It gives a name to the battle of Glenlivet, fought at its base, in 1565, between the forces of the Catholic lords, Huntly, Errol, and Angus, and those of the government under the Earl of Argyll.

BENACHALLY, a hill in the eastern extremity of Perthshire, parish of Clunzie, computed at 1800 feet in height. At the foot of the hill, on its north side, lies the lake of Benachally, about a mile in length by half a mile in breadth, and the surface of which is supposed to be about 900 feet above the level of the sea.

BENACHHAN, (Loch) a small lake near the southern shore of Ross-shire.

BENBEOULACH, one of the islands of the Hebrides, lying between North and South Uist, and from eight to nine miles in length and breadth. This island is mostly flat and sandy, with protruding rocks, and has attracted the curiosity of different tourists. In the interior it possesses several fresh water lakes, and its shores, especially on the east, north, and south, are indented with an endless variety of bays or salt water lochs, as well as fringed with islands of a small and large size. "The sea," says Macculloch, "is all islands, and the land all lakes. That which is not rock is sand, that which is not mud is bog, that which is not bog is lake, and that which is not lake is sea; and the whole is a labyrinth of islands, peninsulas, promontories, bays, and channels." It is an ancient property of the Chiefs of Clanranald, and the chief value consists in the kelp which is manufactured on its shores.

BENLOMOND.

BENCHOCHAN, a hill nearly 3000 feet in height, in the parish of Abernethy, overlooked by the superior altitude of the adjacent Benlomond.

BENDOTHY or **BENDOGH**, a parish lying in the lower parts of Strathmore, Perthshire, a few miles east of Cupar. It is twelve miles in length, and from six to eight in breadth, bounded on the east by the Isla, which after passing Bendothy joins the Tay at Kinclaven. The Forth divides the parish into two equal parts. There are several small lakes in the parish, which is partly pastoral and partly agricultural.—Population in 1821, 766.

BENEGAN, a mountain in Banffshire, round which the Spey makes a detour, about four miles from Fochabers.

BENELACH, a mountain on the north side of Loch Venachar, Perthshire.

BENEVIAN, a mountain in the northern part of Inverness-shire.

BENEVIAN, (Loch) a longitudinal fresh water lake at the northern base of the above mountain.

BENHAR, a district on the south-west of Fife, on a high ground, near Polkemmet, at which there are most extensive fields of coal, of the finest quality, only two or three fathoms from the surface. It is cut at present fifteen miles to Broxburn, from whence it is brought to Edinburgh by the Union Canal, and is esteemed the best brought to Port Hopetoun. It is under proposition to lay down a railway from the pits to the canal.

BENHOLM, a parish in Kincardineshire, lying on the shore of the German ocean, bounded on the north by Bervie, and on the south by St. Cyrus. The land is level on the coast, and the interior consists of hill and dale. The sea-port of the district is John's-haven, a thriving fishing village, half way along shore from the mouth of the North Esk to the mouth of the Bervie.—Population in 1821, 1406.

BENHOPE, a mountain in the parish of Tongue, Sutherlandshire.

BENIVENOW, a mountain in the southern boundary of Perthshire, parish of Aberfoil, computed at 3000 feet in altitude.

BENLAGEEN, a mountain in the upper parts of the county of Banff, by the foot of which runs the Fiddich.

BENLAOGHALS, a mountain beside

Benivas, Sutherlandshire, at the foot of which lies Loch Laoghal.

BENLAWERS, a huge pyramidal mountain in Breadalbane, Perthshire, on the north bank of Loch Tay, 4015 feet above the level of the sea. It possesses the rare attribute of being so easy in the ascent as to permit riding to the summit. The range of the view from the hill is more extensive than that from Ben-Nevis, as it has no such lofty neighbours. Ben Lawers, at the beginning of the fifteenth century, was partly the property of a family of the name of Chambers, one of whom forfeited it by his concern in the assassination of King James I. in 1437. The hill afterwards fell into the hands of a branch of the family of Campbell, which took from it a baronial title, afterwards merged in the Earldom of Loudoun. It exhibits a perfect botanical garden of Alpine plants. Rutile, an ore of Titanium, a scarce metallic mineral, is found here.

BENLEDI, a mountain lying north-west of Benlawers, Perthshire, reaching to the height of 3000 feet above the level of the sea. It is reared considerably in altitude over all the other hills in this district, and from its summit a view may be obtained of the whole of Stirlingshire and the Forth. It was one of the chief places of public worship of the Druids. On its top there is a small loch.

BENLOMOND, a mountain on the western extremity of Stirlingshire, on the east bank of Loch Lomond, of a longitudinal shape, and consisting more of a collection and pile of swelling knolls than of a single hill. It is divided into three great stages in the ascent, each rising above the other to the top, which has an elevation of 3262 feet above the level of the sea. On the south-eastern side it presents a sheer precipice of about 2000 feet. From the inn of Rowardennan on the east shore of the loch, to the summit, the distance is six miles of a continued ascent, which in general requires three hours. The lower part of this mountainous cluster is well wooded and verdant, and the upper regions afford excellent heathy pasture. It commands a most extensive prospect of the vale of Stirlingshire, the Lothians, the Clyde, Ayrshire, Isle of Man, Hills of Antrim, and all the surrounding Highland territory. Like Ben Lawers, this is one of the botanical gardens of the Highlands.

BENMORE, (the great mountain), a conical hill betwixt Loch Dochart and Loch

BEREGONIUM.

hill, western part of Perthshire, among the
 es of Balquhider. It rises to an elevation
 of 3603 feet above the level of the sea.

BEN NEVIS, generally supposed to be
 the most lofty mountain in Great Britain, is
 situated on the south-western extremity of In-
 verness-shire, immediately east of Fort William
 and the opening of the Caledonian canal into
 loch Eil. It rises from the brink of the latter
 piece of water to the height of 4370 feet. In
 clear weather a view can be obtained from its
 summit athwart nearly the whole of the north
 of Scotland from sea to sea. It is generally
 enveloped in a mantle of clouds, and is toil-
 some in the ascent. It consists principally of
 a fine brown porphyry, and contains red granite
 of such a beautiful grain, as to be unmatched
 in any other part of the world. Being cleft
 in many places to the very base, by rents and
 glens, its precipices are of prodigious altitude.
 One of them, the inaccessible crags of eagles,
 is nearly five hundred feet perpendicular; and
 in the fissures, the snow remains un-
 even in the warmest weather. It is said to
 contain veins of silver and lead. Around its
 southern base flows the streamlet of the Nevis,
 through the glen of the same name. It was
 at the opening of this valley that the Marquis
 of Montrose achieved the brilliant victory of
 Inverlochy.—See **INVERLOCHY**.

BENNOCHIE, a lofty mountain in the
 southern part of Aberdeenshire, district of
 Garioch, near the braes of Mur. There is a
 very curious popular rhyme regarding some
 early battle upon this hill. It runs as follows:

The Grole o' the Garioch,
 The Bowmen o' Mar,
 Upon the hill o' Bennochie:
 The Grole wan the war.

What the Grole signified, unless it be a mere
 popular name for the men of the Garioch,
 we cannot tell. But the gist of the thing is,
 that the final word may be either war or waur—
 i. e. worse, so that it is quite a riddle which of
 the two parties was successful.

BENREISIPOLL, a mountain in the
 district of Sunart, Argyleshire, 2607 feet in
 height.

BENTALUIDH, a mountain of a conical
 shape in the island of Mull.

BENTESKERNEY, a lofty hill in Glen
 Deuby, Perthshire.

BEN WYVIS or **BEN UAISH**, a
 mountain in the parish of Kiltearn, Ross-shire,

hitherto understood to be the second, as to
 height, in Britain. This hill, from its being
 in the midst of a mountainous region, and
 being rather bulky than conical in shape, does
 not seem nearly so much elevated as Ben
 Nevis. It has the advantage of starting
 straight from a plain by the sea shore.
 Such, nevertheless, is the great height of
 Wyvis, that it is quite conspicuous, even from
 the distance of Inverness, where it looks like
 a large hay-stack placed amidst a multitude of
 corn-stacks in a barn-yard. The top of Ben
 Wyvis was never known to be free of snow
 till the singularly hot summer of 1826, when
 at length the ancient ice, that had been crust-
 ing upon it since the Deluge, was all cleared
 away. Hereby hangs a curious tale. The
 baronet of Foulis, whose property it is, holds
 it from one of the kings of Scotland, upon the
 condition that he should bring his majesty a
 snowball from its top every day in the year,
 if required. Of course, the condition indicates
 that the hill of Ben Wyvis was never known
 to be free of snow, as if it had been thought
 possible that the term might not, at all times,
 be fulfilled, they could have been impos-
 ed. Two things are, therefore, to be learned
 from this fact—that the hill has, in all record-
 ed time, had a covering of this kind, and that
 the summer of 1826 was the warmest ever
 known in this country. It might have been
 a good subject of amusement at court, had our
 late gracious monarch, King George IV.,
 suddenly called upon Sir Hector Monro of
 Foulis to bring him a snowball from the top
 of Ben Wyvis, the said hill being, at the time,
 as bare of snow as the roof of Sir Hector's
 castle, or the back of his hand.

BENVOIRLICH, a mountain, compre-
 hended in the cluster of Grampians in the
 north-western part of Perthshire, at the head
 of the valley of the Garry, a river which springs
 from its base. It rises to an elevation of
 3830 feet above the level of the sea.

BEREGONIUM, the name of a place
 about two miles to the north of Oban, in Ar-
 gyleshire, pointed out by tradition, ignorance,
 or knavery, as the precise site of what was once
 a flourishing large city, and the capital of Scot-
 land; in other words, the seat of empire of
 Fergus the First, in the year 330 before
 Christ!! Of the actual existence, the locality,
 the apparent remains, the name, the kind of
 inhabitants it once had, or the period of its

destruction, says Macculloch, no Scottish antiquarians agree, and it has not been ascertained that the whole is either a fabrication, or a subject of the most barefaced exaggeration and fanciful description. The town, which is a Utopian town, this Formerly the West Islands, is imagined to have rested, lies between two low hills, one called Dun Mac Snachain, (the hill of the son of Snachan), and the other Dunbhallan-riagh, (the King's own hill). The name of the town itself in Gaelic is Balanace, (the town of the King). The idea of a town once having been on this spot of ground has been generated and fostered from the circumstances of these eminences betraying the marks of ruined vitrified forts, or supposed pieces of wall, (which prove nothing), the remains of a paved causeway communicating with the bottom of the two hills, though nothing of the kind is now visible, further than some longitudinal mounds, and the discovery in the moss of what antiquaries have been pleased to term a piece of a bored wooden pipe for conveying water, but which was in reality only the trunk of a rotten tree, decayed in its centre. It is here needless to go further into detail, for if the truth of the tradition rests only on these slender memorials, and especially on the wooden pipe, while it is well known that two thousand years since, the country had no knowledge of hydrostatics, the falsehood of the story of Purgonium is beyond a doubt. There is also some neighbourhood, to the effect that some buildings here were destroyed by fire from heaven, and it is obvious that the crags of some of the rocks have undergone a vitrification, which alone counts numbers such a tradition.

BERNERA, a small rocky island, the most southerly of the Hebrides, the south point of which is called Barra Head.

BERNERAY, a fertile island about five miles in circumference, lying in the sound of Harris.

BERNERA, or BARNERA, an island within the island of Lewis, on its western side, where Loch Bernera, Loch Burglow, and Loch Rog, inlets of the sea, enclose a piece of beautiful fertile land, of about twelve miles in length by four in breadth, called the island of Bernera. The above arms of the sea are crowded with small islands, one of which is called Little Bernera, and indent the main land of Lewis with long salt water lochs. On the

Great Bernera, there exists a tolerably entire circle of large upright stones, only paralleled by those of Stonehenge and Stenhouse, the origin and the meaning of which have been keenly contested, and in the absence of historical notice, as in similar abstract cases, have been generally conceived to be of Druidic origin.

BERNERA, a disused military station in the parish of Glenelg, on the great road from Fort Augustus westward to Skye.

BERRINDALE, BERRIDALE, or BERRYDALE, a village on the east coast of Caithness, the first a traveller meets in going northward in the county. Besides it, on a high crag, stand the remains of Berridale Castle, once the residence of the Sutherlands of Langwell, the ancient lords of the district, and, according to tradition, a very gigantic place. Here the river or water of Berridale pours into the sea immediately after it is joined by the water of Langwell. The shore here obtains the name of Berridalestone.

BETHA, the name of a place in an angle of land formed by the junction of the Tay and the Almond, four miles above Perth, reported to have been the site of a city of the ancient Caledonians at the time of their invasion by the Romans.

BERVIE, a small village on the road between Dundee and Cupar Angus, from which it is distant about twelve miles; once the capital of a parish of the same name, now incorporated with the adjacent parish of Liff.

BERVIE, a small parish of only two miles in length, by one and a half in breadth, on the coast of Kincardineshire, bounded on the south by Benholm, and on the north by Kinneff, of which it was once a part. It possesses nothing worthy of remark. The capital of the parish, and the chief town for many miles, is Bervie, or Inverbervie, which is situated on the coast road northward, and is one of the most irregular towns in Scotland. Its northern side is bounded by the river Bervie, which, after a course of sixteen miles, falls into the sea at this place. It is a small river yielding some trout and salmon fishing. Its mouth forms a poor harbour for small vessels and boats. It is crossed by a modern bridge of a single arch. Bervie has the honour of being a royal burgh, in virtue of a charter of David II. dated 1369, and renewed by James VI. in 1595. The cause of the first of these exertions of royal patronage in its favour, was the kindness which

the poor fishermen living here displayed to the second David, when he landed on their beach from France under the distress of a shipwreck. There is an old tradition among people of the name of Guthrie, who abound very much in this part of the country, that they acquired their name on this same occasion. The King, wet, weary, and hungry, came up to a small party of fishermen who were roasting fish by the shore for their own meal. On his requesting a share of their repast, one individual gutted two fishes, and put them on the fire, when a companion, still more benevolent, exclaimed "Cut three." The monarch, touched with the kind fervour of the poor man, cried to him, in a kind of rhyme,

"Then Gut-three
Your name shall be."

The reader will please to take this story as it is told by tradition, for there is no better authority for it. Bervie, which evidently was never designed by nature to become worthy of the King's kindness, is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and nine councillors, elected annually. At parliamentary elections, it joins with Aberdeen, Montrose, Brechin, and Aberbrothwick, in nominating a member. Its burgh revenue would hardly liquidate a public dinner to the magistracy.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 1092.

BERVIE BROW, called in the neighbourhood *Craig David*, on account of King David having landed here, a promontory on the north side of Bervie Water, seen from a great distance at sea.

BERWICKSHIRE, the most south-easterly county in Scotland. In form it resembles an oblong square. On the south-east end it is bounded by the German ocean, beginning at a little rivulet, called Dunglas Burn, on the north-west, and terminating at a place called Lamberton, where the enclosures of some fields divide it from the liberties of Berwick. On the south it is separated from the counties of Durham and Northumberland by the river Tweed. On the west it is divided from Roxburghshire, in general, by the Leader water. And on the north the range of Lammermoor hills separate it from the county of Haddington. A portion of Roxburghshire is on the north side of the Tweed, to the extent of the two parishes of Kelso and Edenham. The extreme length of the shire, from east to west,

is thirty-one miles; and its utmost breadth is nineteen miles. Its area comprehends 446 square miles. In popular phraseology, the county is partitioned into the districts of *Merse*, *Lammermoor*, and *Lauderdale*. The Merse, so called from the word *March*, or boundary, is the largest and most valuable district. It is remarkable for being the largest and most compact piece of level ground in Scotland. It comprises 129,800 statute acres. In appearance it resembles a piece of some of the English fertile counties; and being well enclosed, and enriched with trees and plantations, when seen from any of the very slight eminences into which it here and there swells, it looks like a vast garden. The district of Lammermoor takes its name from the hills of that title, which, in our opinion, they doubtless received from the words *La mer*—the sea, in consequence of their rise on its margin, though antiquaries have never thought of such an etymon, and puzzled themselves with endless unintelligible investigations into the ancient Teutonic, for the meaning of the term.* Lammermoor is a hilly pastoral district, with generally a wild brown aspect, and rises on the northern border of the Merse, so as to divide, in a very effectual manner, the fine vales of the counties of Edinburgh and Haddington from the beautiful valley of the Tweed. But for this chain of blackish hills the prospect from Edinburgh would be carried the length of the Cheviots. Lammermoor comprises 88,640 statute acres. Lauderdale, the third district, which takes its name from the Leader Water, on which it lies, is a mixture of hill and dale. In the lower part it is arable. It contains 67,200 statute acres. The whole of the agricultural portion of the county—including that part of the Merse pertaining to Roxburghshire—is now in a high state of cultivation. Within the last thirty years, very great exertions have been made to improve the agricultural character of the shire; and, in this respect, it differs nothing from the neighbouring territory of East-Lothian. Great alterations for the better have been made in the residences and comforts of every class. The country is thickly, but not over-abundantly, populated with a most intelligent, active peasantry and farming class. Gentlemen's seats,

* A rocky islet on the side of the harbour of Dumburgh, now joined to the land by a pier, is called Lammer-island, from the same root.

hamlets, farm-steadings, and cottages, of modern construction, are scattered over the district. Berwickshire is strictly pastoral and agricultural. As yet it has neither been enriched nor debased by manufactures; and from its situation, the want of coal, and the fertility of its soil, it is not likely that such an event will ever take place. It exports great quantities of corn, sheep, and eggs, and this is the extent of its commerce. Minute investigation has failed in discovering minerals and fossils, which can be of any great public service. Some coal has been found in the parishes of Mordington and Cockburnspath, and limestone, as is generally the case, has been discovered in its proximity. Marl and gypsum have likewise been found and used. Freestone and whinstone of various kinds abound in every part of the shire. As coal is introduced from the palatinate of Durham, by an easy land carriage, the Merse does not feel the absence of coal very severely. In other parts of the shire, as throughout the upper district of the vale of Tweed, this article is dear. The waters of Berwickshire flow in general either to the south or the north-east. The Tweed, which is here an imposing stream, and the most lovely of Scottish rivers, from its sparkling clearness, and its soft sylvan banks, receives all the waters which are poured down from the northern eminences. The Tweed is not susceptible of navigation; but it is of great value from its salmon fisheries, which are under strict systems of water police. It receives the Leader, the Eden, and the united waters of the Blackadder and Whitadder. The Eye is the only other stream, and it falls into the sea. Berwickshire comprehends thirty-two parishes. The towns in the county are Dunse, Lauder, Coldstream, Greenlaw and Eyemouth. Its villages are Ayton, Gordon, Longformacus, Earlstoun, Birgham, Chirnside, Coldingham, &c. Lauder is the only royal burgh. Greenlaw is the county town, agreeable to an arrangement shortly to be noticed.—At the period of the Roman invasion, Berwickshire was inhabited by tribes of British called the Ottadini. It was afterwards invaded and peopled by bands of Saxons from Germany, about the middle of the fifth century, who engrafted their language and manners on those of the original inhabitants. The conquests of these foreigners extended a considerable way along the shores to the east and west, and in the course of time they gave the land which

they secured the title of Lothian, which it still possesses in the western division. The whole area of Berwickshire was comprehended in this Saxon territory, which for distinction's sake, received the name of Saxonia, and superseded the designation it formerly possessed, and which, according to Bede, was *Berucia*. That the town of Berwick owes its origin to these Saxons is exceedingly probable, though there is no existing record which can certify the conjecture. The etymology of its name is as doubtful as its origin. Maitland, the historian of Edinburgh, entered into a dissertation to prove that the title was conferred by its Saxon founders from a town of note of the same name in their own country, in the like manner as European emigrants fix the names of cities and towns in the continents of America. Others, and among the rest, Camblen, allege that the word Berwick is deduced from *Barrica*, signifying "a village belonging to a manor," while a third party, without feasibility, bring it from *bar* and *wick*—a castle on the bend of a river. In whatever manner Berwick, the chief town of the district, arose, or received its appellation, it was not long in becoming a fortified garrison, and a place which was the scene of many important transactions. Until the year 1020, this district of country was included within the kingdom of Northumberland. In that year it was ceded to King Malcolm II. by Cospatrik the Earl of Northumberland, who settled in Scotland, and was created Earl of Dunbar. In the year 1007 Edgar the son of Malcolm acquired the sovereignty of Berwickshire, which on his death he bequeathed, along with part of Cumberland and Lothian, to his brother David. Under this personage Berwickshire rose into consequence, and the town of Berwick came to be a seat of merchandise, and known for the value of its fisheries. It was likewise honoured with being constituted one of the few Scottish burghs in which was held a court of commercial jurisdiction under the king's chamberlain. About this epoch many Norman and Anglo-Saxon families settled in Berwickshire, as well as in other parts of Scotland, and laid the foundation of a number of noble houses, still ranked in the peerage of the country. It appears likewise that the town of Berwick became a settlement of Flemish and other foreign tradesmen. As significant of the mercantile and trading character of the

place, most probably superinduced by this amalgamation of intelligent men from the low countries, it may be mentioned as a fact somewhat curious, that it was at Berwick the first laws were framed and applied in Scotland for the regulation of burghs and their guild associations. Being the threshold of the Scottish kingdom in entering from England, Berwickshire suffered in the succeeding centuries in all the wars between the two hostile nations, and was occasionally involved in disputes with its opposite neighbour the palatine bishop of Durham.* Berwick and its bridge across the Tyne were in general the chief objects of dispute. In 1199 the bridge was carried off by floods, and this gave rise to disputes between William the Lion and the bishop regarding its re-erection. In the fourteenth century the passage became the property of the lordly churchman. It was not till the reign of Elizabeth that the present fine stone bridge was built. Henry II. in 1174, wrenched Berwick and its castle from the captive William. Richard I. again restored them to Scotland. In 1216 this part of the country suffered severely from the fury of king John, as he retired to England. The disputes regarding the succession to the crown, after the death of Alexander III., involved Berwick in many miseries. In 1291 it was given up to Edward I. In the following year this ambitious sovereign received the oaths of fealty from its civic functionaries, and in the hall of the castle, as lord paramount, put Baliol in possession of the Scottish crown. In a few years afterwards, Berwick renounced its allegiance, and in 1296 was taken by assault by Edward, and its inhabitants butchered. In the same year a parliament of Edward was held here, where he received the allegiance of a vast number of persons of distinction. In 1297 Edward constituted Berwick the English metropolis in Scotland, the depository of the records and the tribunal of his authority.

* Palatine bishops had the secular authority of barons, and were endowed with the power of sovereigns within the bounds of their spiritual jurisdiction. They were entitled to wear coats of mail along with their clerical garments, and in this guise often led out their followers to battle. At the Reformation the palatine bishop of Durham was deprived of these powers to the full extent; nevertheless he has still a variety of peculiar privileges. As for instance, he is the superior in law courts within the palatinate, and can either sit in the dress and character of a baron or of a bishop in the House of Lords.

The town was, however, soon taken by Wallace, who kept it for a short time. After the defeat of the English at Falkirk, they retained Berwick for twenty years. In 1305 the mangled limbs of the illustrious Wallace were exhibited on the bridge of Berwick, and in the following year, the captive Countess of Buchan, who had placed Bruce in the inaugural chair, was exhibited as a spectacle on the walls of the castle confined in a wooden cage. Berwick was once more, and for the last time, attached to the Scottish monarchy, in the year 1318. Its subsequent loss was occasioned by an untoward event. During the reign of James III., the crown was coveted by the Duke of Albany, who, to support his pretensions, introduced an English army into North Britain, under the infamous Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The affair ended in compromise; but Gloucester refused to withdraw his forces unless Berwick was delivered into his hands. After a persevering diplomatic struggle, the Scotch had to accede to the dishonourable terms, and at length on the 24th of August 1482, this oft-contested town and castle were resigned to England. The English now took it under their special care. It was made the mart of Scottish trade in this part of the country, and the place of export of the produce of the Merse. In 1551 it was made a free town, independent of both England and Scotland, which it still retains, and many privileges peculiar to itself and its citizens. It still continues in a walled state, and a very perfect specimen of the fortified towns of Britain. It has a little district of land attached to it, which is mostly the property of burgesses in succession, and receives the title of Berwick bounds. Its description does not come within the scope of the present work. After it ceased to be the county town, the affairs of the shire were administered at Dunse or Lauder, for about a hundred and twenty years. On Greenlaw becoming the property of Sir George Home of Spot, in 1596, by the approval of James VI., it was declared the most fit to be the shire town, and this important arrangement was ratified by parliament in November 1600. On account of particular dissensions, it however did not become the head town of the county, in every particular, till 1696.—From the variety of successes and disasters which Berwickshire underwent for so many centu-

ries, and from its settlement by different mixed nations, the people of this part of Scotland have not that distinct Scottish character found in other places more to the north. By their language and personal appearance, especially the former, the inhabitants of Berwick, and its neighbourhood, are easily recognised, and in common with the Northumbrians, they speak with that remarkable *burr* which is found no where else in the kingdom. The women are famed for their beauty; the men for their gallant bearing in times of warlike strife. "The men of the Merse," with less of the hereditary character than the rest of the borderers, were formerly more remarkable for discipline and steady valour. They behaved with great spirit at Flodden, and in many other bloody fields, under the command of Lord Home; and there is a tradition, that a party, led to the Holy Land by some of their feudal chiefs, obtained there the highest credit for their conduct. When Charles I. paid his first visit to Scotland in 1633, Lord Home met him at Berwick with a train of 600 Merse gentlemen gallantly arrayed on horseback. The present generation has seen that the yeomanry of the Merse have lost no portion of their ancient military spirit. By the latest county roll, Berwickshire has a hundred and fifty freeholders, who elect a member of Parliament.

The chief seats in Berwickshire are, *Thirlstane Castle*, Earl of Lauderdale; *Dryburgh Abbey*, Earl of Bathura; *Mellerstain*, Baillie; *Lees*, Marjoribanks; *Drum*, Erskine; *Earl of Home*; *Marchmont*, Fouston; *Ladykirk*; *Swinton*; *Blackadder*; *Crusell*; *Lennel House*; *Mordington*; *Fochrys*; &c. The heights in the county do not require particular notice.—Population in 1821: males, 15,976; females, 17,409; total, 33,385.

BERWICK, (NORTH) a parish in the county of Haddington, lying on the coast at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, along which it extends for three miles, with a breadth inland of two and a half miles. It is bounded by Dirleton on the west, and Whitekirk on the south-east. The land is generally flat, or of a gently sloping kind, similar to the lower parts of East-Lothian, and is under a fine system of cultivation. On the side near the sea, and about a quarter of a mile south from the town of North Berwick, rises the conspicuous conical mount called North Berwick Law. On the west and south sides this hill is nearly precipi-

tous and difficult of ascent. On the east side it declines more gently and falls away in a sloping ridge. On this side it is wooded, and near the base is enclosed as pasture-land. From the bare arid top an extensive view is obtained on all sides. At a little distance to the south-east is the beautiful seat and pleasure-grounds of North Berwick House, the property of Sir Hew Dalrymple. In proceeding along the shore to the eastward, the coast becomes rugged, and at last precipitous. At the distance of two miles, on the verge of the lofty cliffs, stands the huge ruin of the once important castle of Tantulan, and two miles from whence rises in the sea, the rocky islet of the Bass. The position of Tantulan is one excellently chosen for the site of a warlike strength. On the south the land is flat and undulating, and is now laid out in corn-fields. The castle is seated on a piece of ground which is almost an island, by the intersection of a rivulet running through a ravine toward the east. On the north brink of this defile there has been a very strong wall, terminating in circular turrets, and enclosing a spacious court-yard. Betwixt the north side of this open space or the fortalice, there has been another ravine, now partly filled up. Drawbridges crossed both of the hollows. The fabric of the castle is of an oblong shape, and is evidently composed of buildings put together at different times. The semicircular Saxon arched doorways prevail. The outward structure is almost entire, and will remain so for centuries. The thickness of the walls is enormous, and there are very few holes for outlook or windows. The length of the front and back is a hundred and twenty paces. Behind there is a pleasant open court, similar to that in front, which might be rendered a beautiful garden, and on its outer sides it has been also bounded by thick walls and some outhouses. In all probability this has been the stableyard of the keep. The ground on which the buildings and their outworks stand is encompassed on the west, north, and east, especially the two latter, by the sea, which frets and fumes on a rocky shore, at a depth which it makes one dizzy to look down. In the case of storms proceeding from the north-east, when the weight of the German ocean is pressed on the waters of the firth, and urged forward by the winds, the waves are struck against the rocks with terrific fury, and the spray from the cliffs is dashed in clouds to

the summit of the castle. The interior of the edifice exhibits a labyrinth of inaccessible broken vaulted chambers, staircases, and passages. Within the last fifty years a progress through the house has become impossible, unless by the aid of ladders. A few years back the lower vaults were the resort of a band of smugglers, and the depot of cargoes of contraband gin, brought from the coast of Holland. And the rooting out of such desperadoes led to the discovery of some subterranean dungeons. The most dismal of these is one on the outside of the house, at the south-west angle. It may have been the dungeon-keep of the guardhouse. In the present day the edifice is in some measure secured from further dilapidation by a retaining wall and iron gate, and the neighbouring farmer, at Castleton, is appointed its keeper by the proprietor. There exists no tradition or record sufficient to determine the date of the erection of Tantallan. Its origin is matter of pure conjecture. It is however certain, that it rose with the ruin of the house of Douglas, to whom it belongs. This family gained a settlement in East Lothian, in the reign of Robert II., on whose accession to the crown, William, Earl of Douglas, acquired the barony of North Berwick by an arrangement of a private nature with Robert, Duke of Albany, and the influence of the family was strengthened in this quarter, in the year 1372, by the marriage of James Douglas of Dalkeith with a sister of the Earl of March, with whom he received the lands of Whittonham. For more than two centuries Tantallan was the grand place of defence of this potent and hangary family. It was rendered so defensible by art, that no military ingenuity of the age could work its destruction. Its demolition was thought as hopeless as the uprooting of a mountain, and from this common traditionary feeling arose, in the country, the phrase,—

Ding down Tantallan
Make a Brig to the Bass.

each being deemed equally beyond the power of human skill. In 1455, the barony of North Berwick and Tantallan Castle were forfeited by the Earl of Douglas. In 1479, the lands and castle of Tantallan were given by James III. to Archibald, 5th Earl of Angus, afterwards known under the name of *Bel-the-Cat*. In the reign of the succeeding monarch, James IV., Angus was one of the most powerful Scottish chiefs, and, when an old man, he ear-

nestly dissuaded his sovereign from the war with England. On the eve of the battle of Flodden, he remonstrated so freely upon the impolicy of fighting, that the King said to him with scorn and indignation, "if he was afraid he might go home." The Earl burst into tears at this insupportable insult, and retired accordingly, leaving two of his sons to command his followers. They were both slain with two hundred Douglasses. The incidents connected with this transaction have furnished a theme for Sir Walter Scott in his poem of Marmion. The Earl is there described as having retired to Tantallan Hold, where, with a few remaining followers, he made his defence secure against an expected incursion of the English, and gave a temporary residence to an English knight, who was stranded on an errand similar to that mentioned in the tale. The localities and character of the foralice bear a close resemblance to the descriptions in the poem. The parting scene of Marmion and Angus will readily recur to the remembrance of the visitors of this interesting ruin:

"And, Douglas, move thou thine heels,
Even in the pitch of peace,
Here in thy hold, thy vassals near,
I tell thee thou'rt defied.
And if thou saiest I am no peer,
To any lord in Scotland here,
Lowland or Highland far or near,
Lord Angus, thou hast lied!"
On the Earl's cheek the flash of rage
O'ercame the ashen hue of age.
Fierce he looks forth,—and darest thou then
To heed the words of him?
The Douglas he is dead;
And hither thou art come, to get
No, by Saint Bryce, thou wilt not!
Up drawbridge, groom!—Ward, ho!
Let the portcullis fall!"

Lord Marmion turned,—well was his need!
And dashed the rowels in his steed,
Like arrow through the arch-way sprung,
The ponderous grate behind him rung;
To pass there was such scanty room,
The bang, drawnding, razed his plume.

As soon as the succeeding Earl of Angus lost his power over the person of James V. he retired and threw himself into his castle of Tantallan, where he defied the force of the whole kingdom. The king attempted the reduction of the fort, but without avail. It seems that he appeared before it in person, in September, 1528, with a feeble force, and assisted by two cannons, called, according to Pitscottie, "Thrawn-mou'd Mow and her Marrow," also, "two great bottrards, and two moyan, two double falcones, and four quarter-

falcons," which he borrowed from the neighbouring castle of Dunbar. So bad was the credit of the king on this occasion, that he had to leave three of his lords in pawn for the safe delivery of the instruments. In a few months afterwards the castle was given up by compromise, when it again became royal property. The siege is thus spoken of by Angus in a letter to the Earl of Northumberland. "At the quibill he [the king] and his army, with artillerie of his awng, and of Dunbar Castle, in great quantitie, laye and assegit rycht sharply, baith be gunns and manionous men, baith Scottis and French; that myudit the wallis in sic sort, that as can be rememberit there never was sa mekill pane, travill, expensis, and diligence, done and maid for the wynging of ane house, and the aneys enchaip, in Scotland, sen it was last inhabite." MSS. BURT. MRS. CALIGULA, VII. 99. In 1537, James V. visited Tantallan in order to examine its capabilities of defence. On his death, and the return of the Earl of Angus from banishment, the latter once more obtained possession of Tantallan, which he rendered stronger than ever. It does not appear that Tantallan was molested either during the invasion of the Earl of Hertford in 1544, or of the Protector Somerset in 1547; though in the latter expedition, Dunbar castle endured a siege. What had been a terror for several centuries at length sunk before the fervid warfare of the Covenanters. During the troubles of Charles I. he was seized upon by the Marquis of Douglas, then proprietor of Tantallan, which was besieged, captured, and dismantled, in 1639. The castle and lands were sold in the beginning of the eighteenth century by the Marquis of Douglas to President Dalrymple of North Berwick, whose descendants now inherit them. Nothing in the present day remains about this once stately fabric to attest its former prepotency but the hardly definable blazon of the Bloody Heart sculptured in "a story shield," in the wall above the entrance—the well known cognizance of the Douglas.—The parish of North Berwick possesses another ruin of an interesting but different kind. On the face of a low eminence a short way west of the town, and about a furlong south of the road to Dirleton, stand the ruins of a monastery, which was founded by Duncan, Earl of Fife, in the year 1154. It was endowed with some lands in the manor of North Berwick, and drew

revenues from different sources in Berwickshire, Mid and West-Lothian, Fife and Ayrshire. It was used as a convent of Cistercian nuns, and was consecrated to the Virgin. It was governed by a prioress, who, it appears, was generally one of the family of Home, in the Merse. At the Reformation it contained eleven nuns, whose income was about £20 sterling each, per annum. On its destruction all its endowments which remained undilapidated were given by James VI. to Sir Alexander Home. The monastery is now reduced to some tall massive fragments of wall embosomed in the midst of some fine trees and shrubbery. Near the harbour of North Berwick also stand the shattered remains of what is imagined to have been a chapel belonging to the convent, or to some hospital now obliterated. A vault above ground continues almost entire. In all likelihood this was a burying-place of the Douglas family in the fourteenth century. In 1788, a seal with the inscription, "Sigillum Willielmi Domini de Douglas," was found in one of the vaults.

BURGH. (NORTH) the town above alluded to, lies in a low situation on the edge of the sea, twenty-two miles north-east of Edinburgh, eleven north-west of Dunbar, and 9½ north from Haddington. It is considerably out of the thoroughfare with Edinburgh, and is a dull melancholy-looking town with no manufactures. It consists of a long street running east and west, and of another in which it crosses on the east, proceeding in a contrary direction towards the sea. On the sides of this latter-mentioned street are some houses of a superior kind, with a few trees in front. There are also several bye lanes. The harbour is formed by a tolerably good pier, but it is dry at low water—the common misfortune of all the harbours on the south side of the firth—and is difficult of access. In the offing there are several bleak islets, only of value as rabbit warrens. In recent times warehouses have been built for storing corn, which is almost the only article of export. The town has a public inn, and a reading-room. North Berwick is a royal burgh in virtue of a writ of confirmation of former privileges by James VI. It is governed by two bailies, a treasurer, and nine councillors. The burgh joins with Haddington, Dunbar, Jedburgh and Leith, in electing a member of parliament. The inhabitants have a common for cows near the

town.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 1694.

BHROTACHAN, (Loch) a small fresh water lake in the parish of Crathy, district of Marr, Aberdeenshire.

BIEL, a rivulet in Haddingtonshire, running into the sea at the bay of Belhaven, about two miles west of Dunbar.

BIELB, a small village on the western part of Peebles-shire, and a stage on the principal road from Edinburgh to Dumfries.

BIGGAR, a parish on the east side of the upper ward of Lanarkshire, bounded by the Peebles-shire parishes on the east, and on the west by Libberton. Its extreme length is six miles, by a breadth of three and a half, and it generally consists of moorland ground, with some fertile fields. The river Clyde runs past its western boundary. The town of Biggar, which is of small extent, lies on the road from Lanark to Peebles, at the distance of twelve miles from the former, and fifteen from the latter. Its distance from Edinburgh is twenty-seven miles. It contains principally of a main street, which is spacious and neatly built, and is supported chiefly by weaving cotton goods. Besides the parish church, there are two meeting houses of Dissenters. The town is the seat of a Presbytery in the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. It was created a burgh of barony by a charter of James II., to Sir Robert Fleming of Biggar, in 1431-2. The origin of the name of Biggar is very doubtful. In all likelihood it is the Scots-Irish *big-ther* or *big'er*, signifying *soft land*. During the reign of David I., Baldwin, a Flemish leader, obtained a grant of the manor of Biger, as the word was then spelled. The descendants of this foreign settler dropped the name of Baldwin, and took the designation of Fleming. A branch of the family became Earls of Wigton, and, by the male line becoming extinct, in 1747, the barony of Biggar was carried into the family of Elphinstone, by Lady Clementina Fleming. In the year 1543, Malcolm, Lord Fleming, founded and endowed a collegiate church at the town of Biggar, for a provost, eight prebends, four singing boys, and six poor men. It was built in the form of a cross, in a plain Gothic style, but its spire was not finished, most probably from the Reformation taking place in 1560, while it was in progress. This place of worship is now the parish church, and is the only

object worthy of attracting the notice of the stranger. Of the anti-reformation parochial church, which, it seems, was unconnected with the collegiate foundation, there are no remains, but an anecdote regarding it is reported by an authentic tradition worthy of notice. On the 1st of November, 1524, as John, Lord Fleming, the chamberlain of Scotland, was taking the diversion of hawking, he was attacked and barbarously murdered, by John Tweedie of Drummelzier, James, his son, and several accomplices. In that turbulent and lawless age, legal punishment for such an outrage very rarely took place. After the lapse of several years, the above Malcolm, son of the murdered lord, and Tweedie, the principal assassin, submitted the decision of this odious affair to certain arbiters, who decreed that a certain assythment, or *manbote*, in lands, should be given to Lord Fleming, and that Tweedie should grant, in mortmain, L.10 yearly from the lands and barony of Drummelzier, for the support of a chaplain to celebrate divine service perpetually in the parish church of Biggar, for the salvation of the soul of the late John, Lord Fleming; and this was confirmed under the great seal, December, 1531.—At the distance of a mile south of the town, in the middle of a plain, formerly a morass, are the remains of an extensive fortification, called Bog Hull. According to Blind Harry, a sanguinary conflict took place here between the English under Edward, and the Scots under Sir William Wallace, in which the latter discomfited the invaders of the country with immense slaughter. But no other historian confirms the dubious tale.—Population in 1821, 1727.

BIGA, or **BIGGAY**, a small island lying between the mainland of Shetland, and the island of Yell on the north.

BYN HILL, a lofty hill standing about a mile south of Cullen, in Banffshire, which serves as a landmark at sea.

BINNING or **BINNY**, a suppressed parish in Linlithgowshire, joined to the parish of Linlithgow. In the reign of James VI. the barony of Binning was acquired by Sir Thomas Hamilton, who was created Lord Binning, November 30, 1618, and Earl of Haddington six years afterwards. The title of Lord Binning is taken by the eldest son of the family. In the early part of last century, the Earl of Haddington planted a forest near his seat of

Tuninglame in East Lothian, which receives the name of Binning Wood, and is now one of the finest forests of hard-wood in Scotland.

BIRGHAM, a small ancient village on the north bank of the Tweed, a few miles below Kelso, opposite Carham, in Northumberland. Here, in 1291, the twelve competitors for the Scottish throne met the commissioners of Edward I., to represent their claims to him, acknowledge his paramountcy over their country, and submit to his decision as to their pretensions. A late tourist suggests, that the place, from this circumstance, became obnoxious to the contempt of all Scotsmen, and that the feeling with which it was contemplated, is still to be traced in the popular expression, "Go to Birgham!" which is addressed to a frivolous person whom one wants to get quit of.

BIRNIE, a parish in Morayshire, lying between Elgin and Rothes. Its average length is four miles, and its breadth three miles. It contains upwards of 6,000 acres, 2150 of which were under cultivation in 1820. On the hilly part the soil is gravelly, or consists of gravel mixed with clay. About 100 acres on the banks of the Lossie present a deep rich loam incumbent on sand. Over the whole parish there are interspersed tracts of peaty soil. It is divided into forty compact farms. Previous to the commencement of the present century the parish lay in a very rude unproductive state; but, since that period, great improvements in the modes of cultivation have been introduced, chiefly by the bountiful exertions of the Earl of Seafield, who has given premiums to his tenants for bringing land into cultivation. At present, the parish is in a thriving condition.—Population in 1821, 384.

BIRNAM, a hill familiar to all who have read the story of Macbeth, as related in the old Scottish Chronicles, or in the play formed therefrom by Shakespeare. It is situated in the parish of Little Dunkeld, on the south bank of the Tay, and twelve miles to the southwest of Dunsinnan. It is elevated to a height of 1580 feet above the level of the sea, exceeding that of Dunsinnan by 556 feet. Near the bottom of Birnam hill, there is a circular mount, called "Duncan's Hill," where, it is said, that unfortunate monarch was wont to hold his court, and higher up are the remains of a square fortress, with circular towers at the corners. Birnam was anciently covered with

a forest; but, as Pennant remarks, the trees seem never to have recovered the march which their ancestors made to Dunsinnan. It is now almost bare. The property appears, from Spottiswood's Church History, to have been part of the domain of the bishopric of Dunkeld. That historian mentions that, having been previously alienated from the see for some time, it was restored by Bishop Brown, who flourished at the end of the fifteenth century.

BIRSAE—See HARAY.

BIRSE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, situated on the south side of the Dea; bounded on the south by Aven, which separates it from Kincardine and Forfar shires. It extends ten miles in length, and, including a part of the Grampian mountains belonging to it, its breadth is nearly as much. The parish church is distant about twenty-seven miles from Aberdeen. It is divided into three straths or districts; through each of which runs a rivulet giving a name to the valley. The names of these straths are the Feugh, the Chattie, and the Birk. The country is here woody, with a large proportion of hill and moss, and there is an inexhaustible store of limestone, which has been of much benefit.—Population in 1821, 1506.

BISHOP'S LOCH, a beautiful little lake in the parish of New Machar, Aberdeenshire; so called from a house belonging to the Bishops of Aberdeen, which is situated on its shores.

BISHOP'S LOCH, a small lake near Monkland, Lanarkshire, from whence flows a tributary of the North Calder river.

BLACKADDER or **BLACKADER**, a tributary stream of the Whitadder, in the district of the Merse, Berwickshire. It rises in some mossy ground in the Lammermoor district, and runs in an easterly direction, past Greenlaw, through the centre of the Merse, till it falls into the Whitadder below Allanbank. It is an excellent trouting stream, but, from its impregnation of mossy matter, it is unsuitable to the existence of salmon. The name is a corruption of *Blackwater*, which it receives from its dark colour; a hue extending, it may be remarked, to the trouts.

BLACKBURN, a streamlet in Liddesdale, falling into the Liddel, and which, in its course, forms several beautiful cascades. Sometimes it rushes over a perpendicular rock in

an unbroken sheet of water; at other times is darted over tremendous precipices, and rages furiously among the huge masses of the rock below. In this wild and romantic scene nature appears in various forms, now beautiful, now awful, sometimes sublime, and frequently terrible. One of the falls is about forty feet in height, and may be twenty in breadth. This stream, up to the year 1810, was crossed by what was generally considered to be a natural arch, composed of rough but compactly placed stones, and the span of which was 31 feet, the breadth 104, the length 55 feet, and the height above the water 31 feet. Unfortunately this great natural curiosity fell in the year mentioned.

BLACKBURN, a tributary streamlet of the Almond, Linlithgowshire.

BLACKBURN, a village in the parish of Livingston, situated on the north bank of the above water, and on the south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow. It has a large cotton mill, a wool-curling mill, and a flax mill.

BLACKFORD, a parish in the county of Perth, district of Strathearn, bounded by Glendevon and Auchtermadar on the east; Alloa, Tillicoultry, and Alva on the south; and by Dunblane and Muthil on the west. The bottom of the parish is a dead flat, watered by the Allan. The most southerly part is occupied by a ridge of the Ochil hills, which upon the south side, towards the Devon, is somewhat steep, and, in some places, affording excellent pasture. Upon the north side, the declivity is more gentle, and laid out in several farms. Upon the north of the Allan, the ground rises and forms a group of sandy hills, with a number of vast hollows, some of them round, and others extending in length, forming little valleys, through which, for the most part, run small brooks. The parish possesses, also, some small lakes. The village of Blackford lies on the road from Doune to Perth, 9½ miles north-east of Dunblane, and 3¼ west of Auchtermadar.—Population in 1821, 1892.

BLACKFORD-HILL, a romantic height, only arable on its north-eastern side, the first eminence lying to the south of Edinburgh, from the out-kirts of which it is distant fully more than a mile. On the south it is precipitous, and has been opened as a quarry of whinstones, useful for metal to the roads, as well as for furnishing the materials of bakers'

ovens. It is divided from Braid-hill on the south by a ravine, through which runs Braid Burn.

BLACKHOUSE HEIGHTS, a range of hills dividing the upper part of the vale of Yarrow from Tweeddale.

BLACK-ISLE. See ARDMEANACH.

BLACK LOCH, a small lake immediately south of Brothar Loch, on the south-eastern extremity of Renfrewshire.

BLACKNESS, a small sea-side village in Linlithgowshire, parish of Carriden, four miles east of Borrowstonness, and five west of Queensferry. At the time when Linlithgow was a flourishing inland town, Blackness was its port, as Leith is that of Edinburgh; and accordingly, although hardly any trace of a harbour is now discernible, some large houses yet remain, which were used as granaries and warehouses for the convenience of traders. The village is now quite inconsiderable. The very ancient castle of Blackness stands at the point of a small peninsula projecting from the village. Some suppose this, instead of Abercorn, to be the site of the Roman fortress at the east end of Antoninus' wall. During the reign of King James VI. Blackness Castle was the principal state-prison in Scotland, and as such received within its gloomy walls many distinguished persons. One of the most remarkable of its prisoners was Lord Ochiltree, who, for a false accusation against the Marquis of Hamilton, alleging that he aspired to the Scottish crown, was here confined during nearly the whole reign of Charles I.—upwards of twenty years—and was not liberated till the country fell under the dominion of Cromwell. At the Union, Blackness was one of the four fortresses agreed to be kept up in Scotland, as a chain of forts for the defence of the Lowlands against their unruly Highland neighbours; and it is still kept in a degree of repair, though all its utility has passed away since the suppression of the rebellion of 1745. It is now garrisoned by a master-gunner and barrack-master, who seem, amidst its tall gaunt towers, grass-grown court-yard, and gunless batteries, like Caleb Balderstone and Mysie, left to people the solitude of Wolf's Crag, in the tale of the Bride of Lammermoor. The fortress, however, served very well as a barrack during the last war, when every part of the government property was stuffed full of soldiers; and as such it may serve again. The

expense of maintaining it being very trifling, it is certainly worth while to keep it in use for that purpose, however remote the prospect of a revival of hostilities may be. The defences are altogether unworthy of notice, being simply a wall with a few port holes, surrounding two lofty towers, like those of the ordinary Border castles, and which are placed irregularly in regard to each other. Blackness suffers in common with all the places along the south coast of the Firth of Forth between Queensferry and Stirling from being antedated by any important road.

BLACKSHELS, a small village and a stage in posting, sixteen miles south-east of Edinburgh. The adjacent bog has been once or twice used as a place for prize-fighting, in consequence of its situation on the borders of the county of Edinburgh.

BLACKSIDE-END, a hill in Fyfe, Ayrshire, parish of Sorri, rising to the height of 1500 feet above the level of the sea.

BLACKWATER, a rivulet in Perthshire, which being joined with the Ardlie, the Ericht is formed.

BLADENOCH, a river in Wigtonshire, rising in Carrick, and which, after running a course of twenty-four miles, falls into Luce Bay.

BLAIR-ATHOLE, (*the plain of Athole*.) a parish and a subordinate district, in the subdivision of Athole, Perthshire. A part of the parish at the confluence of the Garry and Erecht, was formerly an independent parish called *Strath* (or, *of the streams*), since joined with Blair-Athole, and the parish is not less than thirty miles in length, by about eighteen in breadth. The boundary on the north is the high ridge dividing Inverness-shire from Perthshire; on the east lie the parishes of Kirk-michael and Moulin, on the south the parishes of Dull, and on the west Fortingall. The district is very rugged and bleak in the mountainous parts, but very beautiful in that part which is more properly Blair Athole—namely, the valley around Athole House, which is situated on the bank of the Tilt, near its confluence with the Garry.—See **ATHOLE**. The view of the country from the opening of the Pass of Killiecranky is one of the finest in Scotland, comprising a striking variety of mountain and valley, forest and meadow, noble country seats with their lordly environs, and, above all things, that fine dashing stream the Garry,

which, at every little interval, breaks over some rocky and bosky precipice, lighting up the landscape with its lustrous waters, and so-lacing the ear with its lively natural music. The village of Blair-Athole stands to the north of Athole House, on the road from Edinburgh to Fort Augustus, from which a road diverges at this point to Brae-Mar. It is twenty miles north of Dunkeld, and ten and a half south-east of Dalnacardoch Inn. In the church of Blair-Athole lie the remains of John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, celebrated for so much good and ill, and who fell at the battle of Killiecranky, July 26, 1699.—Population in 1821, 2493.

BLAIR-GOWRIE, a parish in the eastern part of Perthshire, of an irregular form extending eleven miles in length by a breadth of eight miles in some places, having Rattary on the east, Bandochy on the south, and Kinloch on the west. It is divided into two districts by a branch of the Grampian mountains, which is the western boundary of this part of the beautiful valley of Strathmore. The southern district which lies in the strath is about four miles long, and from one to two miles broad. The greater part of the remainder of the parish is hilly and moorish. The district is well watered by streams which bound and pass through it. Among these are the Isla, the Ericht, the Ardlie and the Black Water. The village of Blair-Gowrie is considerable, and lies on the west bank of the Ericht in the low part of the parish, five miles north of Cupar Angus, six west of Alyth, and twelve east of Dunkeld. It is a thriving little town, and is governed by a baron baillie. It has three annual fairs.—Population in 1821, 2253.

BLAIRINGONE, a small village in the parish of Fossaway, Perthshire.

BLAIR-LOGIE, a small village in the parish of Logie, Stirlingshire, Iying, with it, near little church, and an old castle in its neighbourhood, under one of the Ochil hills, at the entrance to Glendevon, and presenting a singularly pleasing scene of natural beauty.

BLANE, a small river, having its source in Earl's Seat, one of the Lennox hills, and running through the valley to which it gives the name of Strathblane, in the south-west corner of Stirlingshire. In its course, it forms several beautiful cascades, one of which, the spout of Ballagan, is seventy feet in height. In some places its banks are lofty and romantic. After

joining the Endrick it falls finally into Loch Lomond. Blane is a Gaelic word, signifying *warm*. The banks of the stream have an interest, as the scene of the youth of George Buchanan, who was a younger son of the farmer of Moss, in this district of country.

BLANTYRE, a parish in the county of Inverclyde, lying on the south bank of the Clyde. On the east it is bounded by Hamilton, on the south by Glassford; and on the west by Cambuslang. It has a front to the Clyde of about two and a half miles, and reaches six miles in length. It is chiefly surrounded by rising grounds, and, from its low sheltered situation, the name of Blantyre has been acquired, which signifies "a warm retreat." It is one entire, rich, fertile district of the middle ward of Lanarkshire. Ironstone is here dug to a considerable extent. A great part of the population are engaged at cotton-mills, or in weaving. The village of Blantyre stands on the road from Hamilton to Kilbride, four miles distant from the former, and seven from Glasgow. On the south bank of the Clyde, nearly opposite to Bothwell Castle, on a rocky eminence, stand the remains of the Priory of Blantyre, which was founded before the year 1206. It was erected for the habitation of canons-regular of St. Augustine, a species of monks who were settled in Scotland in the year 1114, under the patronage of Alexander I. and who had twenty-eight houses in Scotland. The parish church of Blantyre, with its property and revenues, was annexed to the priory by Alexander II. At the Reformation the priory was demolished, and its revenues, with the patronage of the parish church, were given by James VI. to Walter Stewart, a descendant of Sir Thomas Stewart of Minto, and a person whom he held in especial favour, from having been educated, along with him, under George Buchanan. After being made commendator of the priory, (that is, the recipient of its spoils,) he was made keeper of the privy seal, and lord treasurer of Scotland, and, in 1606, was created a baron, with the title of Lord Blantyre. The descendants of this person still enjoy the title and church property of Blantyre. The family is distinguished in Scottish and British history; and none of its members were held in more esteem than the late Major-General Lord Blantyre, who was so lucklessly slain in the tumults at Brussels in 1830.—Population in 1821, 2680.

BLUMEL SOUND, a strait dividing Unst and Yell islands, Shetland.

BODDOM, a fishing village, south of Peterhead, on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, at which there is a promontory jutting into the sea, known as *Boddam Head*, or Buchan Ness.

BOGIE, a rivulet rising in the Lower Grampians, between Aberdeen and Banff-shires, and running through the beautiful valley of Strathbogie, falls at length into the Deveron, a little way below the town of Huntly. This stream, among others in the district, was flooded to a great height in August 1827, and on the lower part of its course did much extensive damage.

BOHARM, a parish partly belonging to the county of Banff, and partly to that of Moray, across the Spey. It consists chiefly of a piece of ground, surrounding nearly three parts of the hill of Benecan. The water of Fiddich runs into the Spey, at the west end of the parish. The large ruin of the castle of Gallvale, or *Castellum de Buchairn*, which was denominated in a public writ of the thirteenth century, occupies a good situation on the north side of the valley. A suspension bridge was lately thrown across the Spey at the old ferry of Boat-of-Bridge.—Population in 1821, 1206.

BOISDALE (LOCH) a deep inlet of the sea at the south-east end of South Uist.

BOLESKINE and **ABERTARFF** form a united parish in Inverness-shire, lying on the south side of Loch Ness, twenty-four miles in length, and from ten to twelve in breadth. In the western parts the land is mountainous, but towards the east it is flat, though not very productive. The district abounds in small lakes. The only thing worthy of attention in the parish is the celebrated Fall of Foyers.—See FALL OF FOYERS. The military road from Inverness passes along the south bank of Loch Ness, or Caledonian Canal, through this parish.—Population in 1821, 2096.

BOLITTER, a rocky narrow pass in the Highlands of Braemar.

BOLTON, a parish in Haddingtonshire, of a poor soil, but under considerable agricultural improvement, lying immediately south of the parish of Haddington; of six miles in length by less than two in breadth. The village of Bolton stands on the road from Haddington to East Salton. Bolton comes

occasionally into notice in Scottish history. William the Lion granted the manor of Bolton to William de Vipont, the son of an English baron, and this person gave the church of Bolton, with its lands, tithes, and pertinents, to the canons of Holyrood. From Vipont, Bolton went to other proprietors. Having fallen into the hands of Lord Haliburton of Dirleton, in the reign of James II., he pawned it to the king for about £8 of our present money, and afterwards redeemed it. About the end of the fifteenth century, it was wrongfully seized by the Hepburns, the most infamous of Scottish families. John Hepburn of Bolton was executed as the associate of the Earl of Bothwell, his chief, in the murder of Darnley. Being forfeited, it was given to Matland of Lethington. It afterwards passed from the Lauderdale family into that of Sir Thomas Livingston, and then into the possession of the lords of Blantyre.—Population in 1821, 815.

BONHILL, a parish in Dumbartonshire, of ~~about~~ four miles square, lying on both sides of the river Leven in Dumbartonshire, which flows out of Loch Lomond, and after a course of about six miles, falls into the Clyde at Dumbarton. The parish of Dumbarton adjoins to Bonhill, on its southern quarter. It is all enclosed and mostly under tillage. The village of Bonhill lies on the east side of the river, three miles from Dumbarton, on the road to Drymen. It now possesses a handsome modern church. ~~On the opposite bank stands the village of Almondbank.~~ Both are inhabited chiefly by persons employed at the numerous printfields along the Leven. About two miles above Dumbarton, on the left side of the road, a monumental stone, with an inscription, has been erected to the memory of Tobias Smollett, (born in this neighbourhood,) by his cousin, the late John Smollett, of Bonhill, Esq. This memorial of affection, interesting from so many causes, is, we are sorry to say, fast hurrying to decay from mere neglect.—Population in 1821, 3003.

BONKLE or **BUNKLE**, and **PRES- TON**, a united parish in Berwickshire on the south-eastern confines of Lammermoor, bounded on the north by Abbey St. Bathans, and by Coldingham and Chirnside on the east. The uplands are poor, but the low ground on the banks of the Whitadder, which runs through the parish, has a fertile soil. During the

thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the lands in the parish of Bonkile were in the possession of a family of the same name. Sir Alexander de Bonkill is frequently noticed in the wars of the Bruce. One of his female descendants marrying Sir John Stewart, had a son, who was created Earl of Angus, in 1329. In 1377 this title merged in the family of Douglas. Along with the title of Earls of Angus, they sometimes, from this circumstance, styled themselves Lords of Bonkill.—Population in 1821, 787.

BONNINGTON, a small village with flour-mills, situated on the road from Edinburgh to Newhaven, by the banks of the Water of Leith, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. On the east it is overlooked by the large distillery of T. Haig, Esq. and the works of the ingenious J. W. Anderson, manufacturing chemist. On the edge of the river below the village, a mineral spring was discovered and enclosed with a small pump-room some years since, and the water is now drunk by the citizens of Edinburgh for various ailments.

BONNINGTON, a small village lying about two miles west of Rutho, county of Edinburgh.

BONNY, a tributary streamlet of the Carron, Stirlingshire.

BONNYRIG, (pronounced *Bunary*), a coal-village about seven miles south from Edinburgh.

BOOSHALA, or **BHU-ACHILLA**, an insular cluster of basaltic pillars, lying thirty yards south of the isle of Staffa, of which it is a disjointed segment.

BORERAY, a small island of the Hebrides, extending a mile and a half in length by a mile in breadth; lying westward of Berneray, at the north end of North Uist.

BORERAY, another of the Western islands, of a small size, lying about two miles north of St. Kilda.

BORGUE, a parish in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, comprehending the two abolished parishes of Kirkandrew and Sandwick. The united parish is about ten miles in length by seven in breadth, and lies in the peninsular piece of land which has Kirkcudbright bay on the east and the sea on the south. It is bounded on the west by Girthon. There are some tolerably good natural harbours on the coast. The district is both agricultural and pastoral.

The old parish of Sandwick or Sunwich forms the southern part of the present parish. The ruins of its old church may be perceived on the side of the bay. It is mentioned by tradition that it was sacrilegiously plundered of its plate by French pirates, at some time previous to the Reformation; but that a storm wrecked the vessel on a rock, which is nearly opposite the church, where the pirates perished. It has since been called the *Frenchman's rock*. The church of Kirk-Andrew originally belonged to the monks of Iona; and when the devastations of the Danish pirates left them without an establishment, William the Lion transferred it, along with their churches and estates in Galloway, to the monks of Holyrood. It afterwards fell into the hands of the prior and canons of Whithorn. The ancient kirk, which was dedicated to the patron saint of Scotland, stands in ruins on a creek of the Solway, which from it is called Kirk-Andrews Bay.—Population in 1821, 947.

BORLAND, a small village lying half a mile north of Dysart in Fife.

BORLAND PARK, a small village south of the Bagg, parish of Auchterarder, Perthshire.

BOLEY, (LOCH) a small fresh water lake in the north of Sutherlandshire, parish of Durness, containing great abundance of a species of trouts called *Red Belles*, which are only fished for in October.

BORROWSTOWN, a fishing village on the north coast of Sutherlandshire, parish of Reay.

BORROWSTOUNNESS, (now generally pronounced *BO'NESS*;) a parish lying on the south shore of the Firth of Forth, county of Linlithgow, bounded by Carriden on the east, Linlithgow on the south, and Polmont on the west, extending four miles in length by two and a half in breadth. The land is fertile, and declines to the sea on the north, and the river Avon on the west. Kinneil House, the property of the Duke of Hamilton, lately inhabited by the venerable Dugald Stewart, is a handsome edifice, with a beautiful exposure to the firth. Kinneil is supposed to signify "the head of the wall," in allusion to the wall of Antoninus, which terminates in its vicinity. "Penval," the only surviving word of the Pictish language, which must have been a dialect of the Celtic, is believed to be a various designation of the place,

signifying the same thing. Kinneil is an ancient seat of the Hamilton family, and having generally been their residence, when politics demanded that they should not be far from the capital, is very frequently mentioned in Scottish history. The village of Borrowstownness lies about a mile inland, but the principal town in the parish is called Borrowstounness, or Bo'ness, which is situated on a piece of low ground on the coast. This is one of the most ancient sea-port towns in Scotland, and the greater part of its houses seem to be of a very old date. From the number of works in and about it, from whence smoke is profusely emitted, the streets, lanes, and houses appear dirty, mean, and saturated with soot. It is a burgh of barony. The place possesses a good safe harbour, but this, not being a manufacturing district, there is little trade, import or export, except of a local nature. A patent slip is erected, and is of great use to shipping. The port has three vessels employed in the Greenland trade. Bo'ness is the chief salt-making place in the Firth of Forth, and is understood, exports upwards of 30,000 bushels of this article yearly. Besides these works it has two distilleries, an earthen-ware manufactory, and vitriol and soap-work. Besides the established church, there is a dissenting meeting-house. The fast-days are generally the Wednesdays before the second Sundays of February and August. Prior to the middle of the seventeenth century, Kinneil was the name of the parish, but the inhabitants of Borrowstounness having built a church for themselves, the town was created a separate parish. In 1669, the Duke of Hamilton procured an act of parliament for uniting the two districts, and since that time the old landward church of Kinneil has been neglected, and is now gone, though the burying-ground remains. The living of the joint parishes is now among the best in the Kirk of Scotland, chiefly by reason of a small farm having been endowed for the use of the ministerial incumbents.—Population in 1821, 3018.

BORTHWICK, a parish in the south-eastern part of the county of Edinburgh, averaging six miles in length by four in breadth, bounded on the north by Crichton, on the east by Fala, on the south by Heriot, and on the west by Temple. The ground here is of an irregular swelling nature, and is highly cultivated. The road from Edinburgh to the

south-east, by Fushie Bridge, passes within a short distance to the west of the kirk of Borthwick, which, with the manse, stands on the brow of a pleasant eminence with a northern exposure. Adjoining the kirk on the east, on the same level, stands the celebrated Borthwick Castle, in perfect external preservation, and still surrounded by a pretty entire barbican wall, with towers at the corners. This stronghold is placed in a very commanding situation; there being a narrow pass on each side, through which meandered small rivulets called the "dubs." The castle is a single tower of great strength, built of polished freestone, measuring ninety feet high, exclusive of the battlements, a sloping stone roof, and a watch-tower at the top, which perhaps adds twenty feet to its height. In breadth it measures about forty feet on one side and sixty-eight on the other. At the bottom the walls are thirteen feet thick and at the top nine. On its western side from bottom to top there is a recess, into the sides of which the windows of the principal apartments are made to open; a very ingenious expedient for defence. These are three storeys in the building, all vaulted and exceedingly dingy inside, from the meagre light admitted by the small windows. The hall occupies the second storey, and is a large chamber with a huge chimney at the south end. The floor is entirely gone, but the walls still exhibit traces of a former kind of elegance. From one of the ends of the hall a door leads into a small apartment or rather stone gallery, from whence, on looking down, the lady of the mansion might have commanded a complete view of what was going on in the large kitchen beneath. From another part of the hall a small apartment is reached, said to have been the room in which Queen Mary slept, on being kept here by Bothwell, June 1567, immediately before the battle of Carberry hill, by which she was for ever separated from that infamous personage. This castle, which is well worthy of a visit, more especially as it is only about two miles west from Crichton Castle, was built in 1480 by Sir William de Borthwick, afterwards created Lord Borthwick. This personage bought the lands from Sir William Hay, who at that time retired to his estate of Yester. The castle was built on the site of the very ancient castle of Locherworth; which, till the Reformation, was the name of the parish, and is still in some shape

kept up in the adjacent hamlet of Lochwarret. The name of Borthwick was taken from the barons who settled in the parish, and who came from a place called Borthwick in Selkirkshire. In 1650, under its proprietor John, eighth Lord Borthwick, it was held out very manfully against Oliver Cromwell, till it was damaged by artillery; it then surrendered upon condition that its proprietor should have fifteen days to transport his effects from the castle. The peerage of Borthwick became extinct or dormant in the reign of Charles II., by the death of the ninth Lord Borthwick. It is now claimed by Mr. Borthwick of Crookstone, a neighbouring gentleman, who has by purchase become proprietor of this venerable monument of the power and wealth of his ancestors. The father of Dr. Robertson, the historian, was minister of Borthwick, and here, 1731, that elegant writer was born. At present the ministerial incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Wright, author of "The Morning and Evening Sacrifice," and some other distinguished works of a devotional nature. The Dames of Hamilton were natives of this parish, and the district also gave birth to Mr. James Small, an eminent mechanic, well known for his invention in the modern improved plough, and other agricultural implements. The villages of Fushie and Middleton are in the parish.—Population in 1821, 1845.

BORTHWICK WATER, a stream in Roxburghshire, rising in the heights on the south-west boundary of the county, and flowing eastward till it falls into the north side of the Tiviot about a mile above Hawick.

BOSWELL'S, (ST) a parish in Roxburghshire, sometimes called Lessudden. It lies on the south bank of the Tweed, opposite Dryburgh and to the east of Melrose, and is about three miles in length by one and a half in breadth. The land is beautifully enclosed, planted, and cultivated. On the west rise the Eildon hills: On the east and north the ground spreads away in an undulating form. On the north, beyond the lovely woods of Dryburgh, rise some hills which bound the prospect, and proceed up Lauderdale. In the centre of this sylvan and fertile territory, at the distance of about ten miles from Kelso, and five from Melrose, stands the hamlet of St. Boswell's, consisting of little else than a single public house. In front, to the north and east, is a spacious flat green, on which is

held an annual fair on the 18th of July, for the sale of black cattle, horses, sheep, and wool. This fair was once one of the largest in Scotland; but it has recently declined, like most other markets of a similar kind. It is held under the authority of the Duke of Buccleugh. Fallen off, as it is allowed to be, St. Boswell's fair is yet an occasion of great merriment in the pastoral district of country in which it takes place. It is the resort of many salesmen of goods, and in particular of tinkers. Bands of these very peculiar people, the direct descendants of the original gypsies, who so much annoyed the country in the fifteenth century, haunt the fair for the disposal of earthen ware, horn spoons, and tin culinary utensils. They possess a general horses and carts, and they form their temporary camp by each *whomling* his cart upside down, and forming a lodgment with straw and bedding beneath. Cooking is performed outside the *crual* in gypsy fashion. There could not perhaps be witnessed in the present day in Britain a more amusing and interesting scene, illustrative of a rude period, than is here annually exhibited. At the east end of the green stands the small village of Lessudden, which is now esteemed the capital, as it is the kirk-town, of the parish. The names of both places are derived from churchmen. The word Lessudden is deduced from *Les*, signifying a residence, and *Siden*, who was a bishop of Lindisferne, and is said to have resided here. St. Boswell's is, with more certainty, derived from Boisil, a disciple of the venerable St. Cuthbert, and a monk of Melrose, who was canonized for his extreme piety. The English of the middle march, under Sir Ralph Sadler, in November, 1544, burnt Lessudden, wherein at the time were "sixteen strong bastel houses."—Population in 1821, 696.

BOTHKENNAR, a parish in Stirling-shire, lying in the carse of Falkirk, on that flat extensive piece of ground washed on the north-east by the river Forth, and on the south by the river Carron. This is a rich fertile district, and possesses some excellent orchards. A part of the village of Carronside lies within its bounds, the other part being in the parish of Larbert.—Population in 1821, 893.

BOTHWELL, a parish eight and a half miles long, and four broad, lying on the north bank of the Clyde, opposite Blantyre, bounded on the north by Old Monkland, and on the

south by Dalziel. The land is chiefly flat, with rising grounds towards the north and east, and is rich and fertile as well as wooded and warm. It is intersected by the Calder water, which falls into the Clyde above Bothwell Bridge. The village of Bothwell, with its ancient Gothic church, lies on the road from Glasgow to Hamilton, eight miles east of the former, and three north-west of the latter. About a mile further on, towards the south-east, the road to Hamilton is carried over the Clyde by means of Bothwell Bridge, a name famous in Scottish history, from this being the spot at which the Duke of Monmouth, assisted by General Graham of Claverhouse and Dalzell, fought and routed a formidable army of the Cavaliers, June 22, 1679. The aspect of the scenery and bridge has been entirely changed within these few years. Formerly the bridge, as mentioned in the accounts of the battle, rose with an acclivity of about twenty feet, and was of a narrow construction, fortified with a gateway near the south-east end. The breadth of the passage was then exactly twelve feet. The gateway and gate have been long removed, as well as the house of the keeper, and in 1826, a thorough and violent change was effected upon all that remained of its ancient features. Twenty-two feet were added to the original breadth of twelve, by a supplemental building on the upper side, and the hollow on the south bank was filled up. Other improvements were made, so that an irregular dangerous way has been transformed into a broad and easy mail-coach road. The adjacent fields have also been much changed in appearance. They are now well enclosed and cultivated, and embellished with plantations. Bothwell-haugh, which once formed the patrimonial estate of David Hamilton, the assassin of the Regent Murray, stretches along the north-east bank of the river. Near the village of Bothwell, towards the west, on the side of Clyde, lies the plain modern mansion of Lord Douglas, among scrubberies and plantations, near which, on an eminence, is the magnificent ruin of Bothwell Castle. This was once a most important Scottish fortress, consisting of a vast oblong quadrangle, presenting a bold front to the south, where it is flanked by two enormous circular towers. Underneath, the river makes a beautiful sweep, and forms the semicircular declivity called Bothwell Bank, which is embalmed in the tones of a beauti-

ful Scottish melody. Directly opposite, on the south bank of the Clyde, stand the ruins of Blantyre Priory. Bothwell is believed, from well-authenticated experiment, to be the part of Scotland where most rain falls in the course of a year. The place derives considerable notoriety from having given a title to a series of families distinguished for both good and evil, in the annals of Scotland. Bothwell is one of the most ancient baronies in the kingdom. The first who possessed the lordship was a member of the noble family of Moray, the descendant of a Flemish gentleman who came into Scotland during the reign of David I., and settled in the lower parts of the province of Moray. The male line of this family became extinct in 1361. The lordship was then held by the person of Sir John Ramsay, a person who became a favourite of James III., and was the only one who escaped the massacre of Blackfriars. He sat in parliament in 1484, by the title of Lord Bothwell, but he enjoyed the lands and barony only a very short time. His attachment to James III. caused his prescription in the reign of James IV., 1488, and the barony was conferred on Patrick, third Lord Hailes. This personage was head of the ancient house of Hepburn, a family which had come from Northumberland in the time of David II., and had received lands in East Lothian. Four days after he was created Lord Bothwell, his title was raised to the rank of an Earldom. On James IV. coming of age, he loaded this man with additional benefactions and lordships, and from this period the deeds of Bothwell played a distinguished part in history. Of this line was James, the fourth earl, who justly forfeited his possessions and titles, by his criminal and audacious conduct during the reign of Queen Mary. The male line of the Hepburns was now extinct, but an only daughter of Patrick, third earl, called Lady Jean Hepburn, survived, and she was married in 1561-2 to John Stewart, an illegitimate son (afterwards legitimized) of King James V. A son and daughter were the result of this marriage, and the son Francis, was, by James VI., created Earl of Bothwell, of the lordship of Hailes, &c. The king was exceedingly ill requited for such a promotion. Francis was fully a more desperate man than his kinsman James, the fourth earl. He was accused of arts to raise storms on the sea, to procure the

death of his sovereign, and on a charge of such a grave nature was confined to Edinburgh castle. His turbulent spirit could not brook an indignity of this nature. He effected his escape; for years troubled the court with his designs on the king's person; was attainted 1592; and fled to Spain, where he closed his career in obscurity and indigence. He left two sons, Francis and John, in Scotland, who made no figure in history. Francis received a small portion of the family patrimony, and left a son called Charles Stewart, who, it is said, served as a trooper in the civil wars. John had a son called Francis, who, in a similar manner, was a private gentleman in the Horse-Guards in the reign of Charles II., and, from this circumstance, he is understood to be the prototype of the fictitious character of Sergeant Bothwell, in the story of Old Mortality.—Population in 1821, 4844.

BOTRIPHINE, a parish in Banffshire, situated about twenty-four miles west from the county town, and consisting chiefly of a beautiful strath of about three miles in breadth, running across the narrow part of the county from Aberdeenshire to Morayshire. The mountain stream called the Isla flows through the valley on its progress to the Deveron.—Population in 1821, 572.

BOURTIE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, four miles in length and two in breadth, generally cultivated. It lies between Meldrum and Inverury. About the middle of the parish there are two ranges of hills, mostly green, and the remains of fortifications are seen.—Population in 1821, 463.

BOWDEN, a parish in Roxburghshire, lying to the south of the parish of Melrose, bounded on the east by St. Boswell's, and on the west by Selkirk. The parish includes a portion of the Eildon hills, from whence the land gently declines, in well cultivated and enclosed fields. The meagre vestiges of a Roman military road, with circular stations or camps, at the distance of two or three miles, can here be traced. The small village of Bowden lies in a low situation or *dean*, through which a rivulet passes to the Tweed. The ancient name was Botheldene or Bouldene. *Bodel*, in the Anglo-Saxon, signifies a dwelling-place, and hence the meaning of the name. Prior to the Reformation, the parish church and its revenues belonged to the monks of the Abbey of Kelso, in virtue of a charter of

DAVID I. These churchmen enjoyed the manor of Bouldene, and many valuable services from the peasantry. In the village they had thirty-six cottages, with a dozen acres of land adjoining, which they rented. They had, likewise, four breweries in the village, each of which they rented for ten shillings yearly; but reserving this remarkable privilege, that the abbot had a right to buy from the brewers as much ale as he chose, at the rate of a flaggon and a half for a penny. The monks had a chapel in the parish, at a place called Holydean, where they kept a grange or farm for raising corn and feeding cows and sheep. Walter Ker of Cassford, ancestor of the ducal house of Roxburghe, got a grant of the lands of Holydean, for border services. It is still remembered among the people of the district, that the ancestors of the family, now so highly ennobled, were, at one time, only "the gudemen o' Holydean." There is a small village in the parish called Middleholm or Midlem.—Population in 1821, 954.

BOWER, a parish in the county of Caithness, stretching seven miles inland from the German Ocean, by three in breadth; bounded by Halkirk on the west, Dunnet on the north, and Wattin on the south. The land lies generally low, and that which is subjected to cultivation is a long extended vale from west to east, formed by a gently rising ground on the north and south, but intersected about the centre by a ridge of green hills. On one of the highest grounds stands what is called *Stone Lul*, about eight feet out of the earth, supposed to be connected with the ancient worship of the Scandinavian deities.—Population in 1821, 1486.

BOWMONT WATER, a small river in the south-east corner of Roxburghshire, which passes through the parish of Yetholm, and flowing, in an easterly direction, into Northumberland, drops into the Till below Wooler.

BOWMORE, a sea-port village in the island of Islay, Argyshire, situated on Loch Indal. See KILLARROW.

BOYNDIE, a parish in Banffshire, of five miles in length, by a mile to a mile and a half in breadth, situated betwixt the towns of Banff and Portsoy, on the sea coast. It is partly hilly and pastoral, and partly agricultural. There is a thriving fishing village called Whitehills belonging to it.—Population in 1821, 1220.

BOYNE, a rivulet in Banffshire, flowing through a district called by its name, and falling into the sea to the west of Banff.

BRACADALE, a parish lying on the west side of the Isle of Sky, county of Inverness, twenty-five miles in length, by seven to eleven in breadth. It is hilly and pastoral, with bold rocky shores, and several inlets in the sea. Of these lochs, Britil and Eyness are comparatively small. Loch Bracadale, at the head of which is the town of Bracadale, is a larger and longer loch, with an inner continuation bending to the south-east, called Loch Harport.—Population in 1821, 2198.

BRAE-MAR, an inferior district in the district of Mar in the south-west extremity of Aberdeenshire.

BRAID HILLS, several low hills, in continuation of the Pentland range, lying two miles south of Edinburgh, immediately behind Blackford hill, from which they are divided by Braid Burn, running through a woody dell and valley. These eminences contain various rare miners's, which, however, are not wrought. Formerly, the Braid hills were covered with whins, and were generally unproductive, but now they are cultivated all over, except in craggy places. They are traversed from west to east by a good carriage road, which is now one of the many pleasant walks of the citizens of Edinburgh. On the banks of Braid Burn, in the secluded low ground, stands the mansion called Braid Hermitage, and a little way further up the rivulet, where the old road passes from Edinburgh to West Linton, is a hamlet called Braid Burn.

BRAINSFORD, BRIANSFORD, or **BAINSFORD**, a village in the parish of Falkirk, Stirlingshire. It lies contiguous to Grahamston, on the banks of the Forth and Clyde Canal, a mile to the north of Falkirk. Part of the inhabitants are employed at the Carron Iron Works. It is said to derive its name from the circumstance of a knight, named Brian, having been slain here at the battle of Falkirk. At Grahamston, an iron foundry has been established, under the name of the "Falkirk Foundry," which promises to do well.

BRAN, (LOCH) a small lake, parish of Contin, Inverness-shire.

BRAN, a small tributary of the Tay, issuing from Freuchie Loch, and running, in a north-easterly course, past Amulree, till it at

length falls into the Tay, at Inver, near Little Dunkeld. It passes through the beautiful pleasure grounds of the Duke of Athole, where it forms a romantic cascade, improved by the taste of the late noble proprietor. The valley through which it flows has obtained the name of Strathbrim.

BRANDIN, (PASS OF) a pass situated near the head of Loch Awe, district of Cowal, Argyshire.

BREADALBANE, or **BRADALBIN**, a district in the western part of Perthshire, in the centre of the Grampians, which here cover a large tract of the county in length and breadth; bounded on the north by Lochaber and Athole, on the south by Strathbrim and Menteith, and on the west by Lochaber, Glen, and Kenmore. This district is a complete mixture of high and low hills, yielding pasture for large flocks of sheep or shelter for game, with intermediate valleys, some of which are susceptible of cultivation, while others are merely masses of peat and heath. In the extreme point lies Loch Lyon, from whence flows the Lyon river through a sinuous valley, till it falls into the Tay. In the centre of the district lies Loch Tay, an inland lake about sixteen miles long, surrounded by the most splendid natural scenery. In winter the district is cold, wet, and uncomfortable, and in summer the heat in the close valleys is excessive. The whole country abounds in limestone, and minerals of different kinds are found. It is now traversed by several good roads. There are no towns in the district, and Kenmore, Killin, and Clifton are the only villages worth noting. Here the genuine Highland character was once found in perfection, and it is only in comparatively recent times that industry and the lowland habits have been introduced. The Earl of Breadalbane is the chief proprietor. His estate, which supports about 14,000 persons, commences two miles east of Tay Bridge, and extends westward ninety-nine and a half miles, to Easdale, in Argyshire; varying in breadth from three to twelve and fifteen miles, and interrupted only by the property of three or four proprietors, who possess one side of a valley or glen, while the Earl of Breadalbane has the other, so that, varying his direction a little to the right or left, he can travel nearly one hundred miles from east to west on his

property.* In 1798 the Earl raised from his Highland property, 1600 able bodied men, who composed two of the best Fencible regiments then brought in to aid the government. The Earls of Breadalbane are descended from Sir Colin Campbell, third son of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochave, a family connected with the house of Argyll, and one which was distinguished in the battle of Flodden. In consideration of the loyalty of his ancestors and his own personal merit, Sir John Campbell, who flourished at the end of the seventeenth century, was created Earl of Breadalbane, in 1677, by Charles II. This personage was a privy councillor of William III., and his memory has been subjected to contumely for the share he is acknowledged to have had in the massacre of Glencoe. In later times the Earls of Breadalbane have been noted for their attention to the improvements and prosperity of the Highlands. Their chief seat is Taymouth, (formerly Balloch) near Kenmore.

BRECHIN, a parish in Forfarshire, lying on both sides of the South Esk, a few miles above Montrose. It is bounded on the north by Menmuir and Stricathro, on the east by Dun, on the south by Farnell and Aberlemno, and on the west by Careston. The extent each way is about seven miles, and from its peculiar shape, it is no more than three miles broad in some places. The grounds in the parish rise gradually to a considerable height on either side of the river, and descend again to the middle of the succeeding valleys. The soil is in general light, but produces good crops. Freestone abounds. The river occasionally inundates and injures the low cultivated lands.

BRECHIN, the capital of the above parish, is romantically situated on the left bank of the Esk, near the centre of the parish, at the distance of twelve and a half miles north-

* The following anecdote is told as illustrative of the extensive possessions of the Breadalbane family:—The Earl of Breadalbane, of the past age, was in habits of intimacy with the Duke of Rutland, and one day when the former was visiting the latter at Belvoir Castle, his Grace talked of visiting the Earl in return at Taymouth, but objected greatly to the distance. "I wish," said his Grace, "your estates were in my county." "I should be very sorry," said Lord Breadalbane, "my estates would almost cover the whole county of Rutland: I fear your Grace would not have many acres left for yourself."

east of Forfar, and eight west of Montrose. The principal street is about a mile in length, extending from the north part southward to the bridge over the river, which is an old fabric of two large arches. Another street branches off this, about the middle of the town, and stretches in a south-easterly direction for more than half a mile. These two streets extend considerably beyond the jurisdiction of the burgh, and are then called the Upper and Lower Tenements. There are also several cross streets and bye-lanes about the upper part of the town, through one of which passes the great road to the north. Some parts of the main streets are very steep, particularly about the cross. Brechin is a very ancient royal burgh, governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, hospital master, and five merchant councillors, with two councillors from the six incorporated trades. The burgh joins with Montrose, Arbroath, Aberdeen, and Bervie, in sending a member to parliament. Formerly the town was walled, but the gates, the last relics of such a state of things, have been some time removed. At present the town presents a well built thriving appearance. The trade carried on in and about Brechin, consists chiefly of the manufacture of bleached linens, and the neighbourhood exports a considerable quantity of grain. The town has a weekly market and two annual fairs at Whitsunday and Martinmas. The great cattle fair of Trinity Muir is held within a mile of the town. In ancient times there was an abbey of Culdees in this place, and in 1150, when Brechin was constituted an episcopal see by David I., it is supposed that the site of this establishment was that chosen for the foundation of the cathedral. The cathedral church of St. Ninian, which now forms the parish church, is situated on the north edge of a precipitous ravine, which separates the burgh-lands from those of Brechin Castle. It was originally a stately Gothic fabric, but its architectural symmetry has been greatly injured by the bad taste displayed in modern repairs. The north and south transepts have been removed, and one roof has been made to stretch both over the nave and side aisles, thereby totally eclipsing the windows of the former, as well as the handsome cornice curved with quatre-feuils and brackets, which ran round under the eaves of the nave.

Instead, therefore, of an elegant Gothic fabric, it wears all the appearance of a huge ugly barn, loaded with a quarry of slates. The fine mouldings and carving of the porch door are considerably defaced by the ravages of time, but the large Gothic window over the door is quite entire, and has been much admired by architects for the ease and elegance of its mullions and tracery. At the left side of the porch door is a niche, in which at one time stood the image of the Virgin. The steeple is a square edifice seventy feet in height, surmounted by a hexagonal spire, of fifty feet. It rises at the north angle of the west front. Contiguous to it, at the south angle, stands the tall slender tower of Brechin, which, like its prototype at Abernethy, has puzzled so many antiquaries. It is generally imagined to have been a place of look-out of the Picts. It is an unadorned turret of freestone, eighty-five feet in height to the cornice, and fifteen feet more to the pinnacle of the modern spire on its top. The outside diameter at the base is sixteen feet, the inside eight feet. It has several windows, and four in particular at the top facing the cardinal points. Neither this tower nor that at Abernethy has any stair within. The present entrance to the tower is by the church, but there is also a door near the ground on the outside, although it has been for many years built up. The sideways of this door are adorned with sundry figures in an antique style of carving, and the archway gives a rude representation of the crucifixion. These figures are said to have been inserted after the introduction of Christianity. Notwithstanding the apparent stability of this edifice, it has been seen frequently to vibrate in high winds. The side walls of the choir and chancel are still standing at the east end of the cathedral. The windows are very narrow, but executed in the richest style. Some parts of this venerable building still preserve their pristine strength and beauty, particularly the great tower or steeple, with its spire, in which not a decayed stone is to be found, although it has been exposed to the storms of nearly 700 years; the joints are in some places so close as to be scarcely perceptible. The cathedral of Brechin was one of the few places in Scotland in which liturgical worship was for some time performed without interruption, after its pro-

mitigation in July 1687. The bishop was a man of singularly strong and daring character, and went up to the pulpit with a pair of pistols under his gown, determined to carry the behests of royalty into execution at whatever risk. In another part of the town the ancient chapel or *Maison Dieu* is still standing. In modern times it has been allowed to be converted into a *slaughter-house*. Its revenues are, however, more appropriately applied, being enjoyed by the Rector of the Grammar School. An hospital was founded here by William de Brechin, and confirmed by James III. in 1477, to which ample endowments were communicated for pious uses. Of this house there are now no remains, but its revenues are still applied to the purpose originally designed, under the management of a member of the town council, who is styled Hospital Master. Between the town and the river, and only separated from the former by the before-mentioned ravine, stands Brechin Castle, the ancient seat of the Maules of Panmure. The castle is built on a precipitous rock, overlooking the stream. The south front towards the river presents a confused mass of buildings, consisting of some remains of the original structure, with some more recent erections. The west front forms a regular building, in the style of the seventeenth century, with round towers at the angles. Till recent years it was considered a great ornament to the town and neighbourhood. Its beauty is now much diminished by the destruction of its fine woody avenues and venerable old trees. The castle of Brechin was formerly a fortress, and underwent a siege of twenty days in 1303, from the English army under Edward I.; but Sir Thomas Maule, its proprietor, being killed, it surrendered. Brechin more than once suffered by the incursions of invaders and the broils of civil war. It was burnt by the Danes in 1012, and in 1645 it was again subjected to the severe calamity by the Marquis of Montrose. Two years afterwards, it was depopulated by that dreadful malady, the plague. Brechin has given birth to various men of genius and literary distinction:—Maitland the laborious historian of Edinburgh and London; Dr. Gillies, the historian of Greece; and James Tytler, an eccentric and unfortunate person, well known for his contributions to the first edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. In Brechin, as in most of the towns north of the

Tay, there is a handsome Episcopal chapel, which has been recently erected in the Gothic style of building, and is attended by a numerous and highly respectable congregation, among whom may be numbered almost the whole of the landed proprietors in the district. Brechin is still a see of the Episcopal church of Scotland, the present incumbent of which (1830) is Dr. George Gleig, the esteemed editor of the works of Robertson, Mosheim, and others, and futher of the no less eminent author of "the Subalterti." There are three meeting-houses of Dissenters in the town. Brechin is the seat of a Presbytery. Its fast days are the Thursdays before the second Sundays of May, and nearest full moon in October.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 5906.

BREELAN, (LOCH) a small lake in the parish of Straiton, Ayrshire, tributary to the river Girvan. It has an islet, on which are the remains of a castle.

BRESSAY, a parish in Shetland, in which the parishes of Barra and Quarff are incorporated. It is composed of a part of the northern part of the mainland, with the islands of Bressay, Barra, House, Ness, and other smaller islands.—Population in 1821, 1585.

BRESSAY, the island above noticed, is about four miles long and two broad, yielding good pasturage, peat for fuel, and slates. It lies on the south-east corner of the mainland, opposite Lerwick, and the gut which separates them is called

BRESSAY SOUND. This bay and land-protected harbour forms one of the best natural basins in the world for the safe riding of vessels. It is much resorted to by the numerous craft employed in the herring fishery, and by all vessels trading with Lerwick. It may be entered either by the north or south.

BRIARCHAN, a small river in the north-eastern district of Perthshire, which rises in the parish of Moulin, and runs through the vale called Glen Briarchan, and on joining the Arnot at Tombane, forms the Arde, a sub-tributary of the Tay.

BRIDE-KIRK, a modern village, in the parish of Annan, from which town it is distant four miles north, and lying on the west bank of the Annan river.

BRIDGE-END OF DUMFRIES, now called Maxwelltown, a burgh of regality in the stewardry of Kirkeudbright, lying on the opposite side of the Nith from Dumfries, and ap-

proached by a bridge from that town. It belongs to the parish of Troqueer.

BRIDGE-END OF PERTH, See KINNOUL.

BRIDGETOWN, a small village in the parish of Kinghorne, Fife, lying on the western outskirts of Kirkcaldy.

BRIDGETOWN, a suburb of the city of Glasgow.

BRIMS NESS, a headland on the north-western coast of Caithness, on which is situated Brims Castle.

BRITIL, (LOCH) an indentation of the sea on the south-west coast of Skye.

BROAD BAY, or *Loch Tua*, a capacious bay on the west side of Lewis, formed by the peninsula called the Aird.

BROADLAW, a mountain rising 2800 feet above the level of the sea, in the southern part of Peebles-shire, on the boundary of the parishes of Tweedmuir and Megget.

BROADSEA, a small village lying on the sea coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, betwixt Fraserburgh and Pitaligo.

BROLUM, (LOCH) an inlet of the sea on the south-east side of Lewis.

BROOM, (LOCH) a capacious bay from whence there extends a narrow salt water lake, on the north-western coast of Ross-shire. At its mouth lie Priest and Summer Islands; at its head is situated Martin Island; about half-way up the northern shore of the narrow inlet stands the newly created village of Ullapool; and at the head of this inlet stands the small village of Loch Broom.

BROOM. (LITTLE LOCH) This is another and a smaller arm of the sea, immediately on the south of the above loch, running in a parallel direction inland.

BRORA WATER, a river in Sutherlandshire, rising in mountains at the centre of the county, and running in a south-easterly course, till it is joined by Strathbeg water; after which it falls into and forms Brora Loch. This lake extends four miles in length by nearly one in breadth, and in one of its parts there is an artificial island, in two divisions, one of which is solely occupied by a house of defence, and the other by a small garden. The banks of the lake are beautifully wooded, and are surrounded by mountain scenery. In the lake there are excellent salmon and other fish. From the south end of Brora Loch, the water flows once more as a river, falling in its course over

some romantic lins, and finally drops into the Murray Firth.

BROTHER ISLE, one of the smallest Shetland islands, lying betwixt the north part of the mainland and Yell.

BROTHER, (LOCH) a lake in Renfrewshire of about three miles in circumference, lying eight miles south-west by south from Glasgow, in the parish of Mearns.

BROTLOCK, a rivulet in Forfarshire, which runs about six miles, and falls into the sea at Aberbrothock or Arbroath.

BROUGH, a fishing village on the north coast of Caithness, near Dunnet Head, where there is a safe natural harbour for shipping.

BROUGH BAY, a small bay on the west side of Sanda Island, Orkney.

BROUGH-HEAD, a promontory on the coast of the county of Moray, in the parish of Duffus, which is named from a Danish fort or burgh at one time distinguishable on the headland. Brough-Head gives its name to a seaport village lying on its south-west side, the property of William Young, Esq. of Maryhill. The village lies eight miles north-west of Banchory, and has a fine exposure to the Moray Firth. Nature has done much for it, and seems to have marked it out as the chief and best point of intercourse with the counties on the opposite side of the firth. It has a very excellent natural harbour or roadstead in front, and only requires some artificial erections to render it one of the best ports on the coast. Since Mr. Young became the lord of the manor, he has done much to improve the condition and appearance of the village. It now consists of two principal streets, each of about a quarter of a mile in length, crossing each other at right angles. From these diverge several streets of minor importance. Nearly the whole are laid out on a regular plan, and the houses are substantially built with fine freestone, and slated. Brough-Head is now the principal herring-fishing station in the county of Moray, and about ninety boats are engaged in this profitable trade. Within these few years there have been many vessels or sloops built here. Besides the fishing trade, the only other traffic as yet carried on to any extent, is the export of grain to Leith and London. For the accommodation of farmers and shippers there have been several large granaries erected. Brough-Head possesses many recommendations as a bathing-place, and is accordingly resorted to in

the summer months by many respectable families from Elgin and Forres. There is a very excellent inn in the village, and also a reading-room. There are two places of public worship, namely a chapel of Ease of the established church, and a meeting-house of presbyterian dissenters. The population of the village may be estimated at about 600.

BROUGHTON, a parish in the western part of Peebleshire, four miles in length by three in breadth, bounded on the west by Skirling, on the north by Kirkurd, on the east by Stobo, and on the south by Kilbucho and a part of Glenholm. The district is both agricultural and pastoral. The village of Broughton stands on the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, and from Peebles to Biggar by way of Stobo. It is remarked for its neatness by strangers, having been rebuilt in the English fashion by the late James Dickson of Kilbucho, Esq. Biggar water runs through the parish. Ecclesiastically, the adjacent parishes of Glenholm and Kilbucho have been recently incorporated with Broughton parish. The ministerial incumbent has for many years been the Rev. Hamilton Paul, editor of an edition of the poems of Robert Burns, and well known for his unaffected simplicity of manner, poetical abilities, and kindness of disposition. We have learnt with satisfaction that there is only one poor person requiring aid in this parochial district of Peebles-shire. There exist the remains of a number of ancient peel-houses and castles. Prior to the Reformation, the parish was a vicarage of the church of Stobo.—Population of the united parishes of Broughton, Kilbucho, and Glenholm in 1821, 827.

BROUGHTON, an ancient village, at one time a burgh of regality, lying on the north side of the New Town of Edinburgh, now almost obliterated by the encroachments of the new streets, and giving its name to the street passing on its eastern side towards Newhaven.

BROUGHTY-FERRY, a considerable modern village on the north shore of the firth of Tay, about four miles east from Dundee. Directly opposite on the coast of Fife, is Ferry-port-on Craig, with which there is in general, a communication every hour by a ferry-boat. Locally the two places obtain the name of the North and South Ferries. Broughty-Ferry has risen into importance, as a sea-bathing residence, within the last twenty years.

It is now the great resort of the fashionables of Perth, Dundee, and other places in that quarter. By an exercise of good taste of the lord of the manor, the town is laid out in parallel and cross streets, on a regular plan, and when filled up, the thoroughfares will have a handsome appearance. The soil is here a deep dry sand, which sucks up all moisture, and renders a residence very healthful. The place takes its name from the old ruined castle of Broughty or Burgh-Tay, (the defence of the Tay,) situated at its eastern extremity on a rocky eminence jutting into the water. The town is nearly altogether in the parish of Monifieth. It has a Chapel of Ease and burying-ground, and a school chiefly supported by the liberality of a neighbouring land proprietor. To the east of the town, are extensive sandy downs, covered partly with whins, and the burrow of a great number of rabbits. At the head of these links, near the town, there is an ice-house, for preserving and furnishing ice to exporters of salmon. Broughty has a good inn, two resident surgeons, and some butchers' shops. Though inhabited partly by fishermen, who supply the Dundee market with fish daily, it is itself singularly *ill off* for this article, the fishers, as usual, preferring to carry their cargoes past their own doors in expectation of getting better prices. The road betwixt Broughty and Dundee is not yet under the general turnpike act, and, consequently, is not very good. During the bathing season, coaches run to and fro several times a day. Steam vessels also come down this length from Perth, as long as the exotic inhabitants remain. At the distance of half a mile north from the town, near the road which passes from Dundee eastward to Arbroath, stands the castle of Clappotts, an edifice of the seventeenth century, said to have been, at one time, the property of General Graham of Claverhouse. It consists of a single fabric, three storeys in height, built in the form of three narrow edifices joined together, so as to have a variety of angles and corners. The interior is vaulted, and the different flats are now inhabited by servants of the adjacent farmer. The rising village of Broughty can be safely recommended as a very agreeable watering place. It contains many very excellent dwelling-houses, which are hired by the season. On the face of the eminence, overlooking the village and the Tay, there is a variety of delightful cottages *ornées*,

suitable for the residence of the more fastidious valetudinarians.

BROXBURN, a village and stage from Edinburgh, on the road to Glasgow, in the parish of Uphall, Linlithgowshire. A small rivulet of the same name passes through it, and it is crossed, at its western extremity, by the Union Canal.

BROXBURN, a rivulet in Haddingtonshire, rising in the parish of Spott, and, after running in a northerly direction, falls into the sea at the grounds of Broxmouth, about a mile east from Dunbar.

BRUAR WATER, a streamlet in the district of Athole, Perthshire, a tributary of the Garry, which it joins near Pitagowan. It is celebrated for the romantic beauty of some of its falls, one of which is about 200 feet in height, and has been rendered of some note by the visit of Robert Burns, who wrote a small poetical piece on the occasion. The Duke of Athole has erected some convenient little grottoes, and cut paths on its banks for the use of tourists.

BRUCEHAVEN, a small village in Fife, on the coast of the Firth of Forth, in the parish of Dunfermline.

BRUIACH, (LOCH) a fresh water lake about two miles long, by one in breadth, parish of Kiltarlity, Inverness-shire; it abounds in char, which is a rare fish in Scotland.

BRUNSTAIN MILLS, a hamlet lying on the road from Musselburgh to Edinburgh, distant from the latter about four miles. The mills here were, some years since, employed in the manufacture of thick shamoy leather for soldiers' belts, by which much money was realized. Brunstain castle or house stands on the high ground to the west. It was formerly the patrimonial residence of a family of Creichton, who took an active share in the Reformation. At the time when a Catholic government, under the Regent and Cardinal Beaton, carried on a war against Henry VIII., to prevent the marriage proposed between the infant Queen Mary and Prince Edward of England, the laird of Brunstain, and another gentleman of similar rank and fortune, Cockburn of Ormiston in East-Lothian, were almost the only men in the country who ventured to declare openly for the English interest. In Brunstain and Ormiston castles, John Knox, and other reformers, always found a welcome and a shelter. At a later period of Scottish history,

Brunstain was occupied by a very different person, John, Duke of Lauderdale. It is now tenanted by a private family.

BRUNSWARK, BURNWARK, or **BIRRENSWARK**, a conspicuous hill in the parish of Tundercliff, towards the foot of Annandale, Dumfries-shire, lying south-east of Lockerby, and about eight miles north from Annan. It is oblong, and at the base is gentle in the ascent, but towards the top it is rocky and very steep. On the summit there is an irregular plain, 300 yards in length, and about 150 yards in breadth, and here there are different remains of Roman fortifications and entrenchments. On the sides, similar vestiges are observed, and from the hill there diverge several Roman roads to different parts of Scotland. Standing in country nearly level, a most extensive prospect can be obtained of Annandale, from Moffat to the Solway Firth, and of the lower parts of Northumberland and Cumberland.

BUCHAN, a district in Aberdeenshire, ~~see~~ see **ABERDEENSHIRE**. It gives a title to a branch of the noble family of the Erskines, Earls of Mar.

BUCHAN-NESS, a headland on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, the most easterly point of the mainland of Great Britain, on the south side of the bay of Peterhead. It is distinguished by a light-house, the light of which *flashes*, or emerges from a state of darkness, and exhibits a momentary light, resembling a star of the first magnitude, every five seconds of time.

BUCHANAN, a parish in the western extremity of Stirlingshire, lying between Aberfoyle, Loch Lomond, Drymen, and Bonhill, extending eighteen miles in length, by six in breadth. It is mountainous and moorish. The river Forth rises here at the north bank of Ben Lomond, and the parish is intersected by the Endrick water. Buchanan House, the seat of the Duke of Montrose, stands on the eastern margin of Loch Lomond. The fort of Inversnaid,—see **INVERSNAIL**,—stands at its northern extremity near the head of the loch.—Population in 1821, 763.

BUCHANY, a small village, a short distance from Doune, on the road to Callander.

BUCKLYVIE, a village in Stirlingshire, parish of Kippen, from which it is distant five miles in a westerly direction. It is noted for annual fairs of black cattle, &c. and is a

burgh of barony. Bucklyvie is condemned to the traditional celebrity of having been once in such a state of poverty as to call forth this objurgatory popular rhyme :

Baron of Bucklyvie,
May the foul fiend drive ye,
And a' to pieces drive ye,
For building sic a town.

Where there's neither house, meat, nor man's meat,
nor a chair to sit down.

BUCK HILL, a hill elevated 2377 feet above the level of the sea, standing on the boundary between Aberdeen and Banffshire.

BUCKHAVEN, (vulgo *Buckhane*), a fishing village on the coast of Fife lying about two miles south-west from Leven, in the parish of Wemyss. It is by far the most remarkable of the Fife towns, in regard to both its site and its population. It consists of a perfect confusion of mean cottages arranged on the face of a steep promontory, in such a manner that neither street nor road can pass through them. With the exception of a few weavers, the inhabitants are all employed in fishing, and they are distinguished by a peculiar rudeness of manners and speech, from those of other villages in the neighbourhood. They have all the appearance of being a distinct race of people, and are generally allowed to be descended from the crew of a *Brahant vessel*, which was wrecked on this part of the coast, in the reign of Philip II. For upwards of a century they have been lampooned as the most grossly ignorant and credulous of any class of the lower Scotch, and have been made the objects of several humorous pamphlets, and broadsides, though on clear examination they do not appear more dirty, ignorant or repulsive, than other people engaged in catching or selling fish on either side of the Firth of Forth.

BUCKIE, a large fishing village on the coast of Banffshire, betwixt the mouth of the Spey and Cullen Bay, parish of Ruthven, having a good harbour and a few small vessels. It is famed for the curing of haddocks.

BUDDO ROCK, a dangerous insulated rock off the coast of Fife in the bay of St. Andrews, about two miles from land.

BUDDON NES, a sandy headland of Forfarshire on the north side of the mouth of the Firth of Tay. On this long flat sandy reach, have been erected two light-houses to guide the mariner into the river. These lights are stationary, and appear like stars of the

first magnitude. When seen in one line they bear from each other N.N.W. half W. and S.S.E. half E.

BULAY, (The GREATER and LESSER) two islets off the south coast of Skye.

BUITTLE, a parish on the coast of Kirkcudbright, bounded on the east by the water of Urr, on the south by the Solway Firth, and on the west by Kelton; extending eight miles in length by three in breadth. It is a fertile agricultural district.—Population in 1821, 1023.

BULLERS OF BUCHAN, a small fishing village on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, lying adjacent to the singular natural wonder from which its name is derived. The Buller or Bullers of Buchan, is situated twenty-eight miles north from Aberdeen, and six south from Peterhead. At this place the coast consists of bold stupendous rocks, subjected to the eternal fretting and dashing of the ocean waves. By a constant commotion of this kind, the rocky precipices are pierced with natural chasms and caves frightful to look upon, the chief of which is designated the Buller (or Boiler) of Buchan. It is a capacious cavern, from which the sea never recedes, and the only ingress to which is by a boat, through a rocky arched passage. Within, a wild amphitheatre of rock and water is seen, as sublime as it is terrific. But the most remarkable point in its character is an opening in the roof, like the shaft of a well, no less than nearly 50 feet in diameter and 150 feet in height, and from the brink of which, tourists who visit the scene usually look down. It is considered one of the principal curiosities in Scotland, and as such has been visited by innumerable strangers. On an adjacent crag stands Slains Castle, the seat of the Earl of Errol.

BUNAWA, a village and ferry station, on the south side of Loch Etive, Argyleshire, where it is joined by the water from Loch Awe; distant sixteen miles from Oban.

BURDIEHOUSE, a village about four miles south of Edinburgh, on the Peebles road; the name of which has been corrupted from *Bourdeaux*, the title given by the person who built the first cottage at the place, some time during the last century.

BURGH-HEAD. See BROUGH-HEAD. BURGH-HEAD, or BURROW-HEAD, a promontory on the east side of

Luce Bay, Wigtonshire, being the southern point of that part of the county which is denominated the Machars, and nearly on the same parallel of latitude as the opposite Mull of Galloway. With Luce Bay between, these headlands form a figure something like the nether points of the letter W. From the circumstance of a similar headland in Moray bearing the same name with this, we are tempted to suppose that the word burgh, which radically signifies hill, but by reflection has come to imply a town, (because all towns were originally on hills), has in it something peculiarly applicable to a piece of territory of this kind. At the burgh-head there exists a very singular natural curiosity. Precisely at the point of the headland, which is very high, there is a flat rock, measuring about a hundred feet in every direction, which projects from the general mass into the sea, and is only visible at low water. This rock, like the general mass, is a very hard granite or whinstone, so much so that a man could not perhaps detach as much in a day, by any means, as to fill his bonnet. Yet, strange to say, its surface bears distinct impressions of human footsteps! The footsteps are of many different sizes, some as small as those of children, others so large that they can only be supposed to have been impressed by a race of men more gigantic than the present species. In every one of them, the heel, the hollow of the foot, and the toes, are all alike distinct. As the rock is much below the general level of the headland, and can only be seen at low water, some difficulty may be experienced in approaching it. But it is certainly a curiosity of so wonderful a sort as to repay any extraordinary pains which the traveller may take in order to behold it with his own eye. It is part of the property of Hugh Hathorn of Castlewigg, Esq. and belongs to the parish of Whithorn, from which burgh it is distant about five miles. The common people, who invariably assign supernatural reasons for every natural curiosity, give it the epithet of "The Devil's Steps."

BURNTISLAND, a parish on the coast of Fife, lying opposite Edinburgh, about three miles in length and breadth, bounded by Kinghorn on the east, and Aberdour on the west. Here, as in the adjacent parishes, the shore is high, not very generally cultivated or fertile, and consists of declivities from the hills, facing the south. In some parts the shore is rocky, and

vitriified looking, as if it had once been subjected to the ravages of fire, and hence the name. At other places the shore is composed of a fine sandy beach.

BURNTISLAND, the capital of the above parish, a royal burgh, and which, at one time was called *Wester Kinghorn*, is situated on a piece of high ground, with a rocky front to the sea, and an eminence overhanging it on the land side. It is slightly peninsular, but it is not likely that it ever was surrounded by the waters of the Firth of Forth. It is well sheltered, and possesses a harbour on its western quarter, which is reckoned the best in the Firth, being both capacious and of considerable depth of water. It has also an excellent dry dock capable of admitting large vessels to be repaired; and is undergoing altogether a regular improvement in respect of the interests of trade and navigation. A small light-house is erected on the right hand in entering the harbour. Its light is stationary, and may be seen at the distance of two or three leagues. By the aid of government, the ferry from thence to Newhaven has been greatly extended in its usefulness. This port now possesses several coasting and other trading vessels, and here water is frequently taken on board vessels outward bound from ports in the Firth, on account of its superiority and retention of freshness. Burntisland is a dull, but tolerably clean, and well built town, with one large and long main street, and a back street, with diverging thoroughfares. On the east it is bounded by a common or links, and some cottages for the residence of sea bathers of the higher classes. A neat row of cottages, within an enclosure, has been built on the knolls which lie between the links and the sea. This is a very pretty retired spot, called *Lamerlaw*, a name importing "hills on the sea." A good number of respectable mansions are situated in the town and its neighbourhood. Burntisland was once surrounded by a wall, the vestiges of which, and a fort, are still extant. It was besieged by Cromwell, and only capitulated on condition that he was to pave the streets and repair the harbour, which he faithfully performed. A place is shown in the neighbourhood as his camp. In 1715, the insurgent troops of the Earl of Mar took possession of Burntisland, and used it to their great advantage for several months, as a Port for the reception of stores from abroad. It was consti-

tuted a royal burgh by James VI. and its magistracy consists of a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twenty-one councillors. The number of its corporations is seven. It joins with Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, and Dysart, in electing a member of parliament. There is a large distillery here, and shipbuilding is carried on to some extent. The parish church is a commodious modern edifice, overlooking the sea. There is a dissenting meeting-house in the town.—Population in 1821, 2136.

BURRA FIRTH, an inlet of the sea at the north-west corner of Uist island, Shetland.

BURRA ISLAND, an island of about four miles in length by one in breadth, lying on the west side of House Island, which is divided by Cliff Sound, from the northern extremity of the mainland of Shetland.

BURRA VOE, an inlet of the sea on the south end of Yell, Shetland.

BURRAY ISLAND, one of the Orkney islands of about four miles long, lying on the north of South Ronaldsha.

BURROWMUIR-HEAD, a hamlet with a post office, within a mile of Edinburgh, on its south-west quarter, taking its name from its situation at the head of what was once the borough-moor of the metropolis, but which is now beautiful enclosed pleasure-grounds and the town links. The borough-moor may be considered classic ground. Here a sanguinary skirmish took place in the year 1336, between a leader of the forces of Edward of England and the Earl of Moray, with a band of Scottish patriots, in which the former were defeated, and pursued through the city. At the same place, and on a spot somewhat nearer Blackford hill, James IV. mustered his large army, preparatory to his ill-fated expedition to Flodden, 1513, when, in the language of Sir Walter Scott, Baronet, a

Highest and midmost was descried,
The royal banner floating wide;
The staff, a pine-tree strong and straight,
Pitched deeply in a massive stone,
Which still in memory is shown,
Yet, bent beneath the standard's weight,
Whene'er the western wind unrolled,
With toil, the cumbersome fold,
And gave to view the dashing field,
Where, in proud Scotland's royal shield,
The ruddy Lion ramped in gold.

The stone ~~on~~ which, on this and other occasions, the Scottish standard was displayed, is still extant. It is of an oblong shape, and built into the wall on the east side of the public road leading from Burrowmuir-head to Morningside. Sometimes it is called the *Hare* or *Har Stane*, from the British word *Har*, signifying an army; and as often it is called the Buck-stane. It is mentioned by Maitland in his History of Edinburgh, that the laird of the estate of Pennycuik holds certain privileges, on condition of standing on the Buck-stane, while the king passes that way, and at the time saluting him with three blasts of a horn. Most probably, in allusion to such a curious provision, the crest of the arms of the present proprietor of Pennycuik (Sir George Clerk, Bart.) is the bust of a huntsman sounding a horn, while the motto is, "Free for a blast." The borough-moor was, at an early period, covered with a forest of large trees, in which condition it was so great a nuisance, that the inhabitants of Edinburgh had permission granted them of building wooden galleries or fronts to their houses, and extending them into the street, in order to encourage them to consume the timber.

BUSTA, a place on the north-west point of the Great Barnera island, west side of Lewis.

BUTE, an island, the southern part of which forms the western shore of the mouth of the Firth of Clyde. With the adjacent islands, it is reckoned one of the Hebrides, though far separated from the real western islands. The northern end of the island is projected into the district of Cowal, Argyleshire, and the water division between the island and the latter is often so slender, that vessels find a difficulty in navigating the straits, which obtain the title of the Kyles of Bute. The length of the island is eighteen miles, and its breadth averages five. About the middle it is narrowed by the indentation of bays on either side. Towards Cowal it is bleak and moun-

Thousand pavilions, white as snow,
Spread all the Borough-moor below,
Upland, and dale, and down:
A thousand, did I say? I ween,
Thousands on thousands there were seen,
That chequered all the heath between
The streamlet and the town;
In crossing ranks extending far,
Forming a camp irregular,
Oft giving way, where still there stood
Some relics of the old oak wood,
That darkly huge did intervene,
And tamed the glaring white with green
In these extended lines there lay,
A martial kingdom's vast array.

tainous, but on the southern parts it consists of green fertile eminences or low hills, either affording excellent pasture, or capable, with the low grounds, of being cultivated so as to produce excellent crops of barley, oats, &c. The island is distinguished altogether for picturesque beauty and salubrity of climate. Neither mists nor thick crawling fogs—the curse of the east of Scotland manifest it; snow never lies on its hills; and the only evil of its climate is a liability to sudden severe rains. Here, as in all the west of Scotland, there is little or no extent of sea-beach, in comparison with other coasts. The sea continually washes the base of the green or heathy mountains. The shore is in most places rocky, with several good natural harbours. On the south-eastern side it is now covered with the plantations raised by the taste of the Marquis of Bute, whose seat of Mount Stewart, an elegant modern mansion, lies on the woody slope facing the entrance to the Clyde. The view of the island from the sea is enlivened by several other cottages in the different green declivities. In the interior, in a secluded situation, is erected the cottage of Kean, the eminent tragedian, whose taste has been manifested by the selection of this charming island as a retreat from the world. Bute has for many years been the place of summer resort, for sea-bathing and ruralization to the fashionable mercantile gentry of the west, who congregate chiefly in and about Rothesay, its capital. There is no coal dug in the island. The large island of Arran, which lies betwixt it and the peninsula of Cantyre; an islet called Inchmarnoch on its western side; and the Cumbray islands which lie betwixt it and the Ayrshire coast, in the mouth of the Clyde, with Bute itself, compose the county of Bute. By the latest county roll, the shire had twenty-one freeholders, independent of the Marquis of Bute, who is Lord Lieutenant and High

Sheriff, and a vice Lieutenant. These elect a member of parliament alternately with the freeholders of Caithness. The whole county contains 161 square miles of land, 4 square miles of lakes, and by a late calculation, about 30,000 acres of cultivated, and upwards of 70,000 of uncultivated land. The only royal burgh in the county is Rothesay. On each of the islands there is one or more villages. The island of Bute at one period comprised ten or twelve parish churches, and about thirty hermitages of religious men. The ecclesiastical establishment of the island is now reduced to only two parishes. The county altogether has only five parishes, each of which may contain on an average fully more than two thousand two hundred inhabitants. Gaelic is spoken by a great part of the population. Bute gives the title of Marquis to a family of the name of Stewart, a branch of the royal family of Scotland. The Marquis of Bute is descended in a direct line from Sir John Stewart, a son of Robert II., who by his father's grant became possessed of the island of Bute, with the heritable jurisdiction of the county, in which he was confirmed by a charter of his brother Robert III. The family was elevated to an earldom in the person of Sir James, a privy councillor of Queen Anne, in the year 1703.—Population of the county of Bute in 1821, Males 6474, Females 7323; Total 13,797.

BUTTERSTON LOCH, a small fresh water lake three miles north-east of Dunkeld.

BUTT OF LEWIS, the northern point of the island of Lewis, the chief of the Hebrides.

BUY, (LOCH) an inlet of the sea on the west coast of Mull.

BYRE BURN, a rivulet in the parish of Canohy, Dumfriesshire, a tributary of the Esk. There is a colliery at its foot belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch.

CAAF, a rivulet in Ayrshire, a tributary of the Garnock, which it joins nearly a mile below the village of Dalry. In its course it has a fall of forty feet in height.

CABRACH, a parish, belonging partly to and partly to Aberdeenshire, and in the hilly district which divides the

two counties. It extends five miles in length by three in breadth, and is about forty miles west of Aberdeen. It is a bleak pastoral district.—Population in 1821, 1113.

CADDER, or CALDER, a parish thirteen miles in length, and between three and four in breadth; extending along the northern

CAERLAVEROCK.

boundaries of Lanarkshire, and pertaining also partly to Dumbarton and Stirlingshires; bounded on the north by Campsie, on the east by Kirkintulloch, on the south by the barony parish of Glasgow, and on the west by New Kilpatrick. The river Kelvin runs six miles along the northern boundary. The grounds are generally level and well cultivated. The Forth and Clyde Canal passes through the parish.—Population in 1821, 2798.

CAERKETON CRAIG, a steep eminence in the Pentland range of hills, above Colinton.

CAERLAVEROCK, a parish in Dumfriesshire, occupying a sort of peninsula, formed by the Solway Firth, the river Nith, and Lochar water, the lower part of which is very fertile. The middle and western or upper parts are hilly but in general productive. Kelton and Glencaple are small sea-ports on the Nith. The only object of curiosity is the magnificent ruin of Caerlaverock Castle, situated on a level plain on the east side of the debouché of the Nith, about eight miles from Dumfries. It is an ancient possession of the Maxwells, once a powerful family in this part of Scotland, and wardens of the western marches. It was besieged in 1300, by Edward I., who captured it, and appointed three barons for its keepers. Subsequently it underwent innumerable misfortunes, and has been often taken, retaken, dismantled, and destroyed. It was ultimately taken by Cromwell, 1651, when one Finch gave a receipt for its furniture, in which, among other particulars, mention is made of eighty beds; a proof, observes Pennant, of the hospitality and splendour of the place. After this it ceased to be a tenable fortress; it fell into decay, and now presents a massive and picturesque ruin to the inspection of the tourist. According to Chalmers, the meaning of the word Caerlaverock seems to be—the castle, with a rotundity, or buttress, swelling out. A more fanciful antiquary might suggest that it signifies the castle of the *laverock*; an Anglo-Saxon word for the lark. This ancient fortalice was the scene of a foul and remarkable murder, about the middle of the fourteenth century, which has furnished the theme of a very beautiful ballad by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq. published in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*. The tragical event was connected with the assassination of the Red Cumin, (a powerful chief-

tain, who had formerly held the regency of Scotland,) in the Dominican church of Dumfries, by Robert Bruce, in the year 1305. On this occasion Bruce was attended by Kirkpatrick and Lindsay, two barons who were faithful to his cause. Having accomplished the rash act, he rushed out of the church with the bloody poniard in his hand, and to the anxious inquiries respecting his emotion, he answered, "I doubt I have slain the Red Cumin." "Doubtest thou?" exclaimed Kirkpatrick, "I mak sicker." Accordingly, with Lindsay and a few followers, he rushed into the sanctuary, and dispatched the wounded man. From the superstitious history of the period, it is learned, that the body of the slaughtered baron was watched during the night by the Dominicans, with the usual rites of the church. But at midnight the whole assistants fell into a dead sleep, with the exception of an aged father, who heard, with terror and surprise, a voice, like that of a wailing infant, exclaim, "How long, O Lord, shall vengeance be deferred?" It was answered, in an awful tone, "Endure, with patience, until the anniversary of this day shall return for the fifty-second time." In the year 1357, fifty-two years after Cumine's death, James of Lindsay was hospitably feasted in the castle of Caerlaverock, belonging to Roger Kirkpatrick. They were the sons of the murderers of the regent. In the dead of night, from some unknown cause,—though, according to the ballad, out of revenge for the successful rivalry of Kirkpatrick in his marriage,—Lindsay arose, and poniarded in his bed his unsuspecting host.

He louted down—her lips he prest—
O! kiss, foreboding woe!
Then struck on young Kirkpatrick's breast,
A deep and deadly blow.
Sair, sair, and meikle did he bleed,
His lady slept till day,
But dream't the Firth flow'd o'er her head,
In bide bod as she lay.

Lindsay then mounted his horse to flee; but guilt and fear had so bewildered his senses, that after riding all night, he was taken, at break of day, not three miles from the castle, and was afterwards executed by order of King David II. The story is corroborated by Wintoun. The church of Caerlaverock belonged, in former times, to the collegiate church of Lincluden. Prior to the Reformation, there was also a chapel in the parish, which was dedicated to St. Columba, the

whereof still appear on the banks of the Nith, about two miles north-east from Caerlaverock Castle. Near it, there was a consecrated well, the resort, in superstitious times, of many votaries, who each, it is said, sacrificed something to the health-giving saint, or, in plainer terms, left a mouthful of victuals for the subsistence of the chaplain. The district has some excellent endowed schools, and enjoys many other benefits from the liberality of Dr. Hutton, a native of the parish, and an eminent physician at the beginning of last century. From being a poor shepherd lad, under the Episcopal minister of the parish, he was removed to be a companion to a gentleman's son, who had taken a fancy to him, and along with this person he acquired the rudiments of a liberal education. At Edinburgh he studied physic, and going abroad in pursuit of that science, happened to be in Holland a little before the Revolution. While in that country, it happened that Mary, princess of Orange, being thrown from her horse at a hunting party, Hutton was the first to present himself, when a surgeon was wanted to bleed her. This put him in the road to preferment. He came over at the Revolution of 1688; was made first physician to King William and Queen Mary, and physician-general to their armies and hospitals. In these stations he acquired an ample fortune, and died in 1712, leaving £1000 to his native parish, and his library to the presbytery of Dumfries.—Population in 1821, 1206.

CAIRN, a small village lying on the east coast of Loch Ryan, in Wigtonshire, parish of Inch.

CAIRN, a river in Dumfries-shire, a tributary of the Nith, into the west bank of which it falls, a little way above Dumfries. It rises in the high grounds on the west border of the county, and runs in a south-easterly direction past Glencairn, Dunscore, and other places.

CAIRNAPLE, a mountain in the parish of Torphichen, Linlithgowshire, said to be elevated 1498 feet above the level of the sea.

CAIRNDOW, a village in Cowal, Argyle-shire, parish of Lochgoilhead.

CAIRN-EILAR, a mountain elevated 4000 feet above the level of the sea, at the south-west angular point of Aberdeenshire, where it is joined by the counties of Perth and Inverness.

CAIRNGELLIE, a hill in the centre of Perthshire, eight miles north of Crieff.

CAIRNGORM, (signifying "Blue Mountain,") one of the loftiest of those mountains which stand in the Grampian desert, partly in the parish of Abernethy, in the southern part of the county of Moray. It rises 4050 feet above the level of the sea, and 1750 feet from the surface of Loch Avon, which lies about a mile from its base. It stands in the midst of a bleak territory, and has nothing to recommend its own appearance. Around the base, and on part of its sides, it is wooded with sombre firs, and in hollows near its summit, the snow never altogether thawed away. This mountain has obtained considerable celebrity from having furnished large quantities of a particular species of *cairn* used for seals, bracelets, and other ornaments, and which are now generally called *cairngorms*. These stones are now nearly exhausted, and they are only rarely found among the debris washed from the mountain by the torrents; but this is no evil. Great Britain has long been supplied by Brazil with stones of a similar and more beautiful kind, at a thousandth part of the price sought for these bangles by the avaricious inhabitants of the district.

CAIRNIARRAH, a conspicuous hill in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, near the coast, at Wigton Bay. It is elevated 1700 feet above the level of the sea.

CAIRNIE-HILL, a small village in Fife, two miles west of Dunfermline, inhabited by linen weavers.

CAIRNIEMOUNT, or CAIRN-O'-MOUNT, a lofty Grampian mountain, lying on the south bank of the Dee, Kincardineshire, celebrated in Scottish history and song, on account of the road between the great districts of Angus and Moray, which passes over it. It is occasionally designated "the Mount" or "the Mounth," in old writings.

CAIRNMONEARN, a Grampian mountain, elevated 1050 feet above the level of the sea, situated in Aberdeenshire.

CAIRN OUR, a lofty mountain on the western side of Morayshire.

CAIRNSMUIR, one of the highest mountains in the south of Grampian, Kirkcudbright, elevated 1787 feet above the level of the sea.

CAIRNY, a parish lying partly in Aberdeenshire and partly in the county of Banff

situated at the termination of the Grampian range. It is chiefly a pastoral district, and extends partly along the Bògie river, above the village of Huntly.—Population in 1821, 1854.

CAITHNESS, the most northerly county of Scotland, and consequently of Great Britain, having the German Ocean on the east, the Pentland Firth, which separates the mainland from the Orkney Islands, on the north, and Sutherlandshire on the south and south-west. The shire extends about thirty-five miles by a breadth of about twenty-two at the middle. Altogether it comprehends 487 square miles of land, 10 square miles of lakes, and by a late computation, 92,833 acres of land cultivated, and 347,347 acres uncultivated. The county is in general level, with a few elevated mountains on the borders of Sutherlandshire, and of some low eminences throughout. It consists for the greater part of dismal flats, occasionally green and cultivated, but more ordinarily swarthy and moorish. The soil is almost entirely argillaceous heavy land, lying upon horizontal clay-slate, which keeps up water on its surface in wet seasons. To the eye of a Lowlander, or one accustomed to see either fertile enclosed fields, or warm woody valleys, the appearance of Caithness is frightful, and productive of melancholy feelings. When this is enhanced by the consideration that the climate is of a very unfavourable kind, ideas of all that is comfortless are conveyed. Wood there is none, and the few enclosures are of a very rude quality. Till lately the cottages of the peasantry were generally hovels of a most miserable description; but their houses are now somewhat improved, and there are many farm houses of recent erection, the cost of rearing which individually varies from £.500 to £.1000; and these are rapidly increasing. Besides the evils of a bad soil and unkind climate, the county has to struggle against the apathy of the landowners to improvements which tend to better the condition of the lower classes. As in other parts of the north of Scotland, the country here labours under the complicated misery of being held by large proprietors, whose vast estates are afflicted by the same influence of entails. Another evil worthy of immediate correction, is the vicious system of letting farms only on yearly terms, which strikes at the root of all improvement. Collaterally with the correc-

tion of such an error, should be the abolition of numerous and indefinite servitudes as part of rent, which still prevail to such an extent in some places, as to make it appear that the act for extinguishing heritable jurisdictions, has not, as yet, operated with full practical effect in the northern part of the kingdom. Although improvements have certainly been instituted, much remains to be done to elevate the condition of Caithness, and that of the adjacent and better-managed shires. It may sound like a reproach, but is a well-known fact, that the improvements and modern comforts of Caithness have been brought about almost entirely by wealth drawn from the sea. The fisheries have indeed scattered many blessings in this distant territory, and the money annually spent from this source alone, is at present doing much to meliorate the condition and prospects of the people. Unfortunately, the county has few harbours useful in navigation; the only two which are tolerable, being those of Wick on the east coast, and Thurso on the west. Of late, the number of roads through the county has been augmented. Besides a good road winding round the county, there are now various cross roads. In the interior there are upwards of thirty small fresh water lakes; and from these there flow a number of streamlets, and also four waters of a greater magnitude. The chief rivers in the county are Forss and Thurso Waters on the north-west, and Wick and Berrydale Waters on the south-east. The only bays of any note are Sinelair Bay on the north-east, and Cannes Bay on the north. The real annual rental of the shire is now about £.85,000, and this sum is increasing, chiefly by the enhanced value of lands near the fishing stations; as, for instance, farms which were let thirty years ago for £.80 per annum, in the neighbourhood of Wick, are now rented at £.200, and a similar proportion is observed in other places. Since the year 1809, a better system of farming has here been introduced. Many thousand bolls of oats and bear of a good quality are annually exported. Besides an export of cattle, corn, kelp, salmon, cod, herrings, bacon, and some butter and cheese, there is now also a considerable exportation of wool, in consequence of the new system of sheep farming introduced into the county. The district abounds in game of various kinds. The county has no coal, and the principal fuel of the inhabitants is peat. Freestone and limestone

Stroma island, in the Pentland Firth, to the county. The shire has only one royal burgh, to wit, Wick, and a burgh of barony, which is Thurso. Caithness was anciently a bishoprick, the earliest traces of which refer its origin to the twelfth century. At present it contains ten parishes which constitute a presbytery. Caithness is an earldom in the family of Sinclair. This peerage is of remote antiquity. Before the year 1450, it was enjoyed by three successive families, who lost it either by forfeiture, or extinction. At length it was renewed in the person of William Sinclair, Earl of Orkney, a great-grandson, by the female line, of Robert II. He was made Chancellor of Scotland in the reign of James II. and received a grant of the Earldom of Caithness. The Earldom of Orkney having been derived from the King of Norway, though confirmed by a Scottish monarch, was resigned to the crown in the reign of James III. The title was long after revived, but not in the family of the Sinclairs of Caithness. The ancient history of the county of Caithness is of little or no interest from its distance from the central part of the kingdom. The names of the different places and monumental remains point it out as having been the theatre of innumerable petty exploits of Danes and Norwegians. By the latest county roll, the shire has fifty-one freeholders, who, alternately with the freeholders of Bute, elect a member of Parliament. The Earl of Caithness is Lord Lieutenant and Lord High Sheriff.

The chief seats in the county are *Barogill Castle*, Earl of Caithness; *Thurso Castle*, Sinclair, Bart.; *Dunbeath Castle* and *Freswick*, Sinclair, Esq.; *Murkle*, Sinclair, Bart.; *Hempnys* and *Akeryill*, Lord Duffus; *Barrock*; *Forse*; *Castle Hill*; *Sweeny*; *Watten House*; *Brabster*; *Hopewell*; *Sandside*; *Baniskirk*; *Otrick*; *Thura*; *Pennyland*; *Stempster*; *Scutthel*; *Standstil*, &c.

Heights in Caithness.

	Feet above the sea.
Ord of Caithness,	1250
Searry Hills,	1876
Maiden Paps,	2000

Population of the county in 1821.—Males, 14,736, Females, 16,042. Total, 30,238.

CALDER, formerly a district in the western part of the county of Edinburgh, comprehending two parishes. One of these was entitled *Calder-Clere*, from one Randolph de

Clere, who obtained the manor from Malcolm IV. This Randolph gave the parish church and its revenues to the monks of Kelso, whose vicarage it continued till the Reformation. It was dedicated to St. Cuthbert. In 1751 the parish was united to the small parish of Kirk-Newton. Long before this era, the descendants of Randolph lost the manor or barony by forfeiture, and it was given, by Robert Bruce, to James Douglas of Lothian, the progenitors of the Earls of Morton. The other district was called *Calder-Comitis*, from being a possession of the Earls of Liff, who held it till the reign of David II. It subsequently became a possession of Sir James de Sandilands, in 1349, and from this new owner sprung the family of Sandilands, who were afterwards raised to the peerage of Torphichen; See TORPHICHEN. Before the Reformation, there was a chapel in the upper part of *Calder-Comitis*, which gave a name to a small village called *Chapelton*. In 1646, this large parish was divided into two parishes, with the names of Mid and West Calder. It may be noted, that the word *Calder* signifies a place of wood and water, and is expressive of the ancient sylvan character of the territory.

CALDER, (EAST) a village in the county of Edinburgh, in the above mentioned district, lying a mile east of the town of Mid Calder, on the south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow.

CALDER, (MID) a parish in the western part of the county of Edinburgh, within the presbytery of Linlithgow, extending seven miles in length by three in breadth; bounded on the north by Kirk-Liston, and on the south-west and west by West Calder and Livingston. It is a flat, fertile, well cultivated district, adorned with plantations. On Muirhouseton water, before it drops into the Almond, stands Calder House, the seat of Lord Torphichen. At the time of the Reformation, this mansion afforded entertainment to John Knox, who here administered the communion, for the first time in Scotland, after the protestant form. A large room, now the drawing-room of the house, is shown as the scene of this transaction; it is appropriately adorned with an excellent portrait of the great reformer, supposed to be an original, and from which all the common engravings are taken. At the other end of the apartment is a portrait of Queen Mary. Prior to the division of the large parish of

Calder-Comitis, it was distinguished as the ministerial charge of John Spottiswood, Superintendent of Lothian, a son of Spottiswood of Spottiswood in Lauderdale, and the father of the historian Archbishop Spottiswood, who was born here in 1565.—(See Sir. ANDREWS.) The town of Mid Calder is situated on the south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, about twelve miles from the former city, in a south-westerly direction. It is pleasantly situated on a peninsular eminence between the small water of Linnhouse and the Almond. It possesses an old Gothic church of elegant architecture, which appears to have been left in an unfinished condition. There is also a dissenting meeting-house in the town. Calder water overhangs it on one side. There are two paper mills in the neighbourhood, and limestone is abundant. Two annual fairs are held here.—Population in 1821, 1410.

CALDER, (WEST) a parish in the south-western extremity of the county of Edinburgh, of a triangular shape, and of ten miles in length; bounded on the south and west by Carnwath, on the east by Mid Calder, and on the north by Livingstone and Whiteburn, from which it is divided by the Breich water, a tributary of the Almond. The original character of this high-lying district was bleak and unpromising, but much has been done to improve the soil and climate, and a great deal of wood has been planted by Mr. Young of Harburn, the late Lord Hermand, Mr. Moubay of Hartwood, and others. The parish abounds in coal and ironstone, and has some quarries of limestone. The parish town is a small village on the road from Edinburgh to Lanark, lying seventeen miles from the former. Besides the parish church, it has a dissenting meeting-house.—Population in 1821, 1458.

CALDER, a parish in the counties of Nairn and Inverness, four miles in length, with a general breadth of two miles, except at one place where it is seven or eight miles. It lies at the distance of five or six miles from the sea, bounded by Nairn on the north. The greater proportion of it is moorish, and the low grounds are very liable to be overflowed by the river Nairn and the Calder water. The river Findhorn passes the parish on its south-eastern extremity, and the hilly country is partly covered with natural woods. Calder or Cawdor castle, still in considerable preservation, stands in this parish near a small lake.

It furnished the second title to Macbeth, as was, at one time, when defended with a draw bridge and moat, a place of great strength. The romantic grounds around it are now beautifully planted with shrubbery. The estate of Calder has long been in the possession of a branch of the family of Argyll, which has latterly been ennobled, under the title of Lord Cawdor, which has been changed into an earldom in the present reign. An accurate and minute description of Cawdor castle has been given by Mr. Francis Tyler, in the second volume of the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions. "The whole of Cawdor castle is peculiarly calculated to impress the mind with a retrospect of past ages, feudal customs, and deeds of darkness. Its iron-grated doors, its ancient tapestry, hanging loosely over secret doors and hidden passages, its winding staircases, its rattling draw-bridge, all conspire to excite the most gloomy imagery in the mind. It was indeed a fertile spot for the writers of our modern romances. The mysteries of Udolpho would vanish in contemplation of the less perspicuous intricacies in the castle of Cawdor. Among these must be mentioned, the secret apartment which so effectually concealed Lord Lovat from the sight of his pursuers. Never was any thing so artfully contrived. It is impossible for the most discerning eye, without previous information, to discover the place of his retreat. And even after being told that a place of this nature existed in the castle, I doubt whether it could be discovered. It is placed immediately beneath the rafters in one part of the roof of the castle. By means of a ladder you are conducted by the side of one part of a sloping roof into a kind of channel between two; such as frequently serves to convey rain-water into pipes for a reservoir; by proceeding along this channel, you arrive at the foot of a stone staircase, which leads up one side of the roof to the right, and is so artfully contrived, as to appear a part of the ornaments of the building, when beheld at a distance. At the end of this staircase is a room with a single window near the floor. It is said Lord Lovat used to be conducted to this place when his pursuers approached, the ladder being removed as soon as he ascended. When the search was over, and the inquirers gone, the ladder was replaced, by which means he lived comfortably with the family, and might long have remained secure;

if he had not quitted the place of his retreat. A remarkable tradition respecting the foundation of this castle is worth notice, because circumstances still remain which plead strongly for its truth. It is said the original proprietor was directed by a dream to load an ass with gold, turn it loose, and, following its footsteps, build a castle wherever the ass rested. In an age when dreams were considered as the immediate oracles of heaven, and their suggestions implicitly attended to, it is natural to suppose, the ass, as tradition relates, received its burden and its liberty. After strolling about from one thistle to another, it arrived at last beneath the branches of a hawthorn tree, where, fatigued with the weight upon its back, it knelt down to rest. The space round the tree was immediately cleared for building, the foundation laid, and a tower erected: but the tree was preserved, and remains at this moment a singular memorial of superstition attended by advantage. The situation of the castle accidentally proved the most favourable that could be chosen; the country round it is fertile, productive of trees, in a wholesome spot; and a river, with a clear and rapid current, flows beneath its walls. The trunk of the tree, with the knotty protuberances of its branches, is still shown in a vaulted apartment, at the bottom of the principal tower. Its roots branch out beneath the floor, and its top penetrates through the vaulted arch of stone above, in such a manner, as to make it appear, beyond dispute, that the tree stood as it now does, before the tower was erected. For ages it has been a custom for guests in the family to assemble round it, and drink, 'Success to the hawthorn,' that is to say, in other words, 'Prosperity to the house of Cawdor!'—Population in 1821, 1120.

CALDER, (SOUTH) a rivulet in the eastern side of Lanarkshire, which falls into the Clyde near Bothwell. At a certain point of its course near Orbiston, there is a very entire arch of Roman architecture spanning its little channel, but without any parapets; being the bridge by which the Roman road between Carlisle and Paisley crossed this stream.

CALDER, (NORTH) a rivulet further north in Lanarkshire, which flows from a small lake called Black Loch, in the parish of East Monkland, and joins the Clyde, nearly opposite Blantyre, about five miles above Glasgow.

CALDER WATER, a rivulet in Renfrewshire, rising in the hilly country adjacent to Kilmacoolmoss, and running in a south-easterly direction, passes through Lochwinnoch, and afterwards falls into the loch of Castle Semple, from whence flows the Black Cart.

CALFO, one of the smallest Western islands adjacent to Tiree.

CALLADER, (LOCH) a small inland lake, in Mar, Aberdeenshire, about three miles in circumference, abounding in trout. Its waters are tributary to the Dee, by the Edd streamlet.

CALLANDER, a parish in Menteith, the south-western division of Perthshire; bounded by Balquhider and Comrie on the north, Kilmadock on the east, Port-Menteith and Aberfoyle on the south, and by Buchanan on the west. The length of the parish is sixteen miles, and its breadth ten. It lies partly among the Campian mountains, and partly consists of the beautiful valley through which the Teith river flows. The low grounds are arable and fertile; the upper country is wild and heathy. The town or village of Callander is situated in the above valley on the north side of the Teith, sixteen miles north-west of Stirling. It is a neatly built modern village, with a remarkably good inn, at which vehicles are procured for visiting the neighbouring scenery, and a handsome church standing on one side of a species of square, on one side of the village. Part of the little town lies on the south side of the Teith, which is here crossed by a bridge of three arches. The scenery around Callander is uncommonly beautiful. Immediately above the village, there is a peculiarly lovely spot, formed by the junction of the two little rivers issuing respectively from Loch Lubnaig and Loch Vennachar, which, when united, form the Teith. Callander may be reckoned the threshold of the Highlands in this quarter. Two miles west of the village is the pass of Leny, which affords access to a splendid range of mountain scenery. The bridge of Bannockburn is another capital point in the scenery immediately round Callander. Ten miles to the west are the famed and now classic scenes, Loch Katrine and the Trossachs. Everywhere around the village, and especially towards the east, are villas and seats deeply embowered in the lustrous and abundant foliage of the vale. The hill of Ben Ledi closes the prospect on the north-west, overshadowing Callander and its immediate vicinity. Inva-

gination has discovered the vestigia of a Roman camp in the plain of Callander at the end of the village; but the supposed works are only the terraces which the Teith has left in changing its channel. Callander has two annual fairs and a market on Thursday. Besides the parish church there is an independent chapel.—Population in 1821, 2081.

CALLIGRAY, or KILLIGRAY, one of the smallest western islands in the sound of Harris, part of which is wild and mossy and a portion cultivated.

CALNAR, a tributary rivulet of the Aven, in the western parts of Lanarkshire.

CALTON, a mean suburb, enjoying the dignity of a barony, at the base of the Calton Hill, Edinburgh. There is a suburb in the eastern part of Glasgow of the same designation. The name of both is obviously derived from words signifying the dwelling in the wood.

CALWAR, a lofty mountain in Aberdeenshire, on the banks of the river Don.

CAMBUS,* a small village in Clackmannanshire, on the west bank of the Devon, near its confluence with the Forth. It is situated about two miles west of Alloa.

CAMBUS-BARRON, a village in Stirlingshire, situated about two miles west from St. Ninians, and inhabited chiefly by tartan and carpet weavers.

CAMBUSLANG, a parish in Lanarkshire, on the west bank of the Clyde. It is beautifully diversified with hill and dale; but there are no high lands in the parish, except Diehmout and Turnlea Hills, which form a ridge of almost half a mile broad. From this ridge the ground declines gently, with many beautiful swellings to the Clyde and to Calder Water, which bounds the parish for several miles. A considerable part of the land is cultivated and well sheltered with plantations. There are abundance of freestone and coal in the district. East Coats, West Coats, Sauchie Bog, and Kirkhill are the villages it contains, which are inhabited almost entirely by colliers and weavers. Prior to the Reformation, the church of Cambuslang belonged to a prebend of Glasgow cathedral. There was at that time also a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In 1466 the chaplain was a Sir John Miller, who made grants of the pro-

perty endowed for its support. The lands are still called chapel lands. Cambuslang has obtained a notoriety in Scottish ecclesiastical history, by the extraordinary religious effervescence which occurred in the years 1741-2, yet remembered popularly under the title of "Cumb'slang Work."—Population in 1821, 2301.

CAMBUSNETHAN, a parish situated in the middle of Lanarkshire on the north-east bank of the Clyde, from which it stretches in a westerly direction to the verge of the county, a distance of thirteen miles by three in breadth. It is bounded by Carstairs and Carluke on the south, and Dalziel on the west. The country here consists of rich haughs or meadow lands, well enclosed, with beautiful plantations, and the uplands are mossy and pastoral. There are many fine orchards in the district, and the apples of Cambusnethan have been long famed. The parish abounds in freestone, ironstone and coal. The village of Cambusnethan is situated on a cross road to the east, near by the road from Glasgow to Lanark, from the former of which places it is distant fifteen miles. Its inhabitants, who are chiefly weavers, are intelligent and fond of reading. In the neighbourhood stand the Omoa iron works. The little town of Cambusnethan is sometimes styled the *New Town of Wishaw*. It has now an extensive distillery.—Population in 1821, 3086.

CAMELON, a village in Stirlingshire lying on the road from Falkirk to Stirling, and distant about a mile west from the former, at a place where the road to Glasgow diverges to the south-west. It contains about 1000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of nails. It originated about fifty years ago, and its name was conferred from a place about half a mile to the north-west, which is supposed to have been the site of an ancient city called *Camelodunum*, or in modern language *Camelon*. It is alleged that this was a city built by Vespasian, which, when subsequently possessed by the Picts, had twelve brazen gates. Scarcely a vestige of this magnificent place remains, though, in Buchanan's time, the ruins were considerable. One small upright fragment of a wall is yet visible from the Glasgow road which passes near it; and a few straggling trees are seen to indicate its extent. The site adjoins to the valley through which the Carron runs, and which in former

* When this adjective is found attached to another word, in expressing the name of a place, it refers to local situation on a *Crooked Stream*.

times is believed to have been an arm of the sea, rendering Camelon, what the early writers represent it, a maritime city. In support of this theory, fragments of anchors and even a whole ancient boat have been found embedded in the soil; and the plough has more than once turned up, upon the edge of a bank which is pointed out as the quay of Camelon, stones with rings attached to them, such as might be used for mooring the vessels lying in the harbour. The sea is now at least three or four miles distant from Camelon, and if conjecture be correct regarding the formation of the meadow land between it and the Firth of Forth, our theory is sustained relative to the alluvial creation of the Carse land in this part of the country.—See the article CARSE.

CAMERON, a parish in Fife lying betwixt that of St. Andrews and Carnbee, occupying a square of about four miles. The country here lies high, and is generally bleak and moorish, but is undergoing improvement. Coal is raised in considerable quantities. Cameron village lies four miles south of St. Andrews.—Population in 1821, 1068.

CAMERON BRIDGE, a hamlet on the road from Edinburgh to Dalkeith, about a mile from the outskirts of the city.

CAMILLA, (LOCH) a small lake in the southern part of Fife, parish of Auchtertool. Near it stands the old house of Camilla.

CAMLACHIE, a large populous village, lying near the eastern suburbs of Glasgow, on the middle road to Edinburgh.

CAMPBELLTOWN, or CAMPBELLTON, a parish occupying the middle part of the peninsula of Cantire, in Argyleshire; in length eleven miles, and in breadth from six to ten. The centre is narrowed by the indentation of Campbelltown loch (or Loch of Kilkerran, as it formerly was called,) on the east side, and Mahir-hanish bay on the west coast. The country is bleak, and, though partly cultivated, consists mostly of low wild hills, destitute of interest.—See CANTIRE.

CAMPBELLTOWN, a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish, is as pleasantly situated as any in Scotland. It lies at the bottom of a beautiful salt water lake, or inlet of the sea, of about two miles in length by less than one in breadth, which appears quite landlocked, by reason of two conical insular hills lying in the mouth of the bay, and intercepting the view of the sea. The passage into the

loch is by the east side of the most easterly island,—which is called Island-Devar. The other islet may be approached by the sands at low water. This pretty green lake is, at the proper season, enlivened with numbers of small herring fishing vessels, sometimes with a king's cutter, or other vessel, and in general a few pleasure boats, kept by gentlemen for the amusements of sailing, and fishing with lines, or dredging for oysters. A quay projecting into the bay at the town answers as a place of loading and unloading. The town of Campbelltown itself is mostly of modern erection, and lies like a semicircle round the head of the bay, with a number of gentlemen's seats or cottages scattered at either end along the declivities. The place is well protected from the weather. Heights overhang the town in nearly all directions, and the only low part of the back ground is that in the direction of Mahir-hanish bay, which has some appearance of being alluvial. Besides the side streets, Campbelltown has one main street, rising from the waters, intersected at right angles by another which goes through the town. The remains of the old ruined parish church are still extant near the common burying-ground, on a pleasant mound on the south side of the bay, almost close to the water. Prior to the year 1700 this town was a mere fishing village. In that year it was erected into a royal burgh, through the interest of the Argyll family. It has a magisterial government, of a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, a water bailie, and twelve councillors, but no incorporated trades. It joins with Ayr, Irvine, Rothsay, and Inverary in the election of a member of parliament. The name of Campbelltown was conferred in compliment to the family of Argyll. Anciently the town was called Dalruadhain, (pronounced Dalaruan,) from having been the capital of the pristine Scottish kingdom, and the spot in which the first Scots settled on their emigrating from Ireland. Nothing now exists to signify such distinguished antiquity; but the place must still be acknowledged to have a high abstract interest, when it is considered that the ancestor of the present king of Great Britain, now ruler of nearly a hundred millions of people, here first set up his throne, a mere military adventurer, in command of a few followers. The only curiosity of an ancient date shown to the stranger is a flat stone cross, on which

are a variety of figures in relief, with the following inscription in the Saxon character:—
 HÆC EST CRUX: DOMINI YVARI: M:
 HEACHYRNA: QUONDAM RECTORIS: DE
 KYREGAN: ET DOMINI ANDRE: NATI:
 EJUS: RECTORIS DE KIL: COMAN: QUI:
 HANC: CRUCEM: FIERI FACIEBAT:—which
 may be interpreted: This is the cross of Mr.
 Edward M. H. Eachran, once Rector of
 Kyregan, and Master Andrew, his son, Rector
 of Kilcoman, who erected the cross. No date
 appears on the slab, and it is only from popular
 tradition that it has been referred to the 13th
 century. It was brought from Icolmkil, and
 is now inserted in an elevated pedestal at the
 market place. The name of Dalaruan has
 been given to the distillery of Messrs. Colville
 and Company, whose whisky, made here, is
 hardly exceeded by any produced in Scotland,
 in the qualities of purity and strength, with an
 absence of all disagreeable flavour or smell.
 There are five distilleries in the town. The
 trade of Campbeltown consists chiefly in the
 export of whisky and potatoes, of which great
 quantities are shipped for Ireland. The
 whisky is sold wholesale, principally by means
 of agents in Glasgow. Near Campbeltown
 there is a coal work, from whence coals are
 brought to the town by a small canal; but this
 article is of inferior quality. All the ordinary
 trades are now pursued in Campbeltown, and
 the town has a thriving appearance. One of
 the chief causes of its prosperity is the resi-
 dence of a great number of very respectable
 retired families, or others of easy circumstan-
 ces, who inhabit handsome cottages in the
 midst of small pleasure grounds along both
 sides of the loch. These, with the upper
 classes in the town, form a genteel society of a
 very agreeable kind, though perhaps a little
 too aristocratic. The salubrity of the climate,
 the quantity and cheapness of fish and other
 viands, offer substantial inducement for taking
 up a residence in this somewhat remote part of
 Scotland. As steam vessels ply regularly
 from Glasgow to Campbeltown, the commu-
 nication has been rendered both cheap and
 convenient. There is a bookseller's shop in
 the town, where the modern periodical publi-
 cations may be obtained. Branches of the
 Commercial and British Linen Company's
 Banks have been some time established. The
 town has two established churches, in one of
 which the service is conducted in the Gaelic

tongue. They stand on the rising ground
 overlooking the town, and are very plain
 buildings. There are likewise meeting-houses
 of the Relief body and Independents, and a
 Roman Catholic chapel. Besides the parish
 school, there are two charity schools, and one
 Sunday school.—Population of the burgh and
 parish in 1821, 6445.

CAMPBELLTOWN, a small village
 on the Moray firth in Inverness-shire,
 parish of Ardersier, lies near Fort George,
 and arose only from the residence of the hang-
 ers-on of the garrison.

CAMPLE, a stream in Dumfries-shire,
 rising in the heights which divides the county
 from Lanarkshire, and running in a straggling
 southerly direction, falls into the Nith below
 Thornhill.

CAMPBIE, a parish lying in the middle
 of Stirlingshire, towards the north side, of
 eight miles in length by seven in breadth,
 bounded on the north by Fintry, on the east
 by Kilsyth, on the south by Kirkintilloch
 and Calder, and on the west by Baldernock
 and Strathblane. The parish consist of a
 fertile strath or valley, bounded by ranges of
 the Campsie Hills or Fells on the north,
 which are elevated about 1500 feet above the
 level of the sea. The village or clachan of
 Campsie is pleasantly situated on the low
 grounds, about a mile and a half north of
 Lennoxton. This latter place is a modern
 village inhabited chiefly by persons employed
 at the printfields, advantageously established
 in this quarter; the distance being only nine
 miles from Glasgow, with abundance of coal
 and water. There is an extensive distillery
 at Milton, and another at Lillyburn.—Popu-
 lation in 1821, 4927.

CANALS. From the irregular nature of
 the ground in Scotland, the country is not well
 adapted for inland navigation, a circumstance
 which certainly must continue to impede the
 extension of trade and manufactures, to the
 amount to which they are carried on in the
 flat districts of England. Luckily the same
 objection cannot be offered against the intro-
 duction of railways for general and local pur-
 poses, more particularly the latter. These
 may be constructed with advantage often
 where, from the acclivity of the surface, water
 could not possibly rest. Where minerals are
 to be conveyed from a high to a low level, as
 is the case very generally in Scotland, railways

are found more advantageous than any other conveyance. At present different lines of railroads are projected, and in the end they may go far to supersede those few canals now in use, and immediately to be not only individually.

CANAL, (THE ABERDEEN AND INVERURY) extends from the quay at the harbour of Aberdeen in a north-westerly direction to Inverury on the Don, a line of eighteen and a half miles, and at its highest level it is 168 feet above low water mark. In breadth it is twenty-three feet, by a depth of three feet nine inches. It requires seventeen locks, five aqueduct bridges, fifty-six bridges for the accommodation of passengers, and twenty culverts or sub-bridges for the passage of streams underneath the canal. It was finished in 1808 at an expense of about L.44,000. It has been of great use in bringing inland produce to a port, but it has never remunerated the share-holders, and at present is in a decayed condition.

CANAL (ARDROSSAN) This canal was projected many years since for the purpose of carrying goods and coals from Glasgow and Renfrewshire to the port at Ardrossan. From a variety of circumstances it was never cut further than from Glasgow to the town of Johnstone, from whence a railway proceeds to Ardrossan.

CANAL (CALEDONIAN) This canal, or chain of lakes, connected with the sea on either side of the island by artificial water-courses and locks, stretches across Inverness-shire in a direct south-westerly course, being at an exact angle of 45 degrees with the parallel of latitude of the country. The configuration of the land here has eminently adapted this line for a canal. From Inverness on the Moray Firth, to Loch Eil on the west coast, there is a natural hollow or great strath, called anciently, Glenmore-nan-Albin, or the Great Glen of Caledonia, in the bottom of which, with little intermission, there are long straight fresh water lakes, and at the end the sea protrudes a considerable way. The extent, from side to side, is 59½ miles, in which Loch Ness, Loch Oich, and Loch Lochy, occupy thirty-seven miles; other twenty-two miles are rivers connecting these; and two miles of land. To connect the whole by navigable waters, (the lakes being already navigable,) was an undertaking often thought of, and at

length the undertaking was commenced by government in 1803-4. After a labour of about eighteen years, and at an expense of upwards of L.800,000, the line was opened for the admission of vessels in 1822. Up to 1830, the total expense was L.987,000. The canal part is twenty feet deep, fifty feet wide at bottom, 110 feet wide at top, which affords sailing to frigates of 32 guns, or merchant vessels of a similar size. The highest level is ninety-four feet, at Loch Oich—the small central lake—which is gained from the east coast by thirteen locks; and from Loch Oich down to Loch Eil, the descent is by twelve locks. These locks are twenty feet deep, forty feet broad, and 170 feet long. The most rapid descent is on the west side, where, from the closeness of the locks to each other, they are called Neptune's Staircase. Magnificent as this national work truly is, it is lamentable to think, that it is held in little estimation by traders. Notwithstanding that it saves the dangers of the Pentland Firth to vessels going or coming from one side of the island to the other, this is a benefit not supposed to be commensurate with the expense of the dues charged as toll. These dues have been even reduced to a non-paying price, as to the outlay of the money, but this has had little effect, and it is possible that it will be abandoned or left to the free ish and entry of vessels. At present it is chiefly sailed upon by steam-boats, in communication with Glasgow and Inverness, and the amount of annual dues is only L.2,575. It may be remarked, that in the event of war with France, the Caledonian Canal might turn out to be of prodigious benefit to the nation. During the late war, fleets of merchant vessels, bound for America, were detained in the Downs for weeks together, exposed to capture by French privateers, the risk of which would now be increased by steam navigation. These fleets might have passed through the Caledonian Canal, and reached their destination in safety, within the period during which they were thus wind-bound.

CANAL, (CRINAN). The navigation of steam and other vessels from Glasgow to Inverness is wonderfully assisted by this minor canal. Without it, all vessels going or coming from or to the west coast of Argyshire, and the embouchure of the Caledonian Canal, would have to navigate round the south coast of Arran, and the promontory of Cantire.

From Loch Gilp, a small inlet-off the west side of Loch Fyne, a canal has been cut across the neck of Cantire or Knapdale, to the Sound of Jura, which is a spacious bay from whence Loch Linne and Loch Eil are obtruded, to meet the Caledonian Canal. The width of the neck of Cantire, this cut is only six miles; and the canal dug is only nine feet deep. It belongs to a joint stock company. It is of great convenience to tourists visiting the Hebrides.

CANAL (FORTH AND CLYDE)

Inasmuch as the Caledonian Canal intersects the northern part of Scotland, and leaves the northern division in the situation of an island, so does this, by connecting the eastern and western seas at another great strath or valley, near the line of country from Edinburgh to Glasgow, make the middle part another island, and thus leave Scotland in two insular and one peninsular divisions. Various times before, and in the course of last century, the project of cutting a navigable canal between the Firths of Clyde and Forth was started; but it was not till 1768 that parliament sanctioned the measure. The business was set on foot by a subscription for £150,000. In this year the cutting commenced; the sum, however, was inadequate, and it was only by a present of £50,000 from the forfeited estates, made by government, that the whole length of the canal was finished. On the 28th of July 1790, the navigation was opened from sea to sea. The line of the canal is not far off the way in which the wall of Antoninus was placed. It is thirty-nine miles in length, its highest level is 160 feet; with twenty locks on the eastern acclivity, and nineteen on the western. Vessels drawing eight feet water and having nineteen feet beam, with a keel of seventy-three feet, may pass and repass. This canal was constructed with great labour, notwithstanding the apparent susceptibility of the land for a work of this nature. Besides a great deal of banking, it requires to cross several streams of greater or less magnitude. Over the Kelvin it is carried by an aqueduct bridge of four arches, and over the Luggie by a single arch of ninety feet span. It is also carried over the road from Falkirk to Stirling. The loss of water is supplied by six reservoirs, covering 409 acres of ground. It commences on the east at Grangemouth, and pursuing a south-westerly course past Falkirk, Kilsyth, and Kirkintil-

loch, proceeds alongside the Kelvin River,³ till it drops into the Clyde at Bowling Bay, near West Kilpatrick, and a short way above Dumbarton Castle. The canal is connected with Glasgow by a side cut, which brings the navigation to a place now called Port-Dundas, and from this point another canal proceeds, called the Monkland Canal, immediately to be noticed. The Forth, and Clyde Canal has been exceedingly successful, and by good management the share soon became of great value. By the junction of the Union Canal from Edinburgh, near its east end, the trade upon it was increased some years since, and it promises to continue in a flourishing condition. This canal is of great use for the sailing of vessels of a moderate burden from Leith to Greenock, Liverpool, or other parts, and the reverse, by means of the Firths of Forth and Clyde. The canal company have boats which sail daily with passengers to and from the sixteenth Lock, a distance of twenty-five miles, and lately, the sailing of steam truck-boats of a peculiar construction has been tried with success. The revenue which the canal produced in 1826, was upwards of £32,000.

CANAL (MONKLAND) This canal was begun in 1790 by a company, and was intended to furnish a cheap conveyance for coal from the Monkland collieries to the city of Glasgow, an object which it has fully accomplished. It extends about eighteen miles in length and terminates on the east at a place about a mile and a half south of Airdrie. The canal is thirty-five feet broad at the top and twenty-six feet at the bottom. The depth of the water is generally five feet. The level is preserved by means of four locks of two chambers. This canal has been among the most successful in Britain both as regards its serviceableness to the inhabitants of Glasgow and the profit of the shareholders.

CANAL (UNION) This canal was instituted in order to connect the Forth and Clyde canal with the city of Edinburgh. A company of shareholders obtained an act of parliament for it in 1817; the work was begun in March 1818; and the whole line was completed in May 1822. No public useful work ever met with such opposition as this. It had for its object the importation of coal from the western districts to the metropolis, from which that article had hitherto been excluded, to the benefit of the monopoly of the Mid-Lothian

coal proprietors; as well as the cheap transport of heavy goods to and from Glasgow. The public spirit of the metropolitans at last carried a bill in its favour. It was completed at an enormous expense, in consequence of its having to be carried over a ravine and the Water of Leith at Slateford, by a bridge sixty-five feet in height and 500 feet in length, and over the Avon about a mile above the bridge of Linlithgow, by another aqueduct bridge still more stupendous. Beyond this, to the south of Callendar-house, the canal was carried through an excavation or tunnel of 600 yards long. Besides these very expensive undertakings, there were many of smaller moment. Altogether the length of the Union Canal is thirty-one miles; its breadth, including towing-path, thirty yards; where the boats turn 100 yards, with a depth of five feet throughout. It required considerable cutting and banking, but having taken a sinuous course to avoid ascents, it is quite level, and requires no locks, except where it descends to the Forth and Clyde canal. The great basin or harbour of the canal is at its eastern termination, at Edinburgh, not far distant from the back of the castle, from whence the line proceeds westward by Slateford, Ratho, Broxburn; makes a wide detour to the north, and again turns westward to Linlithgow. It passes Falkirk on the south, and finally joins the Forth and Clyde Canal at the sixteenth lock, above the mouth of the latter at Grangemouth. At the outset it was anticipated that much might be done by sailing track-boats with passengers upon the canal to and from Edinburgh; but experience has decided the fallacy of this expectation. Track-boats with goods and passengers sail backwards and forwards daily, but the excessive tediousness of the voyage, which takes thirteen or fourteen hours, has stopped general travelling this way. At present it is projected to put a steam vessel upon this as well as the Forth and Clyde canal, and in the event of that being successfully done, the transport of passengers may be more attended to. The grand benefits accruing to the community by the opening of the Union canal in connexion with that of the Forth and Clyde are tripartite: First, heavy goods are now brought to Edinburgh, from Glasgow and the west of England this way at comparatively a very trifling expense: Second, new fields of coal, formerly sealed up, are now laid open to

the Edinburgh consumers, and by this device coal in the metropolis is about half of the price formerly charged: Third, those boats bringing coal, stones, &c. are loaded with the police and other dung of Edinburgh, and carried to any distance on the Union Canal at a very low charge, by which means the wild, heathy, and sterile grounds in Linlithgow and Stirlingshire are easily fertilized by the profusion of cheap manure so transported. While the benefits to the public arising from this canal have been confessedly very great, it is unfortunate that the shareholders have been serious losers by the speculation. The company, indeed, has been the most unfortunate of any which have engaged in commerce by conjunction of stock. The great evil of the undertaking, so far as regards profit, has consisted in its being instituted at all, as it is a certain truth that it cannot command a sufficient remunerating traffic. At the outset the public were very egregiously abused by the fallacious and sanguine statements of engineers and schemers. The original expense was calculated by engineers at L.235,167, and the actual expense up to 1826 was no less than L.482,256 14s. 4½d., which, by the loss of interest, was advanced to L.600,000. By a report of the engineer the annual revenue was to have been at least L.55,000, while the revenue actually drawn during the seventh year from the opening of the canal, including feus and rents, amounted only to L.16,977, 19s. 4d. The miscalculations made on this point have been very remarkable. The carriage of coal, the staple article of trade, was to have produced L.20,893, 13s. 4d. In 1828 this article brought in only L.8,839, 9s. 4½d. Goods conveyed between Edinburgh and Glasgow were calculated to produce L.7,407, 6s. 8d. In 1828, they produced only L.2,119, 0s. 10½d. Passengers were calculated to produce L.9,250. In 1828, they produced only L.1390, 10s. 2d., or little more than the seventh of what was promised. With respect to the return which the canal was to make to shareholders, the following statement was given by Mr. Baird, the engineer, and other proprietors. We quote from a writer in a late Edinburgh newspaper:—"The revenue will be equal to 25½ per cent. on the outlay. For expense of management, officers' and servants' salaries, repairs of works, and annual damages, allow the liberal sum of L.7727, 13s. 4d., leaving a net revenue of

L.45,000, being nearly 30 per cent. on the outlay. According to this statement, the canal ought to have repaid to the shareholders, by 1828, the whole sum of L.235,167, which they had laid out upon it. Have they then received back this sum? What will you think when I tell you that the *whole* amount of dividends declared on canal stock to the end of 1828, seven years after the canal had been opened, amounted only to L.3607, 10s. or 15s. per share; and be it remarked, that these dividends, though declared, have not been received by most of the shareholders, though they have paid the full amount of their original shares—L.50; for, in consequence of the expense of the canal having so far exceeded the original estimates, it became necessary, in order to liquidate the debt of the company, to allocate on each share the sum of L.46; and till this sum is paid, the shareholders can receive no dividends, but any dividends that may be payable, must be placed to their allocation account with the company. Now, when the dividends may amount to L.46 no man can tell; not, perhaps, for twenty or thirty years to come. *Such are the miserable results of the splendid promises held out by Mr. Baird and the Projectors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal.* Bad as are the prospects of this unfortunate undertaking, they will assuredly be much worse, should a railway be laid down between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and such is likely soon to be accomplished, when the revenue drawn from passengers and all light goods will be totally withdrawn. Some further particulars regarding the Union Canal are given in our article EDINBURGH.

CANISBAY, or CANNES BAY, a parish on the north-eastern point of the county of Caithness, where the sea-boundaries are the Pentland Firth and the German Ocean, and those by land the parishes of Bower, Olrick, and Dunnet. Duncansby-head is in this parish, and here, as in most parts, the coast is bold and precipitous. The interior is flatish, and consists of green fields, which are refreshed by showers of spray from the raging seas around. The celebrated John o' Groat's House is situated in the parish of Canisbay; and the opposite island of Stroms also belongs to it. The sand of the shores is of the purest white, and the beauty of the beach is enhanced by the quantity of white bleached shells lying in the utmost profusion. In the interior

Sinclairs of Brabster. Barrogil Castle, a seat of the Earl of Caithness, an old venerable pile, stands on the north-eastern shores of the Pentland Firth. The only other residence of note is Freswick, an elegant modern mansion, which is situated on the east coast betwixt Freswick Hill and Freswick Bay. The remains of several ancient strongholds are extant on different headlands.—Population in 1821, 2128.

CANNA, one of the western islands, lying about three miles to the north-west of Rùm, and forming one of the four islands constituting the parish of Small Isles, county of Argyle. Canna is nearly four miles long by one in breadth, and produces excellent pasture for black cattle. A short way from it on the south-east lies the small fertile isle of Sandy or Sand, a name belonging to some other islands in the west, which can be approached by land from Canna at low water. Part of the shores of Canna is composed of basaltic pillars, and one of its highest eminences exercises a wonderful influence on the compass of the mariner when brought near it, by reversing its poles and rendering it useless for the time.

CANNICH, a tributary stream of the river Beaully, Inverness-shire which it joins at Erchless Castle.

CANNOR, or KANNOR, (Loch) a small lake of three miles in circumference in the northern Highlands of Marr, Aberdeen-shire, parish of Glenmuick, in which are several islands, on one of which are the ruins of a castle supposed to have been once the residence of Malcolm Canmore.

CANNOBY, or CANNOBIE, a parish on the borders of Dumfries-shire, bounded on the south-east by the Liddel, which divides it from Cumberland, and intersected by the Esk river. On the north it is bounded by Langholm. In length it is nine miles, and in breadth six. Excepting the beautiful and fertile haughs on the banks of the Esk, the parish is very uneven in its surface. The country here is rich and variegated with woody hills, pastoral scenes, and verdant fields; and it is altogether one of the most lovely districts in Scotland. The great road to the south by Carlisle passes down the Esk in this quarter. Freestone, limestone, and coal are here found in abundance. The Duke of Buccleugh is the principal proprietor. The village of Cannoby

stands on the west side of the Esk by the roadside, and with its handsome new church on the opposite side of the river, and the various elegant villas scattered among gardens and shrubberies, forms a prospect of the most pleasing kind. In the reign of David I., one Turgot de Rossedal, who then occupied the district on the lower Esk, founded a religious house here for canons-regular. He placed the monastery on the peninsula, which is formed by the junction of the rivers Liddel and Esk, and granted to it the adjoining lands, with the church of Kirk Andrews, and its pertinents. He afterwards granted the establishment to the monks of Jedburgh. At this period, and in later times, this house was called *domus de religionis de Liddel*. In the course of time, however, it obtained the name of Canonby, the *Canons' residence*, which it subsequently communicated to the parish church. For several centuries, this comfortable little priory formed an excellent and easy object of plunder to border marauders. In 1533, Henry VIII. claimed this monastery as having belonged to England of old, and on this false plea ordered an inroad to be made into Scotland. Having on this occasion somehow escaped the English sovereign, who would have doubtless soon expelled its pious inmates, and secured their revenues, in eleven years afterwards it was destroyed by the English forces on the scandalous rout of the Scottish army at Solway Moss. Some remains of this canonry are still to be traced at Halgreen. The church of Canonby was also destroyed on the above occasion. Some years ago, the *Chrismatory*, a piece of very grotesque sculpture, was dug up in the church-yard.—Population in 1821, 3084.

CANONGATE, a burgh of regality, connected with the city of Edinburgh, of which it forms a part. See EDINBURGH.

CANONMILLS, a squalid village connected with a series of flour mills, on the low ground at the north side of the New Town of Edinburgh, on the Water of Leith, from which a *power* for the machinery is derived. This little hamlet, which formerly stood at a considerable distance from the city, is now surprised in its solitude by the approach of new streets, which threaten speedily to overwhelm it. One road from Edinburgh to Newhaven passes through it. The place derives its name from the circumstance of the mills having

once belonged to the canons of the Abbey of Holyrood.

CANSEA, or **CANSIE**, a small village on the Morayshire coast, a little way east of Brough Head, parish of Drainey.

CANTIRE, or **KINTYRE**, a long peninsula protruded southwards into the Irish sea, from the western side of Argyleshire. The upper part of the peninsula is called Knapdale, and Cantire properly begins at the long narrow inlet, which almost cuts the peninsula in two, only leaving a small neck of land, called Tarbart, or the boat-carrying place. From thence to the southern extremity, the district of Cantire measures forty miles, and its breadth is, with little variation, about six miles. The word Cantire is from the Gaelic compound, signifying "the head of the land;" and its southern point, which is called the Mull of Cantire, implies, "the bald head of the land." It was the country of the *Epidii* of the Romans, and the Mull was called by them *Epidii Promontorium*. It is understood to have been the first conquest of the Scots on their invasion of North Britain from Ireland. For several centuries this stripe of land was deemed part of the possessions of the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, who, to constitute it an island, and consequently under their sway, in 1193 had a boat with its sails up, dragged across the isthmus at Tarbart—hence its name. These Macdonalds were often at feud with the King of Scotland, and the latter endeavoured to seize Cantire, so as to overawe them, by building a fortress at Campbelltown; but this and all other attempts were fruitless on account of the weakness of the royal authority, till at length James V. granted the peninsula to the family of Argyle, in order that the latter might expel and punish the Macdonalds, a measure they soon accomplished. The Scottish Estates afterwards confirmed the grant, and since that period, Cantire has been one of the lordships of Argyle. The district of Cantire consists of a series of swelling low hills, covered with heath. The low grounds are bleak and rushy; and there are few enclosures, except about Campbelltown. From Campbelltown loch to the opposite shore the land is low and marshy; and it is not improbable that the ground here is entirely alluvial, as it has all that appearance, and is not more than forty feet above the level of the sea. From the ravines among the hills, several burns trickle down into the sea. The

CAPE WRATH.

southern part of the peninsula constitutes the parish of Southend; after which is the parish of Campbelltown. The island of Sanda, and two small sheep islands, lie off the promontory on the south-east side. On its west quarter lies the island of Gigha. The Mull is distinguished by a light-house, erected in 1788. It is situated immediately above the rocks known to mariners by the name of The Merchants, in lat. $55^{\circ} 17'$, and long. $5^{\circ} 42'$ west of London; the eastern entrance to the Sound of Isla, bearing from the light-house, by compass, N. by E., distant 33 miles; the Mull of Ruilho, in the island of Isla, N. N. W., distant 25 miles; and the northern extremity of Rathlin Island, on the coast of Ireland, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., distant 13 miles; the Maiden Rocks, S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., distant 21 miles; and Copland Light-house, S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., distant 40 miles. The light-room is elevated 240 feet above the medium level of the sea, and will be seen from N. N. E. to S. by W., and all intermediate points of the compass north of these points. The light is exhibited from the going away of daylight till its return. The shore here is bold and rocky. In various parts the sea has washed away the rocks into caverns, which are dry at low water. Others of these caves are always dry, and one or two appear as if they had been the cells of hermits, from the remains of building and carving on stones. In some may be seen the still more melancholy sight of the mouldering bones of persons who have been wrecked on the coast, and carried by the waves into these dismal recesses.

CAPE DIFFICULTY, the headland on the south side of the Sound of Taransay, west shore of Harris.

CAPE WRATH, or RATH, a bold and dangerous headland on the north-west corner of Sutherlandshire, lat. $58^{\circ} 36' 30''$, long. $4^{\circ} 56'$ west of Greenock. Cape Wrath stands boldly out into the waves, as if separated from the shore; a towering and noble pyramid of rocks, three hundred feet or more in height. The headland is now distinguished by a light-house.

CAPUTH, a parish lying in the valley of Stormont, (part of the extensive vale of Strathmore,) Perthshire, through which it stretches for thirteen miles, varying in breadth from one to six miles. It lies principally on the north

bank of the Tay, opposite Auchtergaven; having Blairgowrie on the north. There are some small villages in the parish. Besides the Tay, the land is watered by the Isla, and the water of Luman. There are some small patches of land in different parts of Perth and Forfarshire belonging to this parish.—Population in 1821, 2348.

CARR ROCK, (The) a reef of sunken rocks, which appear at low water, extending about a mile and three quarters from the shore of Fifeness, on the northern side of the entrance of the Firth of Forth. For many years the propriety of having some distinguishing mark on this turning point of northern bound shipping from the firth was earnestly represented by mariners. From a calculation made in 1809, it appeared that from 1802 to that period no fewer than sixteen vessels had been lost or stranded on this dangerous reef; being at the rate of two wrecks in the year. Under these circumstances, the light-house board was induced to erect a beacon of masonry on the rock. The rearing of this sea-mark was a business of great difficulty. The length of the reef from south to north measures 75 feet; but its greatest breadth, as seen at low water of spring tides, being only 23 feet, it was found impracticable to obtain a base for a building of greater diameter than 18 feet. From the rugged nature of the rock and other circumstances a moveable cofferdam had to be used. The work of building a base of masonry occupied several years, so difficult was the undertaking, and so much and so repeatedly were the works injured by gales. When completed in 1818, after six years labour, the beacon was of this formation: The lower part is a circular building of masonry, 18 feet in diameter, from the top of which spring six pillars of cast-iron, terminating in a point, with a hollow ball of that metal, which measures three feet across, and is elevated 25 feet above the medium level of the sea. It stands in lat. $58^{\circ} 17'$, and long. $2^{\circ} 35'$ west of London; bearing by compass S. W. by W. from the Bell Rock, distant 11 miles; and from the Isle of May light-house N. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. distant 6 miles. The works here cost altogether about £5000.

CARA, a high rocky islet of about a mile in length, lying off the south point of Gigha, near the west side of Cantire. At the north-

ern end there is a precipitous cliff, rising 167 feet in height. The shore is indented with caves. The interior is pastoral.

CARALDSTON, or **CARESTON**, a parish in Forfarshire, extending three miles in length by one in breadth, lying betwixt Brechin and Tannadice, on the north bank of the South Esk, and of the Noran Water. The land is composed of beautiful well cultivated braes, sloping to the south, with various plantations.—Population in 1821, 240.

CARBERRY HILL, a hill rising to no great height, now partly cultivated and planted, to the south-east of Musselburgh, about seven miles from Edinburgh. On this eminence Mary Queen of Scots delivered herself up to Kirkaldy of Grange and Morton, prior to her imprisonment in Lochleven Castle.

CARDROSS, a parish in Dumbartonshire, lying on the north shore of the Clyde, and divided from Dumbarton by the river Leven. On the west it is bounded by the parish of Rew or Row. The situation of the parish is excellent. The land rises gently from the edge of the Clyde for two miles, and is beautifully cultivated and planted, with an exposure to the south and the bosom of the Clyde, here a noble river. This district is very populous on account of the number of printfields on the Leven, and the trading character of the neighbourhood. The village of Renton, rapidly increasing in size, is situated on the road on the west bank of the Leven. In the immediate neighbourhood of this place is the old mansion-house of Dalquhurn, in which Tobias Smollett was born; not in Bonhill House, on the opposite side of the Leven, as has generally been represented. The village of Cardross lies on the shore of the Clyde, four and a half miles east of the fashionable sea-bathing town of Helensburgh. It faces Port Glasgow on the opposite coast. Prior to the Reformation the church of Cardross was a rectory belonging to the cathedral of Glasgow, and was served by a vicar pensioner. It appears that it was then so poor a living that it did not yield £10 a-year. The old church stood on a peninsular promontory formed by the Leven and Clyde. The name signifies "the Castle on the promontory." Henry, a son of John, sixth Earl of Mar, was created Lord Cardross at the beginning of the seventeenth century; but the title was afterwards superseded by that

of Earl of Buchan, which the family now bears.—Population in 1821, 3105.

CARESTON.—See **CARALDSTON**.

CARGILL, a parish lying on the east bank of the Tay and south bank of the Isla, in Perthshire, with the parish of Cupar-Angus, on the east, and St. Martin's on the south. At a former period it was called the West Parish of Cupar-Angus. The village of Cargill lies on the Tay about a mile below the junction with the Isla. The district exhibits a surface richly diversified with wood and water, and variegated by ascents and declivities. It rises gradually from the Tay till it reaches a plain of two miles in breadth, which with some unevenness it preserves till it comes to the Sidlaw Hills. Excepting the woodlands, it is nearly all under the best state of cultivation. The air here extremely pure and salubrious. The Tay flows over a rugged basaltic dike, which crosses the water at this place, and the cascade is called the Linn of Campsie. Great quantities of salmon are annually caught in the rivers in this quarter. The manufacturing and bleaching of linen occupy the attention of a great number of hands. There are two or three small villages of no note.—Population in 1821, 1617.

CARITY, a tributary rivulet of the South Esk, Forfarshire, rising in the western uplands of the county, in the parish of Lenthathen.

CARLETON HILL, a very conspicuous hill on the Ayrshire coast, near Colmonell, rising to an elevation of 1554 feet above the level of the sea, which washes its base.

CARLIN SKERRY, an insulated dangerous rock in Scalpa Flow, off the south end of Pomona, Orkney, marked in the maps under the title of *the Barrel of Butter*.

CARLINWARK LOCH, a small lake, much reduced in dimensions by draining, parish of Kelton, beside Castle Douglas, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

CARLOPS, a village within the northern verge of Peeblesshire, on the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, at the distance of about fourteen miles from the former. It originated in the year 1784, and takes its name from some localities in the neighbourhood, called *Carling's Loups*, in allusion to a witch or carling, who once lived and "kept the country side in fear"

in those parts, and whose traditionary character is said to have furnished to Ramsay the idea of *Mosses* in his *Gentle Shepherd*, a pastoral whose scenery is in the vicinity.

CARLUKE, a parish in Lanarkshire, lying on the north-west bank of the Clyde, immediately below Lanark, with Cambusnethan on its northern boundary. It extends four and a half miles in breadth, to the verge of the county, a distance of seven miles. The lower parts near the Clyde are rich and arable; higher up the land grows poor, and is lutterly wild. Close by the Clyde there are extensive orchards, as is the case in the adjacent country, and apples and pears are produced in great profusion. The remains of ancient buildings are extant, as well as the vestiges of a Roman road. The village or rather town of Carluke has rapidly increased in size within a short time. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving cotton goods and stockings. It lies five and a half miles north-west of Lanark, and nineteen and a half from Glasgow. Carluke derives its singular name from St. Luke, to whom its old parish church was dedicated. The adjunct *car* signifies a strength or castle. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the name of the parish was *Eglis-Maol-luach*, a Celtic appellation literally importing "the Church of the bald Luke." *Maol*, from being applied to a monk with a shaved head, has been given in a general sense to a saint. During the reign of Robert I., the barony of Carluke was in the crown; and that prince granted the parish church to the monks of Kelso, who held it till the Reformation. The church had some valuable lands called Kirkstyle, which were afterwards created a barony by Charles II. Besides the church, there were two small chapels in the parish. The old church was ruinous before the Reformation, and another was built of substantial architecture. The parish at one time comprehended the lands of Moss-flat, which were detached from it and annexed to the parish of Carstairs. On the other hand the parish has been extended by an addition of the lands of Spitalshiel, which formerly belonged to the chapelry of St. Leonards in the parish of Lanark.—Population in 1821, 2925.

CARMICHAEL, a parish in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, five miles in length and from three to four in breadth, reaching from

the high hill of Tinto to the Clyde, where that river is joined by the Douglas Water. It has Covington on the east. The country here begins to be beautiful and productive; gradually losing the wildness of the upper ward in the warmth and fertility of the middle. Coal is here prevalent. The late Earl of Hyndford, who was the principal landholder, did much to improve the district. The church and parish derive their names from Saint Michael, the tutelar saint of the place. A spring of water which was consecrated to the saint, is still called St. Michael's Well. In some old records the name of the parish is sometimes Kirk-Michael. The territory of Carmichael, which adjoins to Douglassdale, was acquired by the family of Douglas about the reign of Robert I. During the fourteenth century the lands were held, under the Douglasses, by a family who assumed the name of Carmichael from the appellation of the place. Sir James Carmichael was created Lord Carmichael, in 1647; and his grandson, John Lord Carmichael, was created Earl of Hyndford, in 1701. Upon the death of the last Earl of Hyndford, without issue, in 1817, the estate of Carmichael, with the patronage of the church, went to Sir John Carmichael Anstruther, to whom they now belong.—Population in 1821, 963.

CARMUNNOCK, a parish in Lanarkshire, lying on the north-western confines of the county, on the east bank of the river White Cart, having Cambuslang on the east and Kilbride on the south. It is four miles in length by three in breadth. The ground is high, and is partly arable and partly pastoral. Castlemilk is in this parish. Some parts of the district, especially the banks of the Cart, which are now well wooded, are beautiful. During the reign of William the Lion, the lands of Carmunnock or Carmanoc were possessed by Henry the son of Anselm de Carmanoc. Before the year 1189, this Henry granted the parish church and a portion of land in the same manor, with common pasture and other privileges, to the monks of Paisley, that they might "to the end of time pray for the souls of his father and mother;" and he directed that when he and his wife died, the same religionists should have a third part of their goods. The church continued to belong to Paisley till the Reformation.—Population in 1821, 637.

CARNWATH.

CARMYLE, or **CARMYLEFIELD**, a village on the north bank of the Clyde, Lanarkshire, about four miles from Glasgow, erected in the last century for the residence of muslin weavers.

CARMYLIE, a parish in the south-eastern parts of Forfarshire, having the parishes of St. Vigeans and Arbriot between it and the sea. It is a hilly and rather poor part of the shire, having a proportion of unproductive moss. In length it is four miles and in breadth three. Its great produce is pavement stones, which are exported in great quantities.—Population in 1821, 1073.

CARNBEE, a parish lying at the centre of that part of Fife which has St. Andrews Bay on the north, and the Firth of Forth on the south, having Kilrenny and Anstruther on the east, and Pittenweem on the south. It is nearly a square of four miles. The southern part consists of gently ascending fields, fertile and well cultivated, rising from the southern vale of Fife. At the back of the ridges which terminate the ascent, the ground is wild and declines into what is called the Moor of Carnbee. Many of the fields are occupied for the grazing of cattle. Castle Kellie, once the residence of the Earls of Kellie, stands in this parish, and occupies an exceedingly romantic and beautiful situation, on a rocky and wooded promontory on the north side of the above vale. Coal abounds in the district.—Population in 1821, 1048.

CARNIBURGH ISLANDS, a large and small islet in the Treshinish cluster, off the west coast of Mull.

CARNOCK, a parish about three miles square, lying in the south-western parts of Fife, to the north-west of Dunfermline, and north of Torryburn, both of which separate it from the Firth of Forth. It has Saline on the north, and Culross on the west. Like other parts in this quarter of Fife, the ground is swelling and hilly, but highly productive, and affording excellent pasture. The lands are well protected by plantations. Carnock and Cairneyhill are the only two villages in the parish; the former is pleasantly situated on a rivulet of the same name. Coal is exceedingly abundant in the district. This parish has the honour of having produced John Erskine, Esq., author of the valuable work entitled the Institutes of the Law of Scotland.—Population in 1821, 1136.

CARNWATH, a parish in Lanarkshire, lying about the middle of the county on the east side, stretching from the banks of the Clyde, in a northerly direction, to the borders of the county of Edinburgh, where it is joined by West Calder. It has Garstairs on the west, Dunsyre on the east, and Pettinain on the south. In extent it is twelve miles long by eight broad. The greater part of this parish is of a bleak moorland character. On the banks of the Clyde the land is more sheltered, and good. The Medwin, the Dipool, and other small trouting waters, fall into the Clyde in this quarter, and about a mile north-west of Carnwath, there is a small lake, in which perch are found. The village of Carnwath lies on the main road from Edinburgh to Lanark, twenty-five miles from the former, and \times from the latter. It was formerly a curious old-fashioned place, composed of thatched cottages, all arranged in an awkward manner. It is now a clean little town, or double line of neat stone and slated cottages, stretching half a mile in length. Near the centre of the town is the tolbooth, a plain old building, in front of which is the cross, an obelisk, upon which the distances from Edinburgh to various places in Clydesdale and Ayrshire are distinctly marked. The church is a new erection, and stands at the west end of the town, contiguous to a fragment of the former edifice, which, prior to the Reformation, belonged to the cathedral of Glasgow, in virtue of a grant of Lord Somerville, and was the appropriate benefice of the bishop's treasurer. The cure was served by a vicar pensioner. Near the church there is a large sepulchral tumulus, now a knoll covered with firs, which, doubtless, gave the name to the district, which imports the "cairn of the battle." The manor of Carnwath was granted by David I. to William de Somerville, who died during the reign of Malcolm IV., and was succeeded by his son of the same name, the person who built and granted away the church. The family of Somerville was raised to a lordship in 1430, and continued proprietors of the barony till 1603, when it was sold to the Earl of Mar. This nobleman, in 1617, gave it to his son, James Erskine, the Earl of Buchan. In 1634, he sold it to Robert Lord Dalzell, who was created Earl of Carnwath, in 1639. His great-grandson James, the fourth earl, sold the property to Sir George Lockhart, the

lord president of the Court of Session, who was assassinated, 1689, and whose descendants inherit the barony and the patronage of the church. The title of Earl of Carnwath was attained by the accession of Sir Robert Dalzell, sixth earl, to the rebellion of 1715. He was brought a prisoner from Preston in Lancashire, to London, and was condemned to be executed, but his life was afterwards spared. The title was restored in 1826. A remaining fragment of the old church is now used as a sepulchral aisle by the Lockharts of Lee. It contains, at the same time, the bones of the former lords of the manor, the Somervilles, and a tomb in which a Lord Somerville is represented lying in complete armour, along with a figure of his wife, in the complete costume of the fifteenth century. About a mile to the north-west of Carnwath are the ruins of Cowdailly Castle, situated on a promontory of land projected into the morass. This was the seat of the Somervilles, who were frequently visited here by James IV., V., and VI. It is now a desolate ruin on the margin of that dismal district of country called Carnwath Muir, or more popularly the Lang Whang, which extends from Causeway-end in Lothian, to Carnwath, and by which the traveller from Edinburgh approaches this part of Clydesdale. The modern village and iron-works of Wilsonton are in this quarter. Carnwath has a market on Friday, and three annual fairs.—Population in 1821, 2888.

CARRICK, the southern district of Ayrshire, having the central district of Kyle on the north, Kirkcudbright on the east, Wigtown on the south, and the Irish sea on the west. It extends thirty-two miles in length, by twenty in breadth; terminating in a point at Loch Ryan on the south. It is a wild, mountainous, and rude district. The Doon, which forms its eastern boundary, the Girvan, and the Stinchar, are its chief rivers, each having a great number of tributaries. The earldom of Carrick came into the royal family by the marriage of Robert Bruce with the Countess of Carrick, and since that time it has been the patrimony of the eldest son of the king, who, as Prince of Scotland, enjoys the title of Earl of Carrick.—See Ayrshire.

CARRIDEN, a parish in Linlithgowshire, lying on the south bank of the Firth of Forth, betwixt Abercorn on the east, and Borrowstownness on the west, with Linlithgow bound-

ing it on the south. It is not more than two miles in length by one in breadth. It is all well enclosed and cultivated. Blackness and its castle, and the village of Grange-pans, besides that of Carriden, are in this parish. The manufacture of sea salt is here carried on to a considerable extent. The celebrated and unfortunate Colonel James Gardiner was a native of Carriden parish. During the middle ages, the name of the parish was *Caer-Eden*, which signifies, the "castle on the wing," or outwork, and from this circumstance it is understood, that the first of the chain of Roman forts was here situated. The church of Carriden was bestowed by William de Vipont, in the twelfth century, on the monks of Holyrood. It afterwards was attached to the episcopate of Edinburgh.—Population in 1821, 1429.

CARRINGTON, or CAIRNTON, a parish in the southern part of the county of Edinburgh, lying on the descending braes which at their summit divide the district from the wilds of Peebles-shire. It is about three and a half miles long by two broad, having Cockpen on the north, and being well watered in the low grounds by the sinuosities of the South Esk. The village of Carrington is pleasantly situated on a high ground, nine and a half miles south-east of Edinburgh, and consists of a few houses and kirk. It is sometimes called Primrose, having been sold in the seventeenth century by the Earl of Dalhousie to Sir Archibald Primrose, the clerk of the privy council, afterwards Viscount Primrose, and the progenitor of the Roseberry family. The purchaser gave it his own name, but it has never been generally used. Prior to the Reformation, this parish had the valuable peculiarity of being a rectory independent of any monastery.—Population in 1821, 550.

CARRON, a river in Stirlingshire, rendered classic by its connexion with incidents in Scottish history. It rises in the centre of Stirlingshire, from the Campsie hills, from the one side of which the waters flow westward to Loch Lomond and the Clyde, and from the other towards the Firth of Forth. The Carron is the principal stream following the latter course. It flows directly east, with various sinuosities, to the upper part of the south bank of the Firth, where it emerges from the character of a river. In its course it turns various mills, waters several bleachfields, supplies the

iron-works of Carron with a profusion of water. The thriving sea-port of Grangemouth lies on its southern bank near its embouchure, where the small river Grange and the Forth and Clyde Canal drop into it. It runs altogether about fourteen miles, and the country through which it passes is flat. No river in Britain has seen so many moving martial events take place in its neighbourhood. It assisted, along with the wall of Antoninus, to restrain the northern barbarians, and a battle was fought near it, between the Romans and the confederate army of the Scots and Picts, in the fifth century. Here are supposed to have taken place many of the incidents in Ossian. On the low ground, in 1298, was fought the bloody battle of Falkirk, in which Sir William Wallace was defeated by Edward I. Not far distant from the same place, the second battle of Falkirk was fought in 1745, betwixt the insurgents under Prince Charles Edward and the troops of the family of Hanover, in which the latter were defeated.

CARRON, a village at which the celebrated iron-works are situated, lies in the parish of Larbert, on the low ground, on the north bank of the Carron river, about three miles from its mouth, and nearly two miles north of Falkirk. These works are the property of a chartered company, established in 1780, with a capital of L.150,000, divided into six hundred shares. They are employed in the smelting of iron ores, and the manufacture of all kinds of cast iron goods, whether for use in war or agriculture, domestic economy, or any other purpose. Cannon, mortars, howitzers, and carronades of every description, are here made in the greatest perfection. The carronade so much used in warfare, was first made here, from which it derived its name. Shot and shells of every sort and size are also made. These are manufactured not only for the service of Great Britain, but for any other power; hence the Carron Foundry rivals those of Germany and Russia. For the conveyance of their goods, the Company have a cut or canal, on which lighters ply from the warehouses in the interior of the work, to their harbour at Grangemouth, where they are shipped for London. A rail-way runs from the works to the Forth and Clyde Canal, where the vessels are loaded for Glasgow, Liverpool, and places on the west coast. The company's vessels also act as general carriers in the London, Liverpool, Leith, and Glasgow trade, and from the superior outfit of those vessels, they share

largely in the trade. The works consist of five blast or smelting furnaces, twenty air furnaces, four cupola furnaces, mills for grinding fire-clay, and for grinding and glazing smoothing irons, stove metal, &c. Each of the furnaces has a large water wheel, which moves the blast machinery. In the drought of summer, an engine is employed in lifting water to supply these wheels, at the rate of four and a half tons per stroke, or forty tons in the minute. Another engine of ninety horse power, constructed by Watt and Bolton, which goes incessantly night and day, is used entirely in the production of blast. A third steam-engine for the above purpose, is in the course of erection, which, for power and durability of materials, will excel any in the kingdom. There are mills for boring cylinders, pipes, & the machinery of which is allowed to be the finest in Europe. Two forges are employed, the one in making blocks of malleable iron from old scrap, the other in forming these blocks into anvils, sugar-mill gudgeons, axles, anchors, &c. There is an abundant supply of water obtained from a dam, about two miles up the river; another dam contiguous to the works, supplies the lifting engine, and the wheels in the lower part of the works. Altogether, the reservoirs will cover between two hundred and three hundred acres of ground. The establishment is likewise fortunate, in being placed in the midst of a country possessed of inexhaustible stores of iron-stone and coal, and so flat on the surface that rail-ways can be laid down at a trifling expense. Besides these qualifications, the country round is rich in every species of produce, and able to support a dense population. Including those employed in the works, and those engaged in the mines and pits, with the individuals employed in the coasting and carrying trade, the whole will amount to between 2000 and 3000 persons, who subsist directly by the works. To a stranger, the approach to the establishment from the north, in a calm night, is striking and terrible, from the illumination of the atmosphere, the noise of the weighty hammers resounding upon the anvils, the groaning of blast machines, and the reflection of the flames in the reservoir which bounds the works on the north, as in a large mirror. The scene is much admired and often resorted to, in "the calm summer e'en," even by the local inhabitants. The reflection of the furnaces on the sky, in a cloudy night, is seen at an immense distance. Many people of dis-

tion visit these works ; but, in general, the utmost care is taken to oppose the intrusion of any person who might be supposed anxious to possess himself of any of the secrets of the work. It will be remembered, that Burns, and a travelling companion, were refused admittance ; on which occasion he relieved his angry feelings, by writing the following impromptu on the window of the adjacent inn :

" We cam na here to see your works,
In hopes to be mair wice ;
But only, if we gaed to Hell,
It might be nae surprise.

" But when we tirl'd at your pin,
Your porter dought na hear us ;
Sae may, when we to hell's yett come,
Your billy Satan ser' us."

CARRON, a rivulet towards the western parts of Dumfries-shire, falling from the heights dividing the county from Lanarkshire, and running through the parish of Durisdeer to the Nith.

CARRON, a stream in the south-west corner of Ross-shire, flowing in a south-westerly direction through a chain of small lakes till it falls into a long and spacious arm of the sea called Loch Carron. These waters abound in salmon. A considerable village called Jean Town has been recently erected on the northern shore of Loch Carron.

CARRON, a small river in Kincardineshire, flowing eastwards to the sea at Stonehaven, where it forms the harbour of that seaport.

CARSE, a word signifying "a flat piece of ground," and which has been popularly and specially applied to three several tracts of country in Scotland, namely, the Carse of Falkirk, the Carse of Stirling, and the Carse of Gowrie. We shall first notice the boundaries of these districts, and then say a word on their nature and origin.

CARSE OF FALKIRK, (THE) is a flat tract of land which stretches for nearly ten miles in a westerly direction, from about Borrowstownness to Airth, along the south shore of the Firth of Forth. Its breadth varies from one to two miles. On the margin of the sea the land is rich and productive, and rises on the south in well cultivated acclivities. Below Falkirk the vale is at its broadest, and it is here watered by the placid waters of the river Carron.

CARSE OF STIRLING. This beautiful tract of flat land, in which there are only

a few abrupt eminences, is in some measure a continuation westward of the Carse of Falkirk, and stretches from the Devon on the north side of the Forth, on both banks of that river, to beyond Stirling, near which town it is at its broadest. In the centre it is penetrated by the windings of the Forth, and its ample bounds of several miles in length are hemmed in only by the circumjacent frontiers of the Highland hills. This carse is in a fine state of cultivation, and surpasses that of Falkirk in rural beauty.

CARSE OF GOWRIE, (THE) is a portion of the district of Gowrie in Perthshire, and consists of a rich level tract of ground on the north side of the Firth of Tay, from the neighbourhood of Dundee on the east till it rises into an eminence at the transition of the Tay to the character of a river. On the north side it is bounded by the range of Sidlaw Hills. It comprehends a breadth of from two to three miles by a length of fifteen miles. It is celebrated for its rural loveliness, its fertility, and its high state of cultivation. To the south-west, on the opposite side of the Tay, there is a similar tract of land equally entitled to be called a Carse, but which receives the appellation of Strathern, being the lower district of that extensive domain.

Modern investigation, assisted by the light of science, has discovered what was long a matter of justifiable conjecture, that these various carses, or flat stretches of land, on the margins of great rivers, have been formed by the deposition of alluvial matter, and the capricious change of the water courses. By the discovery of the bones of large marine animals, imbedded many feet below the surface of the soil, it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that such places must have been at one period,—and that an epoch long subsequent to the supposed general mixture at the deluge—within the flow of the sea. Some years ago the perfect skeleton of a whale was found at Airthrie in the Carse of Stirling many miles from the sea or the Firth of Forth, and a considerable distance from the present course of the river. Articles of artificial formation, such as anchors, have been from time to time exposed in the Carse of Falkirk, within the memory of men now alive, and many other circumstances prove that the whole of these two beautiful prairies have been gradually formed from the alluvium of the adjacent

stream. The very nature of the soils of these two carses is probative of the theory. The land is generally a reddish, or at least a coloured stiff clay, capable of producing certain kinds of crops in great abundance. The most remarkable changes in the physiognomy of the country have been produced in the Carse of Gowrie and Strathearn. Here the rivers Tay and Earn have doubtless altered their course, and circumscribed their limits in a number of ways. The traditions of the country people, although always suspicious, are generally worthy of some credit, especially when local appearances give them countenance. It is a common tradition that the Tay, instead of forming the southern boundary of the Carse of Gowrie, formerly bounded it on the north, running under the Sidlaw Hills, and it is related that rings for the tying up of boats have been found attached to the rocks near the supposed obsolete course. The usual tale is, that the Tay turned off from its present course about two miles below Perth, and, making the circuit described, fell into the Firth at the eastern extremity of the Carse; the Earn occupied by itself the channel of the two (now) united rivers. They ran along all the way down the Carse, parallel to, and at no great distance from each other, winding round and almost isolating various rising grounds, which lay between them, and which, from that circumstance, were called *Inches*, or islands, as Inchira, Meginch, Inchmartin, Inchmichael, Inchtute, and others. A countryman, having drawn a furrow with his plough from the Tay along a low field which he wished to irrigate, caused the whole river to take this direction, and to flow into the course of the Earn, leaving its former channel bare, and detracting from the Inches their pristine insular character. Another result has been, that the Tay now appears to flow into the Earn as a tributary, instead of sustaining its real character as a principal. Wild and improbable as this story may appear, it is borne partly out by local facts. It is the opinion of the present writers that the whole of that district of country, or space forming the beds of the Tay and Earn, with the carses on their banks, from that part of the Tay where it becomes shallow, a few miles above Dundee, to the eminences which bound the course of Strathearn on the west, was, at an early period, one immense lagoon, or jungle, such as is now seen on the continent of America, wherein was a trackless

labyrinth of water courses, pools, brushwood, and forest trees. How or when the aboriginal forest disappeared, or the waters of the swamp betook themselves to defined channels, are questions which no writer can answer. It is only a matter of certainty that the country continued in a condition far from reclaimed after the land became inhabited, because the etymologies of the names of places now in use are significant of the original nature of their respective localities. By these names we further discover that the district was the habitation of beasts of prey and animals of the chase. Boars, wolves, and foxes, from such a deduction, must have been the common inhabitants of the thickets and wilds. It has been shown by the ingenious naturalist the Rev. Dr. Fleming of Flisk, that what is now the bed of the Tay was once a forest, and this is proved by the discovery of the roots of trees, still in their natural position, within low water-mark; immense beds of clay, full of the leaves of fresh water plants; also beds of peat, containing hazel nuts in great quantities; deposits of shell-marl, and other remains equally significant. The process of forming dry arable land, out of the sludge of a shallow river, easily diverted from its course, has been pursued, first by Nature, and, in the second place, by Art. The cause of the windings or links of the Forth may be referred to a something so trifling, that it is hardly worthy of belief. The fall of a tree has sent a stream in a new direction; the slight opposition offered by the edge of a stone, has directed the water into an opposite course. On a smaller scale, the whole operation may be seen in the case of a rivulet meandering through the bottom of a meadow. The growth of the land is likewise of no difficult solution. The grounds of the carse are the deposition of particles of earthy matter, washed down by the floods from the upper country, mingled with the residuum of forest trees and decayed vegetables. It is interesting to view the spectacle of the reclaiming of land from the Tay, now in operation, at the instance of both nature and art. This large and fine river is constantly bringing down from the recesses of the Highlands, an infinitude of particles of sand or other matter, individually so small, that they cannot be seen by the naked eye, and whose presence is only known by the colour they infuse in the water. These particles are not carried out to sea. They are arrested by the tides opposite the carse ground

above noticed, and sinking to the bottom, they imperceptibly form a fine species of mire. In the course of time, this mire rises to the surface of the estuary. It is first left dry at ordinary high tides, and next becomes visible at the height of spring tides. For a very long while, it forms merely long bare reaches at low water, and at these ebbs of the tide, a person might, from appearances, be of opinion, that he could walk across the bed of the estuary with little difficulty. Floods and high impetuous tides, at last drift so much matter on these rising reaches and half-formed islets, that they remain, at all times, above water, and finally, by the action of the winds in blowing thither the seeds of plants, or by other causes beyond the reach of human discovery, the land so formed is covered with a rich herbage, shrubs, plants of a various nature, and even trees. In the bed of the Tay there have risen, in this manner, Grange Island, Rhind Island, Cairney Islands, Carpow Island, Chisbinny Island, and Mugdrum Island, and perhaps these islands may, at a future day, be joined to each other, or to the mainland on one side, so as to offer a complete specimen, in modern times, of the way in which the great body of the carses have sprung into existence. The ingenuity and wisdom of man are hastening, though not with a very creditable rapidity, the extension of the dry land on the banks of the Tay, and gradually diminishing the unprofitable breadth of its channel. The work of creation is going on chiefly upon the Fife side, a short way below Newburgh. Rude piers or dikes are run out from the shore, to the length of a few yards, at certain distances from each other, and at every flux of the tide, a small portion of the mire is left betwixt them. Little by little, the margin of the land is protruded farther and farther into the water, and when it has reached the outer termination of the dikes, additional projections are made, and the same result follows of an increase of land. In this way many flat fertile fields have been added to this portion of Fife; and, judging from a superficial calculation, it would seem to be no difficult matter to hem in the Tay to a narrow deep channel on the Perthshire side, thereby not only encreasing the quantity of productive land to a vast amount, but doing much for the benefit of navigation. An old writer on this part of Scotland, relates a circumstance, significant of the former maritime condition of

Strathearn, and the superstitious feelings of the people. In this district, between the Fife and the Ochils on the south, there is an elevation which receives the popular designation of *Ternave*, a word, in all likelihood, deduced from *Terræ Naria*, for the very good reason, that the hillock has the precise shape and appearance of a ship turned upside down. It seems, in fact, as if a ship had been laid on the ground with its keel uppermost, and then, by the caprice of an enchanter, changed to earth, with a coating of fine grass. The neighbouring inhabitants are not decidedly of opinion that *Ternave* was ever a ship, which, like ordinary vessels, sailed upon the sea; but they are firmly of belief that, whether an enchanted ship or not, there is something *uncanny* about it, and that it is under the special care of supernatural beings. To support such a position they give the following traditionary story. Many years ago, a poor man in the parish required a few divots or turfs, to lay upon the "rigging" of his cottage, and having often remarked the beauty and closeness of the sward of *Ternave*, he resolved, whatever might come of it, to cast from its surface the quantity of divots he required. Proceeding, therefore, with a spade suitable to his purpose, he soon arrived by the side of the hillock and commenced operations. But, it is said, that he got no more than one incision made with impunity. From the opening beneath his spade, there issued the figure of an old man, dressed in the fashion of "ane auncient mariner," who, with violent gesticulations, motioned him to be gone, and forbade him ever again to attempt to injure the sides of his vessel, under a deadly penalty, and having done so, instantly disappeared within the opening of the half-lifted turf. It need scarcely be added, that the divot-caster required no second warning. He withdrew his spade in a quail of terror and awe; and having come home and mentioned the circumstance to his neighbours, from that day to this (continues the relator of the story,) no person in the parish, be the condition of the "rigging" what it may, has molested the enchanted ship, or ruffled the beauty of its verdant covering.

CARSPHAIERN, the most northerly and mountainous parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, bounded on the south by Dalry and Kells. The aspect of the country here is as desolate as the wildest Highland tract. The

clachan of Carsphairn consists of a few scattered houses, with a kirk and modest white manse, and there is no other habitation observable for ten miles around.—Population in 1821, 474.

CARSTAIRS, a parish in Lanarkshire, lying with a front to the north bank of the Clyde, and stretching for six miles to the borders of the county of Edinburgh, betwixt Carnwath on the east and Lanark on the west. It consists of a higher and lower district, divided by an elevated ridge. It is partly under cultivation and partly pastoral. The village of Carstairs lies on the road from Edinburgh to Lanark, three miles east of the latter, and three west of Carnwath. This parish was anciently a vicarage of the bishops of Glasgow, one of whom, after the demise of Alexander III. built a castle here, the vestiges of which are still observable near the village. The parish has been augmented, since the Reformation, by the annexation of the lands of Mossflat.—Population in 1821, 937.

CART, (BLACK) a river in the centre of Renfrewshire, rising in the loch of Castle Semple, and flowing in a north-easterly direction till joined by the Gryfe Water on the left, shortly after which it falls into the Clyde at the same place as its twin river, the

CART. (WHITE) This river runs double the length of the above. It rises at the very extreme south-east corner of the county of Renfrew, and pursues a zig-zag course, and enters the Clyde by the same embouchure as the Black Cart. To Paisley, which is situated on its left bank, it is navigable for vessels of about fifty or sixty tons, and further up it supplies water to a vast quantity of machinery and works of different kinds.

CARTLANE CRAGS, a rugged and bushy ravine in the immediate neighbourhood of Lanark, formed by the course of a little stream called the Mouse water, and in the recesses of which Sir William Wallace more than once took refuge while making reprisals on the English invaders under Edward. A particular cave is still shown, half-way up one of the banks, as a hiding-place of this illustrious personage. At the lower part, near the confluence of the Mouse with the Clyde, the road from Lanark to Glasgow passes over the profound chasm by a modern bridge, similar in construction to that of the Peaths in Berwickshire.

CASSLY, a rivulet in the south-eastern part of Sutherlandshire, falling into the Bay of Tain or Dornoch firth.

CASTLE DOUGLAS, a considerable village of modern growth in the parish of Kelton, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, situated in a fertile district of the country, on the road from Portpatrick to Carlisle, and from Kirkcudbright to Dumfries, at the distance of eighty-nine miles south-south-west of Edinburgh, eighteen west by south of Dumfries, and ten north-east of Kirkcudbright. Its name is derived from Threave castle, the ruins of which stronghold of the Douglas family stand on the south-west of the town. Prior to 1792 it was called Carlinwark, from a lake in the vicinity, when it was erected into a burgh of barony by the proprietor under its present title. Since that period it has gradually increased, and is now in a thriving condition, with an improved burghal jurisdiction. It consists of one principal street lying along the public road, and some back streets, composed of good houses, and laid out in a neat manner. It has a modern town-house, and other public buildings. Lately its consequence has been increased by the transfer of the famous Kelton hill annual fair to its bounds. The town has a post office, one native bank, two branch banks, and a large grain market every Monday. The loch of Carlinwark is now connected by an artificial canal with the river Dee, and since this was done its dimensions have been much limited, though still extending to about a mile in length. It contains abundance of perch and pike, and has yielded a considerable quantity of shell marle. There is a meeting-house in the town.

CASTLE SEMPLE LOCH, a long narrow lake in the southern border of Renfrewshire, parish of Lochwinnoch, chiefly formed by the influx of the river Calder, which is principally an evacuation of Kilbirnie Loch, situated farther to the south. The waters of Castle Semple Loch, flow from its north end, and form the river Black Cart, a tributary of the Clyde. The banks of the lake are now beautifully wooded in some places, and it contains a small island on which stand the ruins of a castle, or old peel house. Of late the lake has been very much diminished by draining, and about a third part of its former extent is now only flooded during winter, and produces fine grass crops in the summer.

mer months. These improvements have been made for the greater part at the south end, and a great but very profitable outlay has here been made in banking its boundaries.

CASTLETON, a neat and thriving village in Caithness, about five miles east of the town of Thurso. The prosperity of the village has of late been promoted from its proximity to Mr. Traill's extensive quarries of Castlehill, from whence large quantities of stone are now exported to London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other parts. This stone is remarkable for its strength, durability, and cleanliness as a paving material, and obtains the name of "Caithness Pavement."

CASTLETOWN, the formal name of an extensive mountainous parish in Roxburghshire, which is more generally known under the popular and poetical title of Liddisdale, being simply the vale of the Liddel Water. The length of the parish is eighteen miles, by a breadth of fourteen. On the south-east it adjoins to England; on the north it is separated from Tiviotdale by a long ridge of hills. This valley is the only part of the four southern counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles, which does not send its streams to the German ocean. Liddle runs in a south-west direction, and falls into the Solway Firth. This stream is joined by several rivulets on either side; the two principal of which are the Blackburn and Tinnis. On the south-east the boundary line with England is the Kershope Water, also a tributary. For several centuries previous to the union of the crowns, this sequestered district of Scotland was the residence of a set of lawless tribes, who owned no allegiance to either country, but supported themselves chiefly by predatory incursions upon both. The principal races were the Elliots and Armatrongs, names intimately associated in a Scottish imagination with ideas of feud and spoil. The castles and peel houses in which the heads of the clans sheltered themselves and stored their ill-got gains, are still seen in some parts of the country in a state of ruin; while in other instances a green spot is only observed in their place, supplying a more luxuriant herbage to the peaceful sheep than the rest of the waste. The parish takes its name from a village which grew up beneath one of those strong-holds, but which has now fallen into decay. This castle, which was reared on the summit of a precipice, on the

east bank of the Lidda', is understood to have been founded by Ranulph de Soulis, who removed hither from Northamptonshire in the time of David I. Besides the old church at the village of Castletown, which was dedicated to St. Martin, and was a vicarage of the priory of Jedburgh, the district now composing the parish had other two churches, with three chapels, and a monastery; a fact which would lead us to suppose, that this desolate pastoral district was much more numerously peopled in the days of border warfare, than at present. In the south end of the dale at Ettleton, are still seen the ruins of one of the churches, around which is a burying-ground, still used, and which contains a great number of monuments, adorned with curious stiff carved figures in the dress of George the First's time. The remains of the other religious structures still stand in different remote parts of the parish, where almost the only living creature now to be seen is the sheep or crow. One of these churches is called the *Wheel Church*, from its proximity to the Roman way, which leads from Stanmore, and crosses the north-east corner of Liddisdale into Tiviotdale. This causeway received the name of the *Wheel-road* during the middle ages, when it was the only path in the district which could admit of the rolling of carriages on wheels. The most remarkable object in Liddisdale is the celebrated Castle of Hermitage. This ruin raises its square, massive, stately form at the bottom of an extensive waste declining all round from the hills; and the Hermitage Burn, which runs past it towards the Liddel, with its shining and noisy waters, is the only object of a lively nature in the whole of its bare and desolate vicinity. The fortress has been one of the largest on the border, and consists of a sort of double tower, with the remains of entrenchments and other fortifications around. At a little distance is a deserted burying-ground, at one time distinguished by the baronial chapel. Hermitage Castle was erected in the thirteenth century by Comyn, Earl of Monteath, and soon passed into the hands of the family of Soulis. It afterwards went, by forfeiture, into the possession of the Douglasses, whose representative, Archibald, the sixth earl of Angus, exchanged it with Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, for the castle and lordship of that name in Clydesdale. The possessions and title of the Hep-

burns became the property of Francis Stewart, and on his forfeiture (See BOTHWELL,) Hermitage came into the Buccleugh family, who still retain it. The tradition of the country has loaded the memory of the Soulis family with many crimes; and an idea prevails, that the ruin of the castle, oppressed, as it were, with a consciousness of the scenes of guilt transacted within its walls, is gradually sinking into the earth. They say that thirty feet of its original height of ninety have already gone down, while thirty have fallen from the top, and only thirty now remain above the level of the ground. While Hermitage Castle was inhabited by Hepburn Earl of Bothwell, it was visited by Queen Mary, who, for that purpose, penetrated the mountainous tract which lies between Tiviotdale and Liddisdale with a small band of attendants; she returned on the same day to Jedburgh, whence she had set out in the morning; a journey of at least fifty miles, and obstructed by every kind of local difficulty. Some miles to the south of Hermitage, Liddisdale begins to be beautifully wooded, and to display every mark of cultivation. The country has been much improved by the opening up of roads. In the centre of the lower and more arable part of the district, stands the large modern village of New Castleton, which has superseded the old parish village a little further up the vale. It consists of two long streets of neat new houses, and occupies a haugh on the right bank of the Liddel, part of the possessions in former days of John Elliot of Park, the freebooter, who, by wounding Bothwell, caused Queen Mary to visit him at Hermitage Castle. The village owes its rise to Henry Duke of Buccleugh. It has no manufacturing pursuits, and is not very prosperous. Every house has a small portion of land connected with it, a source of amusement and profit to the inhabitants. It is situated on the road which proceeds up Liddisdale, at the distance of five miles east from Cannoby, twenty south from Hawick, and twenty-six from Jedburgh. To the credit of the inhabitants they have two subscription libraries, and a friendly society. Three fairs or hiring days are held annually, which are well attended. Besides the parish kirk there is a dissenting meeting-house.—Population of the parish of Castleton in 1851, 2098.

CASTLETOWN OF BRAEMAR, a village, scattered amidst rocks

and rapid streamlets, lying in the wilds of Mar, in the south-west corner of Aberdeenshire, on the road which, after following the course of the Dee, turns southward to Fort George, and at the distance of fifty-seven miles west of Aberdeen. Within it are the remains of an old castle, said by tradition to have been founded by Malcolm Canmore,—a circumstance much to be doubted from the appearance of its architecture. Near the village is the very picturesque castle of Braemar, once a seat of the Earl of Mar, and now a government station. The village has a large annual cattle market.

CATERTHUN, a conspicuous hill in Forfarshire, standing nearly five miles north of Brechin, noted for the magnitude of the remains of ancient fortifications found on and round its summit. It is one of the many commanding eminences which various antiquaries have conjectured to be the position of the Caledonians previous to their famous engagement with Agricola.

CATHCART, (originally *Carr Cart*,—the castle on the river Cart,) a parish partly in Lanarkshire, and partly in Renfrewshire, but principally in the latter, lying on the north and east side of the White Cart, as it turns westward towards Pollockshaws, bounded on the north by Govan, and Rutherglen, and on the east by Cambuslang. It is about six miles in length, by two and a half in breadth. Its surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and nearly all under the best state of cultivation. The field of Langside, on which took place the final struggle betwixt Mary, Queen of Scots, and her subjects, and from which she fled to England, is in this parish. It is an eminence, within sight of Glasgow, rising gently from the neighbourhood of the Gorbals, on the south side of the Clyde, and declining more rapidly on the side next to Paisley. On the summit there is a small circular camp, supposed to be of early formation, though incorrectly and vulgarly denominated Queen Mary's Camp. Murray the Regent, having drawn his forces from Glasgow, made a stand here, to intercept the Queen in her progress to Dumbarton; when, a skirmish ensuing, her party, consisting chiefly of the Hamiltons, was routed with considerable slaughter. A place is yet pointed out, upon an opposite eminence, fully in view of the field, and near the old castle of Cathcart, where Mary

stood till the affair was decided. A hawthorn bush, commonly known by the name of "Queen Mary's Thorn," marked out the spot, till it decayed through age; after which another was planted in its place, to preserve the memory of these circumstances. The old castle of Cathcart, above alluded to, is a conspicuous ruin, situated on a commanding situation, with two sides defended by the Cart, to which there is an almost perpendicular descent of a tremendous depth. It belonged to the Lords Cathcart, and was dismantled about eighty years since. This peerage was granted, in 1442, by James II., to Sir Allan Cathcart, a gentleman of very ancient family.—Population of the parish in 1821, 2056.

CATHEL, (LOCH) a small lake of about three miles long, in the parish of Halkirk, county of Caithness, abounding with a particular species of trout. It communicates its waters to the river of Thurso, which is emptied into Thurso Bay.

CATHERINE, (LOCH)—See **KATHRINE (LOCH)**.

CATLAW, a conspicuous hill of the Grampians, in Forfarshire, elevated to a height of 2214 feet above the level of the sea.

CATRAIL, a remarkable trench and wall formed by some of the earliest inhabitants of Scotland, along the centre of the border district, and probably intended to separate a nation occupying the counties of Berwickshire, Roxburghshire, &c., from one which possessed the more westerly district. Distinct traces of it are to be found from a spot near the junction of the Gala and the Tweed, to the mountains of Cumberland. In construction, it is a ditch and rampart of irregular dimensions, supported by many hill forts and corresponding entrenchments, indicating the whole to have been an imitation of the fortified walls built across the island by Severus and Antoninus. Traces of it are chiefly to be found on the hills, over which it seems to have passed in a straight line. A similar line of division, no doubt intended, like it, to preserve the interests of a rude tribe from some neighbouring one still more rude, extends in the same direction (north to south) along Berwickshire, and is called Harit's Dyke. Another is traced between Portpatrick and a certain point in Dumfriesshire.

CATRINE, a village in the centre of Ayrshire, parish of Sorn, pleasantly situated

on the north bank of the river Ayr, opposite Ballochmyle, by the proprietor of which estate, in partnership with the well-known David Dale of Glasgow, it was erected in the year 1787, for the accommodation of working people, employed in the extensive cotton mills at the same time reared. It was constructed more in consonance with principles of expediency than of the picturesque. Its form is oblong, and consists of streets running parallel and at right angles with each other, with a square of 300 feet in the centre. It stands fourteen miles north-east by east of Ayr, thirty-two south of Glasgow, and twelve west of Muirkirk. The vast number of persons engaged here at the mills are under an excellent system of government, and are generally in comfortable circumstances. There are schools provided for boys and girls, Sunday-evening schools, and a good library. There is a chapel of ease, which is well attended. The population may amount to about 3000.

CAVA, a small narrow oblong island in the entry to Scapa Flow from Kerston roads, two miles south of Pomona, Orkney, in the parish of Orphir. It is inhabited by two or three families.

CAVERS, a large irregularly shaped parish, lying on the east side of the Tiviot, Roxburghshire, twenty miles in extent from north to south, and from two to seven in breadth, having Castletown or Liddisdale on the south, and being chiefly the land lying betwixt the Slitterick and Rule Waters. The upper end is hilly and pastoral, but the lower declines into rich arable fields. The only village in the parish is Denholm, which lies on the road between Jedburgh and Hawick, on the north bank of the Tiviot, five miles from each of the above towns. The principal estate in the district is Cavers, the property and residence of James Douglas, Esq. the lineal descendant of the gallant chief of Otterbourne, and a gentleman distinguished for his benevolence and literary pursuits. At Carlinrig, in the upper district, there is a chapel of ease.—Population in 1821, 1504.

CAVERTOWN, a small village in the parish of Eckford, Roxburghshire, lying about five miles south from Kelso, where there is a moor on which the Kelso races are run annually.

CELLARDYKES, a fishing village to the east of Easter Anstruther. It has some

burgh privileges, and, with the adjacent town of Kilrenny, forms a burgh, which joins with Crail, the two Anstruthers, and Pittenweem in sending a member to parliament.

CELLAR HEAD, a promontory near the north end of Lewis, on its east side.

CERES, or CYRUS, an inland parish in Fife, having Cupar on the north, from which it is divided by the river Eden, Cameron on the east, Largo on the south, and Cults on the west. The surface is hilly, but in general it is subjected to agriculture. It is eight miles long and from one to four in breadth. There are some ancient ruins in the parish. The village of Ceres is considerable, and lies two and a half miles south-east of Cupar. It is supported chiefly by weaving. Besides the parish church there are two dissenting meeting-houses. The old house of Scotstarvet, once the family residence of the Scotts, one of whom wrote that remarkable little work, the *Staggering State of Scots Statesmen*, is within the parish of Ceres, and occupies a very conspicuous situation on the top of the high grounds which bound the Howe of Fife on the east. It contains a museum of curiosities and antiquities.—Population in 1821, 2840.

CESSFORD, a small village in the eastern part of Roxburghshire, parish of Eckford, on the south side of the Kail Water. It is a barony of the Duke of Roxburgh.

CHANNELKIRK, a parish in the upper part of Lauderdale, Berwickshire, of about five and a half miles in diameter. The country here is high, and of a bleak pastoral nature, and cultivation is only attended to in the low grounds. It is contiguous to Lauder on the east. The very small village of Channelkirk is the first inhabited place which the traveller meets after issuing from the ~~Lammermuir~~ range of hills, and descending southwards into the vale of the Leader. The word Channelkirk is usually pronounced *Jinglekirk*, which in reality is as correct as the other, if the original name be consulted. In old records, the parish is called *Chykingchirche*, which signifies "the chapel at the fort," and was doubtless given to distinguish the place of worship from other two chapels once in the district. The adjunct of *chirche* is pleonastic. The fort here meant was a Roman camp, the traces of which are still visible near the hamlet and church.—Population in 1821, 730.

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CHANONRY, a village on the north shore of the Moray Firth, near Fortrose, with which it is conjoined in burghal jurisdiction. It was anciently the seat of the Bishop of Ross, whence its name is derived.

CHAPEL OF GARIOCH, a parish in the centre of Aberdeenshire, of eight miles in length by seven in breadth. The River Don divides it on the south from Kemnay, and the parishes of Rayne and Daviot bound it on the north. The ancient name of the district was *Logie-Durno* or *Durnoch*, which signifies a *hollow plain*. The district is now well planted, and in some parts cultivated advantageously. Here was fought the celebrated battle of Harlaw, in 1411, between Alexander Earl of Mar and Donald Lord of the Isles.—Population in 1821, 1616.

CHARLE TOWN, a small sea-port town on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, in the parish of Dunfermline, from which it is distant three miles. It is the property of the Earl of Elgin, who reared it for the residence of workmen employed at his extensive lime-works in the neighbourhood. From hence enormous quantities of lime in stones and shells are exported annually.

CHARLESTOWN OF ABOYNE, a small town in the parish of Aboyne, in Mar, Aberdeenshire, and a burgh of barony under the Earl of Aboyne. It stands thirty miles west of Aberdeen, on the north bank of the Dee.

CHARLOTTE, (FORT) a small fortification on the mainland of Shetland, on Bressay sound, close to Lerwick on the north, which it is designed to protect from foreign insult. It was originally built by Oliver Cromwell, and was made again defensible in 1781. It is now garrisoned by a single veteran.

CHEVIOT MOUNTAINS, an irregular range of lofty hills, dividing the county of Roxburgh from Northumberland, one of which, about six miles to the south-east from Yetholm, is considered to be the chief. They are a very bold and sufficient dividing boundary of the two kingdoms, along the line of border from near the Tweed, westward to the opposite side of the island. Various roads have been made across them, the chief of which is over Carter Fell, above Jedburgh. They feed immense flocks of sheep of a particularly strong kind, known from thence as *Cheviots*.

CHIRNSIDE, an inland parish in the eastern part of the Merse, Berwickshire, lying on

the north side of the Whitadder, bounded by Coldingham on the north, and by Aytoun and Foulden on the east. Its length is four miles, and its breadth about three. Chirside Hill is the only eminence in the parish. Nearly the whole of this district is richly cultivated, and in some places it is covered with beautiful plantations. The view from Chirside Hill may match with any in Scotland, from the impression it conveys of rural wealth and comfort. The village of Chirside, which is a burgh of barony, lies along the brow of the hill, at the distance of nine miles north-west of Berwick. It consists of two mean long streets. Besides the parish church, there is a dissenting meeting-house. Less than a mile to the west of the village is the pretty little village of Chirside-Bridge, where there is a good bridge across the Whitadder, and where a paper and lint-mill are established.—Population in 1821, 1189.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE. This is the smallest and most insignificant county in Scotland, and its political distinction leads us to regret that a new and more convenient division of districts is not instituted. Anciently the whole of that valuable territory lying betwixt the Rivers Forth and Tay, and bounded on the north-west by the chain of the Ochil Hills, was called Ross, as being a sort of peninsula, terminating at Stirling. In the course of time, the district of Ross was broken up into the shires of Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan, with the introduction of a slip of Perthshire on the edge of the Forth, in which is situated the town of Dundee. The reason that a regular division did not take place can be referred to the influence of political events and different circumstances now hid from our comprehension. Clackmannanshire consists of a piece of ground nine miles in length by eight in breadth, with a flat or gently declining surface from the Ochils on the north, towards the Firth of Forth. The higher grounds are partly pastoral, but the whole of the lower parts adjacent to the Forth are rich, arable, and beautifully enclosed. Throughout the whole district there are numerous collieries. Ironstone is also abundant, and is wrought to advantage. Silver has likewise been found. The shire contains only four complete parishes and part of another. Its only towns are Alloa and Clackmannan, the former of which has been selected by the sheriff as the situation of his court. On-

ly one sheriff-depute is appointed to the two counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, but each has a resident sheriff-substitute. By the latest county roll, Clackmannanshire has sixteen freeholders, who, alternately with those of Kinross-shire, send a member to parliament.

The chief seats in the county are *Shaw Park*, Earl of Mansfield; *Tullibody*, Lord Abercromby; *Clackmannan House*, Bruce of Kennet; *Alloa House*, Earl of Mar. The chief height is Benelough, the summit of the Ochils, which is 2000 feet above the level of the sea.—Population in 1821,—Males, 6356, Females, 6907; Total, 13,263.

CLACKMANNAN, a parish in the foregoing shire, lying on the north shore of the Forth, of six miles in length by from two to five in breadth, having Dollar and Tillicoultry on the north, and Alloa on the west. It consists of the richest arable land in the shire, and is under the best state of cultivation. The greater part of it lies low.

CLACKMANNAN, the capital of the above shire and parish, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, gently rising out of a plain from east to west, to the height of 190 feet above the level of the Forth. It is a miserable town, not without some curious points. It consists of one long unpaved street, which runs up the acclivity to the gate of the park surrounding Clackmannan tower. In the middle stands the steeple, to which a jail was formerly attached. Since its removal, debtors and criminals are carried to Stirling, the prison of which town the shire partly sustains. At the east end of the site of the *quondam* prison of Clackmannan, there lies a huge, shapeless blue stone, which having been broken into three pieces, is now bound with iron. This is a sort of burgial palladium or charter-stone, like the *Clachnacuden* of Inverness, the privileges of the town being supposed to depend, in some mysterious way, upon its existence, on which account it is looked upon by the inhabitants with a high degree of veneration. Its legendary history is curious. When king Robert Bruce was residing in Clackmannan tower, and before there was a town attached to that regal mansion, he one day, in passing near this way on a journey, happened to stop a while at the stone, and, on going away, left his glove upon it. Not discovering his loss till he had proceeded about half a mile towards the south, he desired his servant to go back to the *clack*, (for king

Robert seems to have usually spoken his native Carrick Gaelic, and bring his *mannan*, or glove. The servant said, "If ye'll just look about ye here, I'll be back wi't directly," and accordingly soon returned with the missing article. From this trivial circumstance arose the name of the town which was subsequently reared about the stone, as also that of a farm at the place where the king stopped, about half a mile south, on the way to Kincardine, which took its title from what the servant said, namely, *Look about ye*, and is so called at this day. It is customary for people visiting Clackmannan to chip off a small piece of the stone whereon lay the glove of Bruce, and carry it away with them as a curiosity. The church of Clackmannan, situated a little to the south of the principal street, is a handsome modern structure in the Gothic taste, with an elegant tower, being from a design by Gillespie. Clackmannan tower, situated at the top of the hill, is a tall and impressive structure, though now deprived of its interesting appendage, the palace of Robert Bruce, and family house of Bruce of Clackmannan, as well as the gardens and shrubberies which once adorned the spot. The tower is unfurnished, and will probably soon go to decay on account of a dispute respecting the property.—Population of town and parish in 1821, 4056.

CLATT, a parish situated in the western extremity of the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, and near the centre of the county. It lies high, is surrounded by a bleak hilly country, and its climate is cold and searing. The village of Clatt is situated on the rivulet called the Gadie, which afterwards joins the Urie. The road traversing the shire from the Dee to Huntly passes through it, and it is distant from the latter place ten miles. It is a burgh of barony, and is under the special patronage of the Gordons of Knockespeck.—Population in 1821, 551.

CLAYHOLE, a small village suburban to Stranraer, at the head of Loch Ryan, Wigtonshire.

CLEISH, a parish in Kinross-shire lying on the descending braes from the range of low hills which bound the county on the south, extending six miles in length by about one in breadth. The uplands are pastoral and the lower grounds arable. The soil in general is of a middling quality. The parish contains four lakes among the hills, the largest about a

mile and a half in circumference. The river Gairney is the boundary of the parish on the north, on the south it is bounded by Beath and Dunfermline. Freestone is here found in great abundance. The remains of Roman forts on the hills are here common. The pretty church of Cleish, embowered in plantations, occupies a beautiful sequestered situation at the north base of the hills, with an open exposure to the vale of Kinross.—Population in 1821, 564.

CLEMENT'S WELLS, a small village within the western border of Haddingtonshire, lying on the brow of Carberry hill facing the firth of Forth, two miles south-east from Musselburgh; here is one of the most extensive whisky distilleries in Scotland.

CLIFTON, a small highland village in the western district of Braidalbane, Perthshire, near Tyndrum.

CLOSEBURN, an inland parish in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, having the Nith dividing it from Keir on the west, bounded by the heights of Lanarkshire on the north, by Kirkpatrick-juxta and Kirkmichael on the east, and Kirkmahoe on the south. It has incorporated with it the parish of Dalgarno, and is about ten miles square. The lower grounds are well cultivated and planted. In the upper and eastern districts, which are hilly, the grounds are bleak, moorish, and pastoral. The origin of the word Closeburn is understood to be derived from *Cella Osburni*, or the cell of Osburn, the name by which the place was called in ancient times, from having had a saintly tenant of the name of Osburn. In the parish of Closeburn, there was formerly a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Patrick, and which gives the name of Kirkpatrick to a farm, whereon stand its ruins. Dalgarnock derives its name from a word signifying the plain abounding in underwood. Besides the Nith, the parish is watered by several rivulets, the only one of which worthy of notice is *Cri-chup* or *Creekhope*, which is remarkable for its irregular, romantic course, and for a cataract of ninety feet, called Creekhope Linn, where the water seems to have sawed through a red freestone hill, and formed so strait a passage that a person could leap across it. Within its caverned recesses the hunted Covenanters used to take up their abode to evade pursuit; and it is undoubtedly the place alluded to by the author of Waverley, in his description of

CLUDEN.

the cave occupied by Balfour of Burley. The remains of Closeburn Castle still exist. It was formerly the patrimonial property of the ancient family of Kirkpatrick. The parish of Closeburn is remarkably well supplied in scholastic education. A free school was most amply endowed, in 1788, by one John Wallace, a native of the parish, who had realized a fortune by mercantile pursuits in Glasgow; it is placed under the government of the presbytery of Ponpont. Here all the children in the parish are taught the elements of education free of expense; and the seminary has, in various respects, obtained no small celebrity in the country. There are several mineral springs in the parish. The chief proprietor has established some large lime-kilns, which have been of great benefit to the district.—Population in 1821, 1682.

CLOGH LIGHT-HOUSE, (The) is erected on a point of land on the south shore of the firth of Clyde in the county of Renfrew, about five miles below the port of Greenock. The light exhibited is stationary, and appears like a star of the first magnitude at the distance of three or four leagues, or lesser distances.

CLOVA. See CORTACHY.

CLUNIE, (LOCH) a small lake in the middle of the western part of Inverness-shire, from which flows the river Moriston to Loch Ness.

CLUDEN, a small river on the borders of Dumfriesshire and Galloway, rising from the Criffell mountains, and a tributary of the Nith, which it joins a short way below the ruins of the collegiate church of ~~Cluden~~. These, with the beautiful scenery amidst which they are placed, are by far the most attractive and interesting objects in the neighbourhood of Dumfries. Within these few years, the original buildings have been dreadfully dilapidated, and the richly ornamented tombs completely mutilated and destroyed. Enough remains to show that the whole had been reared in a style of exceeding splendour, and enriched with much ornate decoration. At the Reformation, the religious body, consisting of a provost and twelve headsmen, were turned adrift; the endowments confiscated; and the institution converted into a temporal barony, in favour of the Nithsdale family. The genius of Burns has rendered the locality still more classic, by his allusions to "Cluden's silent

towers," and its "waves that sweetly glide," as they flow on to the Nith.

CLUNDAIDH, a tributary rivulet of the Dee, in Mar, Aberdeenshire, parish of Crathie.

CLUNIE, (from a word signifying "meadows interspersed with rising grounds," a parish in the centre of the eastern part of Perthshire, district of Stormont, separated from the north bank of the Tay by Caputh, and having Blairgowrie and Kinloch on the south-east. The surface is hilly, and the ground lies generally high. A small portion only is cultivated, the greater part being pastoral, moorish land. The lofty hill of Benachally lies in the parish, in which there are huge caverns, while its surface displays the remains of military stations. About four miles south east from its base lies the beautiful lake of Clunie, which is about two and a half miles in circumference, and in which there is a little island, having an old castle at its centre, the property of the Airly family. It is reported by tradition that the Admirable Crichton was born on this island; and it is at least certain, that he was the son of its then proprietor, Sir Robert Crichton of Elliock, who had it from his brother, a bishop of Dunkeld. There is a good deal of natural wood still in the parish. There are two mineral springs, valuable in modifying scorbutic diseases.—Population in 1821, 942.

CLUNY, a parish consisting of a stripe of land, of from two to three miles broad, and about ten miles in length from east to west, separated by Monymusk from the southern bank of the Don, in Mar, Aberdeenshire. It partakes of the character of a strath; its grounds being mostly low and well sheltered and cultivated. It has no coal, but is rich in granite. The ancient and strong castles of Frazer and Cluny are in the district.—Population in 1821, 867.

CLYDE, a river in the western side of the lowlands of Scotland, the third in point of magnitude in the country, but the most valuable for commerce. It is usually understood that this river rises from the same hill, at the southern point of Lanarkshire, from whence also flow in different directions the Annan and the Tweed; but this is only partly correct. The common notions regarding the sources of rivers are frequently altogether fanciful, almost every stream having a number of heads, often not one of which can be justly selected as the chief. Such is the case with the Clyde. It

is formed by a concentration of a variety of straggling burns and rivulets, rising amidst the mountains and wastes which separate Lanarkshire from the counties of Peebles and Dumfries. The chief of these tributaries are the Powtrill Water, the Crook Burn, the Avon and Elvan Waters, which coalescing, form a stream which after flowing about two miles receives an accession first from Glengonar Water, and next from Duncaton Water, which constitute it properly the River Clyde, at a distance of upwards of twelve miles from the highest springs of its fountains. Pursuing a northerly course from its origin to the mouth of Duncaton Water, it continues in the same direction, with a slight tendency to the east as far as Biggar, by which time it has received some more rivulets from the adjacent uplands, when it at once alters its course to the north-west by north. It keeps this direction in almost a straight line to its estuary, except when it makes a considerable semicircular bend to the right a little way below Biggar, till it is joined by Douglas Water on the left. The Douglas Water nearly doubles it in size. It afterwards receives a number of other streams, generally on the left or westerly bank. The Mouse, the Nethan, the Avon, the Cadder, the North Cadder, the Kelvin, the White and Black Cart, the Forth and Clyde Canal, and the Leven, are its principal tributaries on either side from Lanark to Dumbarton. The impetus of its waters is very variable. In the upper parts it is rapid, but it soon becomes almost stagnant; winding its path amidst broad rich meadows, in a manner intimately resembling some of the sleepy-looking dull rivers in England. On approaching Lanark it begins to hasten on its way, in an expanded stream, over a stony bottom, till it approaches the falls, when it proceeds with great deliberation. Of these celebrated falls, two are above and one below Lanark. The uppermost is Bonniton Linn, a cascade of about thirty feet. The next below is Corra Linn, where the water takes three distinct leaps, each apparently as high as that of Bonniton. Between these two falls the course of the water is prodigiously rapid and perturbed. Its channel is contracted, among rocks and precipices, and in some places it struggles through a chasm of not more than four feet in width. Its sides consist of walls of rock, equidistant and wonderfully regular, the jutting points of which are covered with natural shrubbery, and in

whose crevices nestle numerous flocks of birds. Upon a rock above Cora Linn, on the south-east bank of the river, stands a ruined castle, behind which is a middle-aged mansion, and behind which again, there is a still more modern and splendid mansion-house. This seat is called Corehouse, and is the seat of George Cranstoun, Esq. to whom it gives a senatorial title. Corehouse is embowered in the trees and shrubbery which add such grace to the whole of this wild scene. A pavilion, erected above a century ago, stands on the opposite bank of the stream, as a station for observing the fall. About a mile down the stream from Corra Linn, at New Lanark mills, there is a fall of about four feet in height called Dundaff Linn. Four miles below Corra Linn, and two below Lanark, is Stonehouse Fall, which, like that of Cora, consists of three distinct falls succeeding each other, altogether measuring about seventy feet in height. This is not less romantic than the other falls; wild rugged rocks are equally visible here, and they are equally fringed with wood; but the trees in the neighbourhood are not so tall and stately. There are foot-paths for the use of tourists, along the river at these falls. After a confinement of six miles, in a deep and rocky, but wooded glen, the course through which the Clyde flows gradually opens, the river expands, and instead of being agitated among rude and steep rocks, it flows over a pebbled bed, through alternate tracts of sloping banks and fertile valleys, adorned in some places with a mixture of orchard and coppice wood, and at others with tufts of forest trees. Thus it proceeds for twelve miles, through the lower part of the parish of Cambusnethan, and the parishes of Dalziel West Monkland, and Bothwell on the north side; and those of Dalserf, Hamilton and Blantyre, on the south. Here, along the banks of the river, the lands ascend gently on both sides, exhibiting sloping banks and a pleasing well cultivated territory. The appearance of its vicinity alters in the parishes of Blantyre and Bothwell, where the banks are bold and richly wooded. From thence they expand and contract alternately to the extremity of the county. Numerous villages, hamlets, orchards embosomed in woods, gentlemen's seats, and the remains of rude magnificent castles and religious fabrics, contribute to enrich the scenery on the Clyde, and the presence of a number of mills of different kinds attests the trading and agricultural wealth of

this beautiful district of Scotland. As soon as the river reaches Glasgow, its character is at once altered from that of a rural stream, to that of a natural canal, suited to the purposes of navigation. At and beneath this city it has been in many places hemmed in and deepened, and for twelve miles or thereby, it flows through beautifully wooded meadow land. As it approaches Dunbarton it gradually widens into the character of a firth, from a mile to two miles in width. Below Greenock, it continues to be about two miles in breadth, with a hilly region on both banks, but especially on the Argyshire side. It shortly takes a sharp turn to the south, and after flowing through the pass betwixt Bute, the Cumbray islands, and the coast of Ayrshire at the Largs, it is emitted into the broad expanse of the sea between the west coast of Scotland and Ireland, and which partly obtains the title of the Firth of Clyde. Salmon ascend as far as the fall of Stonebyres, and the lower bridge of Glasgow is the first obstacle to the sailing of boats or vessels. From its sources to Bute, its length is fully one hundred miles. In conclusion, we add a recent calculation regarding the waters of this important river. The breadth of the Clyde at the New Bridge, Glasgow, is 410 feet, and its mean depth $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The velocity of the water at the surface is 1.23 inch, and the mean velocity of the whole water is 0.558,132 inch per second. From these data it may be inferred, that the quantity of water discharged per second is 763 cubic feet. This amounts to 2,417,760 cubic feet, or 473,017,449 Imperial gallons, or 1,877,053 tons. The river Clyde drains about 1-30th of Scotland, or about 1-83d part of Great Britain. Hence, if the waters discharged into the sea by the Clyde afforded a fair average of the whole island, the total amount of the water discharged annually by all the rivers in Great Britain would be only 155,795,309 tons, which does not amount to one hundredth part of the excess of the rain above the evaporation.

CLYDESDALE, the vale through which the river Clyde flows, from its sources to its mouth. The designation is merely popular, but supplies a secondary title to the Duke of Hamilton.

CLYDESLAW, a mountain at the upper extremity of Clydesdale, from whence one of the chief tributaries of the Clyde rises.

CLYNE, a parish in Sutherlandshire, lying on the shore of the Moray Firth, and on the north bank of Brora Water, having the parish of Loth on its north-eastern quarter. It consists of braes declining sea-ward, and takes its name from a word signifying an inclining bank. It is from four to eight miles in breadth, and about twenty-four in length, extending inland to Strathbeg, through which flows a tributary of the Brora. The rearing of cattle is the chief employment.—Population in 1821, 1874.

COALSNAUGHTON, a small village in the parish of Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire.

COALTOUNS, (EAST and WEST) two of the straggling long villages lying along the road, verging the shore of the Firth of Forth in Fife, within a mile of West Wemyss on the west, and four miles east of Kirkcaldy.

COCKBURN LAW, a hill on the north-eastern extremity of Dunse parish, adjacent to Abbey St. Bathans in that direction, of 900 feet in height. It exhibits the remains of a strong military station.

COCKBURNSPATH, (corruptly CORPERSMITH, formerly and properly COLBRANDSPATH,) a parish in Berwickshire, at its north-western extremity on the German Ocean, with which, at a very early period, was incorporated the small parish of Auldcarnhus; bounded on the south and west by Coldingham and Abbey St. Bathans. It consists of two parts, one high and mountainous, and another low and even. The upper division makes part of the great ridge of the Lammermuir, which, at the western extremity of the parish, approaches to within three miles of the shore, and which runs into the sea in the rocky promontory of Fast Castle, a little beyond its eastern limit. The shore is rocky, and the surface of the country is, in many places, broken into ravines. The lower part is agricultural. The celebrated Peas, Pecze, or Peath's Bridge is in the parish, carrying the old road to Berwick over a very deep ravine. This bridge was built in 1786, before which time the road went by a dangerous pass along the shore. The road-way of this bridge is 120 feet from the bottom of the Peas Burn, which flows beneath; it is 300 feet long, and with the parapet wall fifteen feet wide. It has two arches jointly resting on a tall, slender pier, in the middle of the glen. This is a work often vi-

ated from curiosity ; it being understood to be the highest bridge in the world. In former times, this place was an important pass, which could be easily defended. The remains of military encampments are conspicuous in the district. Dunglas, the seat of Sir James Hall, Baronet, is in the parish. The village of Cockburnspath is adjacent, and partly on the road from Dunbar to Berwick, nine miles to the south-east of the former. The title of Colbrand's-path was derived from some person of the name of Colbrand, who, it is understood, once lived in a tower in the parish, near Dunglas, and now standing in ruins on the left side of the road in passing to the south. So early as 1073, this fortress belonged to the Earls of Dunbar ; and, from its situation, it was considered one of the keys of the kingdom. In the abrogated parish of Auldeambus, on the sea shore, stood the church of St. Helen, the mother of Constantine, and which was a cell of Durham. The tourist in this quarter of Scotland should visit, in passing, the *Cove Shore*, below the village of Cockburnspath. Here the sea is hemmed in by very high sandstone precipices, and in one place the only approach to the coast is by a long descending passage, cut out of rock, wide enough to admit a horse and cart. The nature of the stone admits of perforation to any extent. On that part of the shore opened upon by the passage, a pier is at present constructing for the use of fishing-boats. Vast quantities of sea-ware are here daily carted off, for the purposes of agriculture. Dunglas Castle, the seat of Sir James Hall, Baronet, is a place of great interest, and should also be seen by tourists. It was originally a stronghold of the Earls of Home, on whose attainder it fell into the hands of the Douglasses. It lodged James VI. and his whole retinue, when on his journey to London in 1603, and on his return in 1617, he was welcomed by the *Muse Dunghusides*.—Population in 1821, 866.

COCKENZIE, a village in the parish of Tranent, county of Haddington, lying on the shore of the Firth of Forth, east from Prestonpans, composed chiefly of salt-pen erections and the houses of workmen and fishermen.

COCKPEN, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, lying in a southerly direction from the metropolis, between the parishes of Carington and Lasswade, and chiefly on the left bank of the South Esk. The surface of the

parish is undulating, but highly cultivated, enclosed, and planted. The banks of the Esk are here rather steep and picturesque ; the river is crossed by a fine stone bridge. Cockpen derives its name from words in the British, signifying the *red height* ; the church, (now a very handsome semi-Gothic structure,) having been placed on an elevated situation, and the soil being of a reddish appearance. The church was a rectory during the Scott-Saxon period, but afterwards came into the hands of the Cistercian Monks of Newbottle. From the twelfth century to the present, the parish has consisted of little else than the barony of Dalhousie. The Castle of Dalhousie, or, as it was anciently spelled, Dalwolsie, stood on a rising ground on the left bank of the Esk, at the distance of eight miles from Edinburgh. Originally it was a magnificent structure, of a square form, with a turret at each corner, and besides other means of defence, a strong wall encompassed it, so as to render it one of the most secure fortresses in this part of the country. In the course of time it was either entirely renewed or very much altered to suit more peaceable times, but still it presented a fortified appearance. Latterly, the fort has been again demolished, and turned into a house slightly castellated in its aspect. It is, and has long been, the property of the ancient family of Ramsay, one of whom was created Lord Ramsay, in 1618, by James VI. and Earl of Dalhousie in 1633, by Charles I. The present Lord Dalhousie has seldom resided here, from his honourable employments in foreign countries ; but he has been at considerable expense in keeping the estate in order and the house in repair. The very extensive gunpowder manufactory of Stobbs is in the parish.—See STOBBS. The country here abounds in coal.—Population in 1821, 1925.

COICH, a small tributary rivulet of the Dee, in the parish of Crathie, Aberdeenshire.

COILTIE, a rivulet flowing into the west side of Loch Ness, parish of Urquhart.

COINISH, a small streamlet in Argyleshire, falling into the upper part of Loch Linnhe.

COLDINGHAM, a parish in Berwickshire, lying on the coast of the German ocean, bounded by Cockburnspath on the north-west, and by Eyemouth, Ayton, and Chirnside on the east and south ; of between six and seven miles in length and breadth, though of an ir-

regular figure. The face of the country is undulating, with a quantity of flat lands, most of which are agricultural and inclosed. The noted foreland called St. Abb's Head is in this parish, and the Eye water intersects it. About a mile west from St. Abb's is Coldingham Loch, of a triangular figure and about a mile in circumference. It abounds in perch of a poor quality. The sea-coast is productive of excellent fish. There are several hamlets in the district. The village of Coldingham, which is a burgh of barony, is delightfully situated upon a small eminence in the centre of a fine valley, at a short distance from the sea. It consists of two or three humble streets, with a cross in the centre. The ruins of the once magnificent and well-endowed priory of Coldingham lie on the south side of the town. All that now remains of this edifice is the east gable and north side, which form part of the modern parish kirk, with a few straggling fragments, including a small Saxon arch, part of the palace said to have been built here by the royal founder of the priory. Some years since the ruins were very extensive, and they have only disappeared from the rapacity of the common people in taking away stones for the purpose of rearing cottages in the village, a practice which has been too common in Scotland to excite inquiry or comment. The utter extinction of the priory of Coldingham, and the neglected state of its ruins, furnish a useful lesson on the perishable nature of all human institutions. At one time this religious house stood at the head of such establishments in Scotland, and was famed far and wide for its wealth and importance. So early as the seventh century a nunnery was settled here, but of what order is unknown, in which St. Ebb, the daughter and sister of kings, became abbess, 670. Historians inform us that this lady and her nuns disfigured themselves by cutting off their noses and upper lips, to ensure themselves against being violated by the Danes on one of their invasions, who thereafter burnt the house with its virtuous inmates. Bede notices the institution under the title of *Coluli urbs*, and it is noted as being the very first monastery of the kind in Scotland. The nunnery continued in ruins till 1098, when it was rebuilt by King Edgar, the son of Malcolm Canmore, who bestowed it on the Benedictine monks of St. Cuthbert of Durham, of whom it continued to be a cell. The liberality of Edgar is said, by Fordun, to have been excit-

ed by the appearance of the sainted Cuthbert, promising him victory as he marched into Scotland. Edgar and subsequent monarchs endowed the establishment with a great variety of lands, charters, and privileges, and, what was then of great consequence, an exemption from the jurisdiction and taxation of the diocesan, viz. the Archbishop of St. Andrews. The house was furnished with monks from Durham, and so eminent was the office of prior, that he had a retinue of seventy functionaries, unequalled in the kingdom. Among these were the *elemosinarius* or almoner, the *marescallus* or keeper of the horses, the *schenescallus* or manager of the household, the *hostiarius* or receiver of guests, the *cellarius* or keeper of the cellar, the *enunciator* or messenger, the *braciator* or brewer, also a cook, a smith, a carpenter, &c. The priors themselves were men who, in most instances, were deeply concerned in the political intrigues of the state, and are often mentioned in history. Powerful, however, as they generally were, they never could protect the wealth of their house from the gripe of the nobility, and least of all from the pope or the king, when it suited the purpose of either to molest them. Benedict XI. bestowed upon Hugh, Bishop of Biblis, who had been expelled from the Holy Land by the Saracens, the profits and revenues of the priory for life. Luckily, Edward I., who took the establishment under his protection, interfered and prevented such injustice. James III. afterwards suppressed the monastery, and attached the revenues to a chapel-royal which he founded at Stirling, yet it also escaped this apparent close of its career. It had been seized by ~~pope~~ robbery, some twenty years before, by the Homes of Berwickshire, who appropriated its riches and kept the institution on a very meagre footing, and, as we suppose, reduced the monks to be their own servants. These powerful barons leagued with the Hepburns, and being countenanced by the Earl of Angus, the whole entered into a conspiracy to dethrone the king, whose death they actually accomplished in a conflict near Stirling on the 11th of June 1488. After this the institution rose and fell in its consequence and means of support. For many years it continued the prey of the Homes, and in 1509, by the pope's authority, it was withdrawn from the superiority of Durham and placed under the abbey of Dunfermline. Alexander Stewart, a natural son of

James IV., who was already archbishop of St. Andrews and abbot of Dunfermline, was now chosen prior, but he did not long possess these dignified offices; he fell at Flodden, while fighting by the side of his infatuated father. The priory was next conferred on David Home, the seventh brother of Lord Home, who possessed it until his assassination by James Hepburn of Hailes. He was succeeded by Robert Blackadder, who was, with six domestics, likewise assassinated by Sir David Home in the village of Lamberton. It is needless to enter into the story of the feuds which caused these barbarous murders. They are already known to the reader of Scottish history. Blackadder was succeeded by William Douglas, a brother of Angus, who became prior by mere intrusion, and retained the office and emoluments till his death in 1528, about which period the priory afforded a temporary asylum to the Earl of Angus on his flight to England. From 1528 to 1541 Adam was prior; he was removed to Dundrennan to make way for John Stewart, an infant son of James V. During the infancy of this prior, or rather commendator, for all semblance of the ecclesiastical function was by this time banished the house, the king enjoyed the revenues, but he had to defend the sacred edifices from warlike intrusion. His attempts were fruitless; the English seized the abbey, fortified the church and steeple, which resisted all the efforts of the regent Arran. In 1545, the Earl of Hertford burnt the abbey, after it had stood five hundred years and endured many violent assaults. Its timely destruction by the English perhaps only saved it from the contumely of desecration by the reformers a few years afterwards. The office of commendator, or drawer of the revenues, was next held by John Maitland, who resigned it in 1568. James VI. now conferred it on Francis Stewart, the former prior's eldest son, and subsequently created Earl of Bothwell, abbot of Kelso, constable of Haddington, sheriff of Berwick, bailie of Lauderdale, and lord high admiral of Scotland. On the expatriation of this turbulent noble, the king conveyed the estates of Coldingham to the Earl of Home, on whose death in 1619 they were given to John, the second son of Francis, the banished earl, and the last who bore the title of commendator. The original charters of this remarkable priory are still preserved at Durham.

The history of no religious house in Scotland

would throw so much light on the bloody scenes and wretched government of the country from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century as this, were it carefully written. Of such importance was the jurisdiction of the priors over their adjoining territory, that in many ancient records the district receives the appellation of Coldinghamshire. When the church of the priory was destroyed, its fine-toned bell, according to tradition, was carried to Lincoln, where it still is in use.—Population in 1821, 2675.

COLDSTREAM, a parish in Berwickshire, lying about the middle of the district of the Merse, on the northern bank of the Tweed, where that river begins to be the border boundary, having Ladykirk and Swinton on the north, and Peebles on the west; extending seven or eight miles along the Tweed, and being four in breadth. This is among the best cultivated and productive parishes in Scotland; and it is well enclosed and planted. The ancient name of the parish was Lennel, and the vestiges of the kirk of Lennel are still shown, about a mile and a half below the town of Coldstream. The little town of Lennel was entirely destroyed by the border wars. There are several handsome modern seats in the district, among which may be noticed Hirsell, the property of the Earl of Home, Lennel, a seat of the Earl of Haddington, and Lees, the seat of Sir John Margoribanks, Baronet.

COLDSTREAM, a town in the above parish, stands upon the north bank of the Tweed, having the rivulet called the Leet flowing past it on its western quarter. It is nearly nine miles east from Kelso, and fourteen west from Berwick. It is a thriving irregularly-built town, quite Scottish in its appearance, notwithstanding its proximity to England. It formerly derived importance from a ford on the Tweed, the first of any importance which occurs in traversing the stream upwards from Berwick. By this passage, Edward I. entered Scotland with his overpowering host in 1296. Many other Scottish and English armies, before the union of the Crowns, made their way by this passage, to ravage the country of their respective enemies. It was last used by a Scottish army, as an entrance into England, in 1640, when the Covenanters found it necessary to take that extreme measure against Charles I. When Prince Charles Stewart invaded England by the western border, in 1745, he sent a

small detachment from Kelso to proclaim his father on the English ground opposite Coldstream, that being the nearest point of the southern kingdom to his line of march; by this expedient he had the gratification of performing the ceremony a few days earlier than was otherwise practicable. The Tweed is now crossed here by a strong bridge of red freestone, consisting of five arches. The expense of its erection and perpetual repair was liquidated by a toll bar, which was lately removed, the purpose of its institution having been accomplished; this is, perhaps, the only instance on record, at least in Scotland, of a toll-bar or pontage having been removed, after it was once planted. The bridge of Coldstream is placed at the distance of a furlong from the east end of the town, and from it a very delightful view up and down the woody banks of the river is obtained. A few neat villas, significant of the vicinage of England, have of late years sprung up in the environs of Coldstream; some of these enter delightfully into the composition of this river-side landscape. The repair to and from Coldstream is considerable, this being the chief thoroughfare from Edinburgh to Newcastle, and parts in that direction. Coldstream seems to subsist principally on this thoroughfare, and on the trade created by the opulent agricultural country around it. On the first Thursday of every month, there is a great cattle market, chiefly resorted to by dealers from the north of England. There is also a corn market every Thursday. Coldstream enjoys part of that matrimonial trade which has become so notorious at Gretna Green. The person keeping the chief inn shows, with some pride, the room in which Lord Chancellor Brougham submitted to hyemeneal bonds.* Previous to the Reformation this place could boast of a rich priory of Cistercian nuns; but of the building not one fragment now remains. The fabric stood upon a spot a little eastward from the market-place, where there are still some peculiarly luxuriant gardens, besides a small burying-ground. Besides the parish church of Coldstream, there are two meeting houses of Presbyterian Dissenters. General Monk resided at Coldstream, at the time when he waited for a favourable oppor-

tunity to spring into England, and effect the restoration. During the winter of 1659-60, which he spent here, he raised a horse regiment, which was therefore, and has ever since been, denominated the *Coldstream Guards*. We beg to recommend to the attention of all travellers who may happen to be unmarried, the following popular rhyme regarding the places around Coldstream:—

Bught-rig and Belchester,
Hatchet-knows and Darnchester,
Leetholm and the Peel;
If ye ditta get a wife in ane o' thae places,
Ye'll ne'er do weel.

—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 2675.

COLINSBURGH, a village in Fife, parish of Kilconquhar, lying two miles inland from the coast of the Firth of Forth, at Largo bay, and five miles west of Pittenweem. It is a thriving village, with a handsome and conspicuous dissenting church.

COLL, an island, lying off the west coast of Mull, Argyleshire, from which it is distant about seven miles, and forming part of the parish of Tiree, from which it is divided by a narrow rocky sound. It is fourteen miles long and about two and a half in breadth. There is little appearance of cultivation. The island is so covered with bare rocks, scarcely to be called hills, that when viewed from a low position, nothing but a continuous, grey, stony surface is visible, the whole conveying the notion of a wide rude pavement on a gigantic scale. The intervals are filled with green pastures, pools, lakes, and morasses. The inhabitants are exceedingly poor, and their cottages are more like the wigwams of savages than the dwellings of civilized people. The grounds feed black cattle, and the inhabitants employ a great part of their time in fishing. The coast is a mixture of rocks and sands.

COLLACE, a parish in Gowrie, Perthshire, of about two miles square, having Cargill on the north and Kinnaird on the south. The northern division rises gently towards the Sidlaw Hills. The higher parts are pastoral; the lower are devoted to agriculture. The hill of Dunsinnan is in the parish. The parish is midway betwixt Perth and Cupar Angus.—Population in 1821, 691.

COLLESSIE, a parish in Fife, lying east of Auchtermuchty, on the north side of the *Howe* or vale in the centre of the county; extending eight miles in length by five in breadth;

* It is a remarkable circumstance, that three Lord Chancellors of England, out of four in succession, were married in this clandestine manner. We need scarcely mention that the other gully persons were Erskine and Eldon.

and generally consisting of fine enclosed lands, rising from the Eden to the hills on the north. Very considerable improvements have been made on the character of the soil, which in many places is naturally mossy. On the estate of Mr. Wallace of Newton-Collessie, in a conspicuous situation, there is a large cairn of stones, the evidence of a battle in rude times, which is carefully preserved by its respectable proprietor. Near it some warlike metal instruments have been dug up. The village of Collessie lies on the face of the brues descending to the vale, on the old road from Auchtermuchty to Cupar. It is a little confused thatched town. About a mile to the west is the modern hamlet of Trafalgar-Inn, at which the post stops.—Population in 1821, 1030.

COLLINGTON, or **COLINTON**, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, lying in a south-westerly direction from the city, at the base of the Pentland Hills, part of which it includes. Currie lies on the west. The parish is five miles in length by four in breadth. The grounds rise beautifully from the vale of Corstorphine, and are finely cultivated, enclosed, and planted. The water of Leith passes through them, and its banks are here romantic and wooded. The elegant house of Sir John Forbes, Bart., is the principal seat. The village of Collington lies a little westward from thence in a hollow on the river, at the distance of four miles from Edinburgh. It possesses some extensive paper manufactories. Besides the church, there is a dissenting meeting-house in the parish. The ancient name was Hailes, from a Celtic word signifying a moor or hillock, and on the spot where stood the old church, when under that name, there is a gentleman's residence, which maintains the same designation. Prior to the Reformation, the church belonged to the Canons of St. Anthony in Leith, but the lands were under the superiority of the abbots of Dunfermline, one of whom granted them to the family of Forrester.—Population in 1821, 2019.

COLLIESTON, a fishing village on the east coast of Buchan, parish of Slaines, Aberdeenshire.

COLMONELL, a parish in the district of Carrick, Ayrshire, lying on the sea-coast near the mouth of the Stinchar, having Ballantrae on the south-west; fourteen miles in length by about six at an average in breadth. The grounds are hilly and poor, except on the banks

of the streams, where agriculture is well attended to. The district abounds in the remains of ancient forts and cairns. The small village of Colmonell lies on the north bank of the Stinchar, about five miles above Ballantrae. Anciently there were several chapels in this parish, one of which in the eastern part of the district was dedicated to St. Ninian, and called in Gaelic, Kil-an-Rungan. A gentleman's seat on the spot maintains the appellation. Such a strange name doubtless, suggested to the author of Waverley the *Kippelringan* of Guy Mannering. The name of the parish is derived from a Scoto-Irish saint called Colmonell, who had a cell here.—Population in 1821, 1980.

COLONSA, a flat uninteresting island, lying betwixt Staffa and Gometra, which feeds a few sheep.

COLONSAY, one of the western islands belonging to Argyllshire, lying about seven or eight miles west from Jura. The smaller island of Oronsay is joined to it at low water, on its southern extremity. The length of both together is about seven miles, and the breadth from one to two. The exterior aspect of Colonsay is rude and unpromising; but after passing a hilly barrier on the west, a fertile and pleasing valley, containing a fresh water lake is entered upon. The remains of four chapels, and monumental stones can be distinguished. Oronsay possesses no other interest than that which arises from the ruins of its priory, which was an establishment for canons of the order of St. Augustine. The dimensions of the church are about 60 feet by 18, and there are the remains of a cloister which has formed a square of forty feet. Among other ruinous buildings, there is a chapel containing a tomb belonging to an Abbot MacDuffie, together with a handsome sculptured cross. Kelp is manufactured on the shores, and the interior of both islands affords excellent pasture for a fine breed of cattle.

COLT BRIDGE, a hamlet with a bridge across the Water of Leith, about a mile west from the outskirts of Edinburgh on the Glasgow road. Here the troops of Prince Charles Edward encamped in September 1745, prior to their seizure of Edinburgh, and here they routed two regiments of dragoons and other forces, sent to oppose their progress.

COLVEND, a wild, pastoral, and hilly parish, occupying a sort of peninsula in the

C O R R Y A R R A C K.

stewartry of Kirkcudbright, formed by the sea on the east and the water of Urr on the west; extending eight miles in length and four in breadth. Along the north-east extremity run the Criffel mountains. The abrogated parish of Southwick is incorporated with it. The church belonged to the Benedictine nunnery of Lincluden before the Reformation. At Fairgarth, in the east end of the parish, there was once a chapel dedicated to St. Laurence, and subordinate to the mother church. The vestiges of this chapel, with its appropriate cemetery, are still visible; and there is near them a copious spring, called St. Laurence's Well, in great repute in former times, and arched over.—Population in 1821, 1322.

COMRIE, a parish in Strathearn, Perthshire, thirteen miles in length by ten in breadth, having Balquhiddier on the west, and Criff on the east. It consists of the upper part of the valley of the Earn, with four contiguous glens. The mountain ranges which bound these low grounds are lofty, and afford excellent sheep pasture. The country here is exceedingly beautiful and romantic. Loch Earn lies at the western extremity of the parish, and from it flows the beautiful river Earn, along which there is a public road through the valley of Strathearn. The parish town of Comrie is a neat, respectable-looking place, in a thriving condition, pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Earn, where it is joined by the Lednock; six and a half miles west from Criff, and fifty-eight from Edinburgh. A handsome church with a spire has been recently erected. The grounds of Dunira and many other delightful spots are in the neighbourhood. Five annual fairs are held in Comrie.—Population in 1821, 2614.

CON or CHON, (LOCH), a small lake in the western extremity of the valley of Aberfoyle, the first of a series of lochs formed by the Forth, and extending about two and a half miles. It is a very picturesque lake; amidst rocky and wild scenery, with bold and steep boundaries. Its waters flow eastward to Loch Ard.

CONAN, or CONON, a river in the south-eastern part of Ross-shire, running into the head of the Cromarty Firth.

CONAN, (BRIDGE OF) a flourishing modern village, close to a bridge over the above river, on the road between Inverness and Dingwall.

CONTIN, a parish in the south-eastern part of Ross-shire, contiguous to the above river. The district is a mixture of hills and dales, with glens and valleys, watered by different streams and a number of lakes. A very improved system of farming having been here introduced, it comprises much good corn land.—Population in 1821, 1930.

COPINSIA, COPINSHAY, or CAPINSHAY, one of the Orkney Islands, of a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, lying to the south of Pomona, above Newark Bay. There are two small islets contiguous to it, one of which, called the Kirkholm of Copinslay, is approachable at low water.

COPPAY, a very small island lying about a mile from Lewis, on its south-western quarter.

COQUET, properly an English river, which rising in the heights dividing Roxburghshire from Northumberland, and being joined by various streamlets, falls into the sea near Alnwick. It bounds the parish of Osnaburgh, for about a mile on the south, and this is the extent of its connexion with Scotland.

CORNHILL, a small village in the lower part of Banffshire, parish of Ordiquhill.

CORRYARRACK, a large and lofty mountain in Inverness-shire, parish of Laggan, along which the great military road to Fort-Augustus was carried by Marshal Wade. It appears as one in the range of high hills dividing Badenoch from the valley of the Caledonian Canal on the north. In the history of the famed insurrection of 1745, Corryarrack is celebrated as having caused Sir John Cope to turn aside from his purpose of seeking out and fighting the Highlanders under Prince Charles Stewart. The hill being ascended by a series of zig-zag traverses, which afforded excellent opportunities to the Highlanders of laying ambuscades for the royal army, Sir John thought it advisable to march in another direction, namely, to Inverness. By this movement on his part, the insurgents were enabled to march into the Lowlands, where they did not meet any enemy till he again brought up his forces against them at Prestonpans. We must therefore calculate that, but for the danger and difficulty of a march over this hill, a very different turn might have been given to this extraordinary domestic war. As an illustration of the nature of this road, it may be mentioned that the distance from the bottom of the hill on the

south side to the summit is about a quarter of a mile in perpendicular ascent, while, by the zig-zag direction of the road, it is more than four times that distance. The sides of the hill at various places show profound and dismal chasms, into which the sun never penetrates.

CORSEWALL, or CORSELL POINT, a headland, on the north-west coast of Wigtonshire, on which a light-house was placed in 1816, for the directing of vessels on the Scotch side into the Irish Channel. The light-house is situated in lat. $55^{\circ} 1'$, and west long. $5^{\circ} 5'$. It bears by compass, from Millour Point, on the western side of the channel, leading into Loch Ryan, W. by S. distant about two miles; from Turnberry Point, S. W. twenty-one miles; from the Crags of Ailsa, S. S. W. fifteen miles; from the Mull of Cantire, S. E. by S. thirty-one miles; from Copeland light-house, near the entrance of Belfast Loch, N. E. half E. twenty-two miles; and from Laggan Point, in Galloway, N. E. distant three and a half miles. It is known to mariners as a revolving light, with colour, exhibiting from the same light-room a light of the natural appearance, alternately with a light tinged with a red colour. Those lights, respectively, attain their greatest strength or most luminous effect at the end of every two minutes. But, in the course of each periodical revolution of the reflector frame, the lights become alternately fainter and more obscure, and, to a distant observer, are totally eclipsed for a short period. The light-room is glazed all round, but the light is hid from the mariner by the high land near Laggan Point, towards the south, and by Turnberry Point towards the north. This light is elevated 112 feet above the medium level of the sea, and its most luminous side may be seen like a star of the first magnitude, at the distance of five or six leagues.

CORSTORPHINE, (pronounced *Consterphine*.) a parish in the county of Edinburgh, lying immediately to the west of St. Cuthberts parish, of about four miles in length, and two and a half in breadth, having Cranmond on the north, Collington on the south, and Ratho on the west. The parish chiefly occupies the hollow of a beautiful and highly cultivated valley, which stretches westward from the outskirts of Edinburgh. The land, which was once marshy, is now the richest in Mid-Lothian, and it is well enclosed with plantations, especially on the gentle eminences to the north,

where, of late, a number of gentlemen's seats have been erected adjacent to the road from Edinburgh. The village of Corstorphine is among the best in the county. It lies on the road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, about four miles from the former. The air is here pure and salubrious, and the situation is fully warmer and better sheltered than any in the shire. At one time it was much larger in size, various streets having been taken away, and their sites converted into gardens. In those days it was a summer resort of the families of metropolitan tradesmen, who came hither for the benefit of country lodgings, and a mineral well in the neighbourhood. Balls and other amusements were then common in the place, which wore an appearance of great gaiety. All this is now gone, and Corstorphine has suffered by the emigration of valetudinarians—real and imaginary—to more fashionable and more modern watering-places. The village, in those olden times, was celebrated for the excellence of a peculiar preparation of cream, which was brought for sale to the city on horses' backs. Such an article has likewise long since disappeared. The name of Corstorphine is generally deduced from *Cors* or *Cross-Torfin*,—the cross of Torfin; but where such a cross was erected, or who Torfin was, no one can now explain. In the twelfth century, the manor of Corstorphine had a chapel subordinate to the church of St. Cuthbert. The district remained a chaplainry during the reign of Alexander II., after which, as appears by the chartulary of Holyrood, it was disjoined from St. Cuthberts, and erected into a separate parish, by the archbishop of St. Andrews. As the chapel declined, another ecclesiastical establishment arose. In the year 1429, Sir John Forrester of Corstorphine, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland, under James I., erected a chapel in the church-yard, which he dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and, in a short time, constituted it a collegiate church, with a variety of functionaries, among whom were a provost, five prebendaries, and two singing boys. This church was built in the form of a Jerusalem cross, of solid architecture, and having been spared at the Reformation, it has remained in good condition since that time, and was recently much improved in the interior. Till the Reformation, the church belonged to the monks of Holyrood, and it seems that one of the five prebends did duty in a subordinate

chapel at Gogyr or Gogar, then a sort of parish church to a small district now united to Corstorphine. It is understood that the remaining prebends did duty at similar subordinate chapels at Craunod, Hatton, Dalnahoy, and Collington. The collegiate church of Corstorphine had then a superiority over, and a right to draw tithes from many lands in the neighbourhood. While it remained inviolate, it was one of the best endowed establishments of the kind in this part of Scotland. Besides the functionaries appointed by the founder, it had chaplains, who were supported by endowments of a private nature, each of whom had the charge of a particular altar in the sacred building. One of the saints, who was honoured with an altar in this way, was St. Ninian. The church has all the appearance of having been a favourite establishment of the Foresters, then an important family in this part of Mid-Lothian. All over the building, till this day, their arms are blazoned in stone, and, within decorated niches, their effigies, in exquisite sculpture, are still extant. Curious as it may seem, these and other memorials of a past age are still very entire, and from their variety are worthy of a visit. In former times, when the establishment was in all its glory, the country immediately round about, and especially to the east, south, and west, lay quite in the condition of a wilderness. A dismal unsafe morass spread itself in every direction, and the road to and from the metropolis, which is now as good as any in the kingdom, was little better than a perpetual quagmire, winding its uncertain way through brakes and forests of shrubs. The repairing of such a road was not in accordance with the spirit of the age. It is exceedingly probable, that some neighbouring personages drove a profitable trade in waylaying passengers while toiling through the obscure paths, and who would have rebelled against any signs of improvement. In this state of things, the church of Corstorphine was made to serve the purposes of a light-house to passengers. Its munificent patrons endowed a shrine in the east end of the edifice with a lamp, which, it was ordained, should be kept continually burning from sunset to sun rise, for the double purpose of illuminating the altar of St. John, and of acting as a safe guide to the unwary traveller. For about two hundred years the kindly lamp of the Baptist was, therefore, regularly lighted up at sun-

down, in the eastern gable of this venerable fabric. Tradition is silent regarding the precise period of its extinction; but we are perfectly warranted in supposing that its light was put out at the period of the Reformation. It is likely that the office of guardian of the lamp was committed to some ancient lay brother; and if such were the case, how painful must have been his feelings on seeing the object of his attention rudely destroyed, or when he was obliged for the first time to forbear the antiquated duty of lighting it up. We are soothed under the relation of this catastrophe, by the consideration that the endowment for the support of the lamp was not abused, as was too often the case in these marly times. The endowment consisted of an acre of very fine meadow land, lying on the bank of the Water of Leith, to the west of Coltbridge. At the Reformation, this slip of ground was suffered to remain untucked-in by neighbouring landholders; and was conferred as a glebe on the schoolmaster of the parish. To this day it is the property of this useful functionary. It has still the designation of the *Lamp acre*, and its produce, from having illuminated the shrine of St. John, is now more serviceably directed to light up the lamp of education and useful knowledge.—Population in 1821, 1321.

CORTACHY, a parish incorporating that of *Clare*, in the north western and mountainous part of Forfarshire, lying on the north bank of the Prosen, and the south bank of the South Esk. The district is wild and pastoral.—Population in 1821, 990.

CORYVRECKAN, (GULF OF) a dangerous sea passage of a mile in breadth betwixt the south end of Scarba and the north point of Jura, on the west coast of Argyleshire. Near the Scarba side, the sea appears to be in almost continual tumult. The leading cause of the turbulence of the water is the narrowness of the passage, by which the tide has to flow in and out, to and from the Sound of Jura. To this must be added a pyramidal rock, rising with a rapid acclivity from the bottom, which is about a hundred fathoms deep, to within fifteen of the surface. The course of the tide-stream is thus diverted, so as to assume numerous intricate directions, while a counter-current being also produced, chiefly on the Scarba side, the return of this into the main stream produces these gyrations, resembling the wells of Swinn and Strona, which

romance has magnified into a whirlpool capable of swallowing up ships. It is only when agitated by high tides and violent winds that the place assumes that frightful character so opposed to the serenity of vessels. In general, however, the vicinity is carefully eschewed by boats and small craft.

COTTS LOCH, a small lake about a mile inland from Spey Bay, Morayshire parish of St. Andrews, Lhanbryd. It is supplied by two small rivulets and issues into the Lossie.

COULL, a parish in Marr, Aberdeenshire, lying at the head of Stratherromar, and separated from the Dee on the south by Aboyne. It is a finely sheltered tract of land of a triangular shape, and generally fertile. The adjacent hills are bleak and pastoral. The ruins of the very ancient castle of Coull are distinguishable. The place is about thirty miles from Aberdeen.—Population in 1821, 701.

COULTER LOCH, a lake in Stirlingshire, parish of St. Ninians, distant about six or seven miles from Stirling, towards the south. It abounds with eels and perches. The land round it is moorish. It is reported by tradition that about fifty years since, by some convulsion of nature, a stone weighing a ton in weight was thrown from its bottom to the distance of several yards on its banks.

COURTIN ISLES, two small islets lying betwixt Raasay and Ross-shire.

COVE, a village on the sea-coast of Kincardineshire, lying south of Nigg Bay, at the head of a small bay called Cove Harbour.

COVINGTON, a parish in the upper part of Lanarkshire, having Carmichael on the south-west and Pettinain on the north-west. In the south-east quarter stands the high hill of Tinto. The parish is partly hilly and pastoral, and partly meadow land and agricultural. The little village of Covington lies on the right of the road from Biggar to Lanark. It has of late years been in a great measure rebuilt. Originally, part of this parish constituted the now abrogated parish of Thankerton.—Population in 1821, 526.

COWAL, a peninsular district in the south-east quarter of Argyleshire, containing six parishes. It partakes of the common character Argyleshire, being hilly and mostly pastoral. It is cut up by some long arms of the sea, and by the long fresh water lake called Loch Eck. **COWCADDENS**, a village suburban to Cowal, on the road to Port-Fundas.

COWIE, a river in Kincardineshire, in the high grounds at the centre of the shire, and falling into the sea to the north of Stonehaven, after a course of about ten miles.

COYLSTON, a parish near the west border of the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, lying to the east of Ayr, and bounded on the south-west by Dalrymple. It extends from the banks of the Doon to the Water of Ayr; it is seven miles long and two broad. It has three small lakes. The surface is flat and arable, and it abounds with coal, lime, and marble. The parish derives its name from the village where the church stands, and it is stated by tradition that the village obtained its appellation from a King Coyle, who is said to have been killed in battle in the neighbourhood and buried at the church. The house of Coylesfield, which is nearly five miles north of Coylston, is also claimed by tradition as the scene of the valorous death of "Old King Coull," or, as he is termed in Scottish poetry, "Auld King Coyl," and a large stone is still venerated as the monument of this chieftain. The village and church stand on a rivulet called the Coyle, which falls into the Ayr. The word Coyle or Kyle, in Gaelic, signifies a wood, hence the name Caledonia, which is merely a latinization of the epithet which the Romans must have found conferred upon the country by the savages who inhabited its woody recesses. Coullus, or Coil, being a fabulous personage, or at least unacknowledged in authentic history, it is probable that Coylston, Coylesfield, Kyle, and Caledonia, are all alike derived from words applicable to the early sylvan character of the country.—Population in 1821, 1397.

CRAIG, a parish in Forfarshire, occupying the peninsular corner of land between the sea on the east coast and the basin of Montrose on the north. It is about six miles in length by two and a half in breadth. The islet called Inch Brayock in the neck of water communicating from the basin to the sea belongs to the parish. It is generally arable, and abounds with limestone.—Population in 1821, 1545.

CRAIG-ENDIVE, a small island lying in the Sound of Jura, between Jura and Knapdale.

CRAIG-GAG-POINT, a headland on the north shore of the Moray Firth, Sutherlandshire, eight miles south-west from the Ord of Caithness.

CRAIGIE, a parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, in that part of the country which lies betwixt the Ayr and Irvine Waters. It is seven miles in length by one and a quarter in breadth. The eminences are green and pastoral, and the low grounds are fertile, arable, and well enclosed. It possesses several extensive lime-works. A part of the suppressed parish of Barnwell belongs to this parish. Before the Reformation, the church belonged to the monks of Paisley.—Population in 1821, 803.

CRAIGIE-BARNS, a conspicuous hill near Dunkeld, in Perthshire, from which a very extensive prospect is obtained.

CRAIG-LEITH, a small islet at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, near North Berwick, to which it belongs.

CRAIG-LEITH, a very extensive quarry of freestone, situated about two miles west from Edinburgh, on the road to Queensferry. It produces exceedingly fine cream-coloured stone, and has yielded blocks for building a very considerable part of the metropolis. This quarry is at length fashioned into an immense and profound amphitheatre, which many visit as a sight. Several fossil trees have been found in the course of the work.

CRAIG-LOCKHART, a beautifully wooded eminence a short way west of Morningside, in a south-westerly direction from Edinburgh, which slopes gently to the east, and is precipitous on its western side. On the slope, amidst some fine old wood, stands the ancient mansion of Craig-house.

CRAIGLUSIL (LOCH) a small lake, parish of Caputh, Perthshire, from which rises the Lunan Water.

CRAIGNISH, a parish lying on the west coast of Argyshire, opposite Scarba and the Gulf of Coryvreckan. It is seven miles in length by two in breadth. The surface is flat, but bleak, and not very productive. Part of the ground is rendered a peninsula, (the extreme point of which is called Craignish Point,) by the indentation of Craignish Loch, an arm of the sea. Within and without the Loch, lie at least twenty islands, with many islets and rocks. Macfadgen, Rustantrue, Resave, Garvrisa, and Baisker are the principal. They are beautiful little islands; beautiful from the brilliancy of their situation, from the intricate and picturesque arrangements of their cliffs

and shores, and from their ancient solitary trees, perched above the rocks, or high on their summits, or stuck in some fissure of a cliff, and hanging down their knotted and bending branches into the sea. In a fine summer evening, their labyrinths form a little watery paradise. The circumstance of trees, and these oaks too, being found on this exposed coast, where every shrub is blasted by cold moist winds, has caused the surprise of every topographer. Though abounding in much splendid and romantic lake-scenery, this loch, from being not among the number of those usually visited by the tourists, is little heard of.—Population in 1821, 901.

CRAIG-PHADRIC, a conspicuous rugged mountain, romantic and wooded, in the neighbourhood of Inverness, elevated 1150 feet from its base, on the top of which is the ruin of a magnificent vitrified fort, partly overgrown with vegetable mould. Of these vitrified forts there are various specimens remaining in different counties, and it is now ascertained, that buildings found in this state of concretion, have been made so by the application of ardent heat on both sides of the walls after they were reared. The vitrification has the appearance of dark coarse glass cinders, fastened among the layers of stones, which are partly fused. Quarries yielding fusing materials are generally found in their neighbourhood.

CRAIL, a parish occupying that point of Fife, commonly called its *East Neuk*, or corner; extending six miles in length from *Fife Ness*, its prominent headland. The country is flat, meagre in its productive character, and destitute of interest.

CRAIL, the parish town, and a royal burgh, lies four miles east of Anstruther, two from the above Ness, ten south-east of St. Andrews, and thirty north-east of Kinghorn. It is said to have been a town of note as early as the ninth century. David I. had a palace here, now entirely demolished, except a fragment of wall which helps to enclose a garden. It once possessed a very eminent and richly endowed priory, and a collegiate church, with a provost, sacrist, and several prebendaries. The priory was suppressed before the Reformation, and the church was similarly reduced in its establishment on that event. The spoil of the endowments was shared by the Lindsays and the

burgh. Its revenues must have done these parties much good ; for they were very extensive. Among other objects of their institution, it appears that they supported no fewer than eight altars in the church. It was in this place of worship, on Sunday, May 19, 1559, that the mob, inflamed by the preaching of Knox, began the work of demolishing the monuments of idolatry in Fife, as their brethren had done at Perth a few days before. Having finished their operations here, they followed their zealous leader to St. Andrews, where they assisted in levelling its beautiful and superb cathedral to the ground. Archbishop Sharpe was, at one time, minister of the kirk of Crail. Like many other places on this side of the island, Crail suffered severely in trade by the Union. Many of its houses are of that massive and antique description which indicate past splendour. The principal street is spacious and regular ; but in the utter dulness and decay of the town, it is constantly littered with all kinds of filth and rubbish, and, in many places, covered with rank grass and weeds. With great capabilities as a port, the harbour is small and inconvenient, and at present possesses no trade. Fortunately for the inhabitants, coal is plentiful in the neighbourhood. Altogether, Crail presents a very perfect specimen of the decayed old burghs of Scotland, which are by no chance ever heard of, except when brought into notice by topographical works like the present, or by the newspaper details of an election, and whose only employment seems to be the discussion of the paltry politics of the place, or the more substantial negotiation of the return of a member of parliament. As a royal burgh, in virtue of charters from Robert Bruce, it is governed by three bailies, a treasurer, and from eleven to fifteen councillors. It has seven incorporated trades, and, in conjunction with Kilrenny, the two Anstruthers, and Pittenweem, sends a member to parliament. The only association in the town is a golfing club, which was begun in 1760 ; the members of which pursue their delightful recreation on the adjacent links. Besides the parish kirk there is a dissenting meeting-house.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 1854.

CRAILING, a parish in Roxburghshire, ; on both sides of the Tiviot, of a circular , and nearly four miles in diameter ; hav-

ing Roxburgh on the north, Eckford on the east, Jedburgh on the south and Ancrum on the west. Oxnam Water runs into the Tiviot on its south bank in this parish. The country here is rich and exceedingly beautiful. The low and rising grounds are highly cultivated and enclosed, and in some places well wooded. The uplands are excellent pasture land. The parish is the lowest, the warmest, and the most fertile part of Tiviotdale. The village of Crailing lies seven miles south from Kelso, and thirteen east of Hawick.—The manse and benefice of the clergyman are among the best in Scotland. The parish comprehends the suppressed parish of Nisbet, which was that part on the north of the Tiviot. The origin of the word Crailing is supposed to signify the *brisk pool*, and may have been given from the ebullition of the mountain stream of Oxnam Water. In the days of David I., the parish of Crailing itself was divided into the two parochial districts of Upper Crailing and Crailing. The whole belonged to the monastery at Jedburgh.—Population in 1821, 748.

CRAKENISH POINT, a small headland on the south side of Loch Eynat, west coast of Sky.

CRAMOND, a parish of which the greater part is in the county of Edinburgh, and the remainder in Linlithgowshire, lying on the south shore of the Firth of Forth ; bounded on the west by Dalmeny and Kirkliston, on the south by Corstorphine and St. Cuthbert's (or the West Kirk of Edinburgh). The western part of it is intersected by the river Almond, which falls into the sea at a creek, on the east side of which, on a declining bank, lies the small village of Cramond. The parish is either altogether agricultural and highly productive, or laid out in plantations and meadow pastures. The celebrated Law of Lauriston was a native of this parish, and his patrimonial residence is still standing, though altered greatly for the better in appearance and accommodation. Some stake-net fisheries are now instituted on the sands, a little way below the village. There might be a most delightful walk for foot passengers, betwixt this place and Leith. At present the walls of the various proprietors almost meet the water, and passengers are occasionally overtaken by the tides. The village of Cramond is known to have been an important Roman station. On the oppo-

site bank of the creek of the Almond, on a craggy eminence, was placed a fortification, and from that circumstance the name is derived,—*Car-Almond*, which is simply “the Castle on the Almond.” Within the parish of Cramond, on one of the slopes of Corstorphine Hill, lie the mansion-house and lands of Craigcrook. These were mortified as an eleemosynary endowment by their proprietor, John Strachan, Esq. in 1720. The then annual revenue was only L.300, which is now greatly increased. The amount is dedicated to the payment of annual sums of about L.8 each, to a great number of poor old men, women, and orphans in the city of Edinburgh. It is one of the largest endowments of the kind in Scotland. The eminently distinguished critic, Francis Jeffrey, Esq., has been many years tenant of the mansion. The ecclesiastical history of Cramond parish is worth noticing. When David I. was studious to introduce English Barons into Scotland, he granted one half of the manor of Cramond, with the church, to Robert Avenel, who afterwards transferred both to the bishop of Dunkeld. Nether-Cramond, where stood the church, was then called Bishop's Cramond; while the other half of the parish, which long remained with the crown, was called King's Cramond. The bishops of Dunkeld occasionally resided at Nether Cramond, and in 1210 one of them died here, and was buried in the monastery of Inchcolm, to which he had granted twenty shillings a-year from the church of Cramond. Till the Reformation, the parish was therefore a menial cure of the bishops, who served it by a vicar. In the church of Cramond, there were two altars, one of which was consecrated to Columba, the patron saint of Dunkeld; and the other was dedicated to the Virgin. After the Reformation the endowments for the support of their chaplains were acquired by the first Earl of Haddington, and the property of the bishops was iniquitously procured by means of a very long lease from Bishop Rollock by Sir James Elphinston, afterwards Lord Balmerino.—Population in 1821, 1804.

CRAMOND-BRIDGE, a village in the parish of Cramond, lying on the Almond river, rather more than five miles from Edinburgh, and supported chiefly by the Iron-works there established. The river is here crossed by a very fine stone bridge, connected with the road from Edinburgh to South Queensferry.

CRANSHAW, a wild pastoral hilly parish, in the northern part of Berwickshire, lying among the Lammermoor hills, and consisting of two distinct pieces of country, separated by a part of the parish of Longformacus. The kirk stands in the most northerly part, in a vale through which the river Whittadder winds its course. To the north-west of the kirk stands the castle of Cranshaws, once the hold of a kinsman of the Douglasses, and one of a chain of towers built to defend this part of the country. It is the only one which is not in ruins, and seems to be the only house in Lammermoor which answers to the description of Ravenswood in the author of *Waverley's* beautiful tragic tale. It belongs to Mr. Watson of Saughton, and being kept in repair, it is occasionally used as shooting quarters.—Population in 1821, 156.

CRANSTON, a parish on the eastern side of the county of Edinburgh, intersected by the river Tyne, having Dalkeith and Newbottle on the north and west, and Crichton on the south; extending five miles in length by three in breadth, but very narrow in the middle. The land is high and undulating, but is well cultivated and enclosed, and abounds in beautiful plantations. A very fine Gothic church of white freestone has recently been erected on the south face of the hill, to the south of the town of Dalkeith. In early times the district was divided into the two manors of New-Cranston and Cranston-Ridel, the name of the latter being derived from one Hugh Ridel, who became its possessor. This Hugh it seems afterwards gave the church and its tithes to the monks of Kelso, in consideration of their praying for ever for the soul of King David I. The same monks acquired in the same manner the lands of Preston. From the Ridel's the lands passed to the family of Margills, who were raised to the dignity of peers under the title of Viscounts Oxenford. They afterwards passed into the family of Dalrymple. At the village and on the manor of Cousland, stood a chapel, which is understood to have been dedicated to St. Bartholomew, as some land near it retains the name of Bartholomew's Firlot. There was another chapel at Cranston, which belonged to the monks of Dunfermline. At the Reformation the whole merged into one parochial ecclesiastical establishment. The parish now possesses the three small villages of Cranston, Cous-

and Preston.—Population in 1821, 854.

CRAITHY, an extensive mountainous parish in the heart of Marr, Aberdeenshire, incorporating the suppressed parish of Brae-Mar. Jointly they compose a territory forty miles in length by twenty in breadth, lying about fifty miles from the sea. The grounds lie high, and are composed of ranges of bleak pastoral hills, thinly inhabited, with a little cultivation in the valleys, and especially on the banks of the Dee, which intersects the district. One of the great military roads pursues its course through this wild region, nearly along the course of the Dee. The remains of ancient castles are extant here and there. Slate abounds. Castle-town of Brae-Mar lies on the military road towards the head of the parish.—Population in 1821, 1897.

CRAWFORD, a parish occupying the southern corner of the county of Lanark, eighteen miles in length by fifteen in breadth. This is among the wildest and most unproductive parishes in what is called the South Highlands. It is nearly altogether hilly, pastoral, and moorish. Its only value lies in its mineral wealth. It has lead mines, which are the greatest in the world. See **LEAD HILLS**. The Powtrill, the Elvan, the Dear, the Glen-gonar, and other minor parental tributaries of the Clyde, water its lower grounds. The village of Crawford is composed of cottages built in a wide straggling manner, each being provided with a small piece of ground. It lies eighteen miles south from Lesmahago. A portion of the parish, on the north-west, was held during the reign of Malcolm IV. by John, the stepson of Baldwin de Biggar; and from him it was called Crawford-John, and formed the parish of that name. The more extensive part, forming the parish of Crawford, was held during the reign of William the Lion, by William de Lindsay, and his successors held it for several centuries, from which circumstance it came to be called Crawford-Lindsay. The family of Lindsay was ennobled in 1399, under the title of Earls of Crawford. David de Lindsay, the fourth Earl, lost the domain in 1468, for having been a supporter of James III. in opposition to the faction which caused the overthrow and death of that monarch. It was then bestowed on Archibald Earl of Angus, and from his family name it afterwards came to be called Crawford-Douglas. The

word Crawford is by no means of Anglo-Saxon origin. It is derived from the British compound *Craw-fordd*, signifying the passage, or the road of blood, an appellation which may have arisen from some bloody contest, between the people of the country and their Roman invaders. This is the more probable, as the ancient castle and church of Crawford stood on a part of the Clyde, where the great Roman road crossed the river by a ford. Prior to the Reformation, the monks of Newbotie, by grants from the Lindsays, possessed considerable privileges of free-forest and right of property in the parish of Crawford.—Population in 1821, 1914.

CRAWFORD-JOHN, a parish in the upper part of Clydesdale, Lanarkshire, contiguous to the foregoing parish, of which, as above noticed, it was once a part. It extends about fifteen miles in length, is in general six in breadth, and lies on the banks of Duncannon Water. It is a hilly pastoral district, with a little cultivation in the low grounds, and in some places is beginning to be beautified by plantations.—Population in 1821, 971.

❁ **CRAWFURDS DIKES**. See **GREENOCK**.

CRAWICK, a tributary rivulet of the Nith, in the north-western part of Dumfriesshire, which rises in the high grounds dividing the county from Lanarkshire, and flowing in a southerly direction between Sanquhar and Kirkconnel parishes, falls into the Nith at Sanquhar Manse. In the lower part of its course, its banks are beautifully wooded.

CREE, a river serving as the boundary betwixt the stewartry of Kirkcudbright and Wigtonshire, throughout their whole length from north to south. The sources of this stream are found in Carrick, in Ayrshire, and in various little lakes on the verge of that county, in different directions. At the head of Wigtonshire it falls into *Loch Cree*, which is merely the river expanded into the character of a lake for about three miles in length; from thence it renews its course as a stream, passing Newton Stewart on the east, and falling into a creek at the head of Wigton Bay. The latter part of its course is beautiful. For several miles up, it is navigable for small vessels. Smelts are found in its waters.

CREETOWN, a village standing on the east side of the creek of the above river Cree, at the head of Wigton Bay, in the parish of Kirkmabreck, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, seven and a half miles south-east of Newton-

CRICHTON.

Stewart, and eleven west of Gatehouse. It is a sea-side village of no interest. The view of the opposite peninsula, on which lies the town of Wigton, is very pleasing. In the neighbourhood there are several ornamental gentlemen's seats.

CRERAN, (LOCH) a salt water lake, or small arm of the sea, stretching out from Loch Linne into Appin, Argyleshire.

CRICHTON, a parish in the eastern part of the county of Edinburgh, having Cranston on the north and Borthwick on the west. The country hereabouts is hilly, or rather undulating, being the semi-upland part of Mid-Lothian, towards the south. The low grounds and braes are all arable, and very little remains uncultivated. There are also a variety of plantations. The village of Crichton lies near the road to Coldstream by Soutra Hill, at the distance of eleven miles south-east of the metropolis. It is almost contiguous with the long road-side village of Path-head. The kirk of Crichton stands apart from the village or any inhabited place, on a brae overhanging the Tyne, which is here a mere rivulet. At a little distance stands the manse, in a pleasant situation. Crichton Kirk has witnessed the performance of public worship according to the usage of three different establishments. It is a plain Gothic cruciform edifice, (mutilated in the chancel,) which was founded in 1449, as a collegiate church, by Sir William Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland, with a provision for a provost, nine prebendaries, and two singing boys, out of the rents of Crichton and Locherwart. It is now very neatly fitted up in a modern taste, with pews and seats, and is among the cleanliest country kirks in Scotland. Along the descending bank on which it stands, at the distance of half a mile to the south, stand the venerable and imposing ruins of Crichton Castle. Two miles further on is Borthwick Castle, already noticed. Crichton Castle is a square massive building, with a court in the centre. It appears to be composed of parts built in different ages, yet the whole is upon a systematic plan. On the outside, defence has necessarily been more considered than elegance; it is in the interior of the quadrangle that taste has been chiefly exercised. The walls exhibit the finest carving in stone cut in facets, or square protuberances, and the principal staircase, now dreadfully broken down, is likewise covered with

elaborate and curious work. Some of the rooms are still in a great measure entire, but rather in the general outline than the details, the Scottish spirit of destructiveness having, in this retired part of the country, wreaked itself out with unrestrained licence on every thing susceptible of damage. Every thing beautiful within reach has been dashed in pieces; the lower chambers are occupied as byres for cattle, and the bottom of the court is used as a convenient pen for "lazy steers." Very little attention could have kept the house in entire preservation. It was the patrimonial residence of the same distinguished man who founded the church. On his forfeiture, it was granted to Sir James Ramsay of Balmain, a youthful favourite of James III., from whom it afterwards passed by forfeiture to Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hales, ancestor of the celebrated Earl of Bothwell, who spent here a great part of his time, while engaged in those dark enterprises which have so effectually blasted his reputation, and so nearly affected that of Queen Mary. On the forfeiture of this last nobleman in 1567, Crichton became the property of the crown, by which, however, it was granted nine years afterwards to Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, so noted for his conspiracies. Since the forfeiture of that strange person, it has passed through the hands of almost a dozen proprietors, from one of whom Hepburn of Humbie, a gentleman of the neighbourhood, who acquired it about the period of the civil wars, it has derived the designation by which it is generally known among the common people of the district—*Humbie's Wa's*. At the east side at the bottom of the edifice is the large dungeon or *massie mure*. Apart from the castle, on the south, at a short distance, is the roofless ruin of a house which may have been a stable to the castle, or some other office.—Population in 1821, 1195.

CRICHUP, a rivulet in Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Closeburn.

CRIECH, a small parish in the north-east part of Fife, separated from the firth of Tay by the intervening parishes of Flisk and Balmerino, with Kilmany on the east. The land is here of inferior quality, and the district is only distinguished for having been the birth-place of the Rev. John Sage, the first of the post-revolution bishops, in the Scottish episcopal communion, and the author of that very

remarkable production,—the Fundamental Charter of Presbytery. He was one of the clergymen of Glasgow who were turned out by the revolution settlement; after which period he underwent such a variety of misfortunes, from being an object of dislike to the government, that he may be described as being all but a "martyr." If estimated by his learning, his industry, his great talents, his constancy, and his zeal, it will be acknowledged that few such men have adorned the history of much more opulent and extensive churches. After receiving much friendly aid from the family of Sir William Bruce of Kinross-shire, and that of a Mr. Christie, he was suffered to die unmolested at Edinburgh, in 1711.—Population in 1821, 394.

CRIECH, an extensive Highland parish in Sutherlandshire, stretching along the southern boundary of the county, where the river Ockel divides it from Ross-shire, from Dornoch to Assint. In breadth it varies from two to ten miles or upwards, and in length, it extends across the island, at least forty miles. It possesses a great number of small lakes, and has several small streams. Altogether it is a hilly pastoral district, almost entirely devoted to the feeding of sheep and cattle. It has likewise some natural wood, and is not destitute of monuments of savage strife and slaughter. The parish church lies on the north shore of the firth of Dornoch.—Population in 1821, 2354.

CRIEFF, a parish in Strathearn, Perthshire, having Monzie on the north, separated from Comrie on the west by Monivaird, and having Muthil on the south. It lies on the north bank of the Earn; and consists partly of Highlands and partly of Lowlands. The upper part is joined ecclesiastically to Monzie. The low grounds are beautifully cultivated, planted, and enclosed. The Shaggie, the Peffray, and the Turret, are its minor streams, and they all afford excellent fishing. The last is rendered classic by the pen of Burns.

CATREF, the capital of the above parish, in point of situation, is one of the most delightful places in Scotland, and stands eighteen miles west from Perth, twenty-one north from Stirling, and six and a half east from Comrie. It occupies the face of a gentle acclivity, rising on the north bank of the Earn, from its market-place is distant about a mile.

It lies at the mouth of an important pass into the Highlands of Perthshire, with a wild mountainous region on the one side, and rich soft vales on the other. It possesses a jail with a spire and town clock, a church, and elegant assembly-room. The trade carried on is the weaving of thin linens and cottons. It was formerly the scene of a prodigious annual fair, at which the Highlanders attended with sometimes no fewer than thirty thousand head of their black cattle, which were bought by Lowland and English dealers. This traffic has been since chiefly transferred to Falkirk; but the place has still two annual fairs, and a market on Thursday. Crieff is now a thriving and increasing town, its prosperity being unmarred by the curse of burgh politics. A popularly elected committee of its inhabitants manage its public affairs. It derives no small profit from it, being a favourable summer retreat for invalids and others, who are attracted by the beauty and salubrity of the place. The town has a news-room, and a handsome building for a mason lodge. In and about Crieff are a number of distilleries, breweries, tanneries, and dye-works. Besides the parish church, there are several meeting-houses of different presbyterian dissenters and a Roman Catholic chapel.—Population in 1821, 4216.

CRIMOND, a parish lying on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, between Peterhead and Fraserburgh, with a front to the German Ocean, of three miles in breadth, and declining away to a point inland, at the distance of five and a half miles. The surface is undulating, and mostly arable; but the soil is poor, and the district has its full proportion of moor, moss, and unproductive sandy downs. In it is the small loch of Strathbeg, the church is in the centre of the parish, ten miles north-west of Peterhead.—Population in 1821, 900.

CRINAN, (LOCH) a small arm of the sea, on the west coast of Argyleshire, jutting in eastward from the head of the Sound of Jura, from whence a navigable channel has been cut, called the Crinan Canal, across Knapdale, to a similar arm of Loch Fyne, called Loch Gulp.

CROE, a small river running into Loch Duich, parish of Kintail, Ross-shire, and giving a name to a district.

CROMAR, the lower part of the extensive district of Marr, Aberdeenshire, comprehending the parishes of Coul, Tarland and

Migvie, of Logie-Coldstone and part of Tullloch.

CROMARTY, a small county in the north of Scotland, the exact boundaries and dimensions of which are extremely ambiguous. It is so mixed up with Ross-shire, that there can hardly be a literary separation of the two, as there should certainly not be a political. The greater part of it lies in the Black Isle, or that peninsula which is bounded by the Cromarty Firth on the north, and the Moray Firth on the east and south. The length of this compact district is sixteen miles, with an average breadth of between six and seven. It does not, however, all belong to Cromarty, a piece of Ross-shire being thrust into the middle of it, while a small portion of Nairn lies on its western side. The other portions of the county are nine in number, which are scattered about Ross-shire in little bits, far apart from each other: four out of these lie like stepping-stones across the county, from the head of the Black Isle to Little Loch Broom on the west coast. The whole of these districts were, at one time, the property of Sir James Mackenzie, who, about the end of the seventeenth century, had them erected into an independent county, to suit his own convenience in a variety of ways. Black Isle has been already partly described under the article **ANDREANACH**. Throughout nearly its whole length, it is intersected by the range of Mulbui hills, which are of a bleakish nature, and from thence the land declines into low grounds on the shores of the firths. It is computed that the superficies of land in Cromartysire amounts altogether to 344 square miles, or 220,586 English acres. Within the county there is only one entire parish. Originally, and not long since, the district was very moorish; but in recent times, agricultural improvements have been instituted on an extensive scale. The air and climate are drier than in the more northerly and westerly parts of the Highlands, and in general the crops are earlier. The farms have unfortunately been hitherto of the small kind, and such a practice is only beginning to be remedied. Plantations are in the course of introduction. Freestone and granite are the only minerals worthy of notice. The fisheries on the coast are the best sources of the public wealth and support. By the latest county roll the shire has nineteen freeholders, who, alternately with those of the small

county of Nairn, elect a member of parliament. The district is comprehended in the sheriffdom of Ross-shire, and a sheriff-substitute holds monthly courts at the town of Cromarty. Cromarty gave the title of Earl to a branch of the Mackenzies of Seaforth. The family came into royal favour in the reigns of James VI., Charles I. and II., and after having been raised to a baronetcy, was, in the reign of James II., elevated to the viscounty of Tarbet. Lord Tarbet was created Earl of Cromarty in the reign of Queen Anne, in the year 1702, but the title was attainted in the person of George, the third Earl, on account of his having engaged himself with 400 of his men in the rebellion of 1745. He was surprised and defeated by the Earl of Sutherland's militia, near Dunrobin Castle, on the day before the battle of Culloden, and being sent to London, he was tried, and condemned to be executed, but by great intercession his life was spared, though his estate and honours were forfeited. At present the peerage is claimed by Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Tarbet, Bart.—Population included with Ross-shire.

CROMARTY, the chief parish in the above county, lying in its north-east corner; extending seven miles in length by from one to four in breadth; bounded by the parish of Resolis on the west. Along the south side of the parish, there is a beautiful verdant beach, extending from the eastern to the western extremity of the parish: the bulk of the arable land hangs over this beach in a sloping manner, and presents one uninterrupted corn field. Other parts of the parish are generally moorish.

CROMARTY, the capital of the above county and parish, is one of the neatest, cleanest, and prettiest towns of the size in Scotland. It lies upon a promontory jutting into the neck of the sea communicating from the Moray to the Cromarty Firth, and the ground being slightly elevated, it has the advantage of a dry as well as a pleasant situation. Most of the houses were whitewashed in 1826, owing to the generosity of a candidate for the representation of the county in parliament, who thus adorned the residences of all who were desirous of it; from which circumstance it may be said that the town came clearer out of the election than most others. The staple trade of Cromarty is the catching, curing, and exportation of herrings, and other fish. A very great body

of fishermen is engaged in catching, and the operation of gutting and salting is performed by women. The bustle created by these various employments is often very considerable. An excellent harbour and pier give easy access to the town. Vessels of 400 tons burden can come up to the quay, which was recently reared at the joint expense of government and the proprietor of the Cromarty estate. The shore is generally lined with boats, the pier with shipping, and the anchorage in the Firth is enlivened by northern traders and men-of-war. Should agriculture and manufactures accumulate a large population in the district, this port will become one of the wealthiest and best in the north of Scotland. A very respectable trade in the hempen or sackcloth line has been long carried on. Shipbuilding is now executed here. Cromarty is lucky in not being retarded by the manoeuvres of a burgh magistracy, or distracted by local politics. Anciently it was a royal burgh, but was disfranchised by an act of the Scottish Privy Council, in consequence of an application from Sir John Urquhart, proprietor of the estate of Cromarty; and it is now a burgh of barony. The view from the hill of Cromarty is remarkably fine. An immense expanse of water, (the Cromarty Firth,) stretches far west among the mountains of Ross-shire, which in innumerable forms and tints bound the horizon. To the north, a shore, at first low, and covered with trees, houses, and cultivation, gradually rises before the eye, till it blends with the higher lands that surround the Firth of Tain. The narrow entrance between the two bluff wooded hills, called the Sutors, which almost meet and reflect each other's form, completes the delightful picture. There is a profound charm, forming a natural bridge under the South Sutor, called Macfarquhar's Bed, besides a petrifying spring, called the Dripping Well, which strangers make a point of visiting. Near the North Sutor are seven sunk rocks, never seen except at the recess of spring tides; they are termed the Seven Kings' Sons, because, according to tradition, seven individuals who bore that relation to royalty were once shipwrecked, and drowned upon them, in coming home from France. There is a ferry of two miles in breadth across the firth. The town has a weekly market on Fridays, and an annual fair. Besides the parish church, there is a chapel of

ease, in which service is performed in Gaelic. —Population in 1821, 2649.

CROMARTY FIRTH, the arm of the sea above alluded to, which goes off the north-western side of the Moray Firth, by a narrow channel of a mile and a half in width, the shores of which are overhung by two hills amazingly like each other in form, called respectively the North and South Sutor of Cromarty. The South Sutor is immediately contiguous to the town of Cromarty, and prettily wooded. The length of the strait is nearly two miles, after which the water expands into a spacious beautiful bay of an average length and breadth of six or seven miles. It afterwards degenerates into a frith of from one to two miles in length; thus serving as the boundary of the Black Isle on the north-west. For several miles up the bay, after passing the Sutors, there is very excellent anchoring ground, with this superior advantage, that so smooth and favourable is the state of the coast on both sides, that were a vessel driven from her cables, and cast ashore, little or no damage would ensue. Buchanan, in his history, calls it *Portus Salutis*. Such is the vast extent of sea-room in this bay, that almost the whole British navy might with the greatest safety ride within view of Cromarty. Accordingly, in all violent easterly storms, where no vessel can venture into any part of the east coast, from the Firth of Forth northwards, all vessels thus situated flock into this bay as a place of perfect safety.

CROMDALE, a parish lying nearly equally in the counties of Moray and Inverness, on the south-east side of the former, bounded by Knockando on the north, by Inveraven and Kirkmichael on the east, and by Abarneathy on the south. There is a great confusion in its boundaries. In extent it may be twenty miles in length, and from eleven to twelve in breadth. There is only a very small proportion of the parish cultivated or fertile. With the exception of some fine meadows on the banks of the Spey, it is altogether heathy and hilly. That portion on which the church and manse are situated, is a fine level meadow or haugh, on the east bank of the Spey, of a semicircular form—and hence the name; on this ground was fought the battle of Cromdale, in 1690, betwixt a small remnant of the adherents of the house of Stewart, who kept in arms after the death of Dundee at Killlicran.

ky, and the soldiers of King William, in which the latter were victorious. This encounter has been rendered famous by a song entitled "the Haughs of Cromdale," which, however, presents a lamentable confusion of historical events. Grantown, a village on the opposite side of the Spey, and Castle Grant in its neighbourhood, are in the parish.—Population in 1821, 2907.

CRONAY, an islet of a flat uninteresting nature, off the coast of Argyll, west side of the county of Sutherland.

CROOK OF DEVON, a small village lying on the upper part of the river Devon, parish of Fossaway and Tulliebole, in Kinross-shire, where the river Devon, after running almost due east, takes a sudden turn or crook to the west. The village lies six miles west of Kinross.

CROSS ISLAND, a small island lying off the south point of the mainland of Shetland.

CROSS, a parish in the island of Sunday, one of the most northerly of the Orkney islands, to which the parish of Burness on the same island, and the parish of North Ronaldsay, comprising an island adjacent on the north, have been joined.—Population in 1821, 980.

CROSS-FORD, a small village in Fife, lying within one mile of Dunfermline on the road to Alloa.

CROSS-GATES, a village in the south-west part of Fife, at which the great north road is intersected by a road from Dunfermline to Kirkcaldy. It has several annual fairs.

CROSSMICHAEL, a parish lying in the centre of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, betwixt the Urr water on the east, and the Dee water or Loch Ken on the west. It has Buittle and Kelton parishes on the south, and Parton on the north. Its surface is full of eminences, diversified with richly cultivated fields, plantations and green pastures. Two small lakes having an outlet to Dee water, furnish good perch and pike fishing. The patron saint of the church, prior to the Reformation, was saint Michael, and hence the name; though of the cross, there are neither remains nor traditions preserved. Up till the general annexation act, in 1587, the parish belonged to Sweetheart Abbey.—Population in 1821, 1299.

CROVIE, a small fishing village on the shore of Banff Bay, parish of Garrie.

CROY, a parish lying in the counties of Nairn and Inverness, in that part of the country betwixt the river Nairn and the upper arm of the Moray Firth, having the parish of Ardserier on the north. It is of an irregular incomprehensible form, but extending altogether to about sixteen miles in length. It is intersected for about eight miles by the Nairn. The country is now beautifully wooded with plantations, and is arable for a considerable part. The high lands are still bleak and pastoral. The numerous and elegant properties of Kilravock, (pronounced *Kilrauk*.) Holme, and Cantray are in the parish. It incorporates the suppressed parish of *Dalcross*.—Population in 1821, 1588.

CRUACHIAN, one of the largest and most conspicuous mountains of Argyllshire, situated in Lorn, with the base of its south end towards the head of Loch Awe. It rises to a height of 3390 feet, and is upwards of twenty miles in circumference. On the north-east it is steep and broken, and on the south side it inclines with a gentle slope. Approaching its summit by this side, the ascent is tedious, but not difficult, until near the top, when it divides into two mighty summits, presenting abrupt declivities. From the bold granite precipitous tops, some of the finest and most extensive mountainous views in Scotland can be obtained. The tourist looks down its red and furrowed sides into the upper part of Loch Etive, and over a magnificent group of mountains, as far as Appin and Glenco, and has opened upon his sight the whole of the continental Highlands from Bannoch as far as Ben Lawers and Ben Lomond, and beyond them to lands which only cease to be visible, because they at length blend with the sky. So marked also are their characters, so rocky and precipitous their summits, and so varied their forms, that this ocean of hills excels, in variety as in picturesque character, all other landscapes of mere mountains, excepting perhaps that from Ben Lair in Ross-shire. The view on the open country is also very inviting. While it looks down on the sinuosities of Loch Awe, and over the irregular lands of Lorn, bright with its numerous lakes, it displays all the splendid bay of Oban and the Linnhe Loch, with Jura, Iona, and all the other islands of the coast as far as Tiree and Coll, together with the rude mountains of Mull, and the faint blue hills of Rum and Skye. A considerable

part of the sides of Cruachan is covered with natural woods of birch and fir, as well as a variety of shrubs. Sea shells have been discovered at its very summit,—a significant testimony of the changes which have taken place in the limits of the waters, since the beginning of time.

CRUDEN, a parish lying on the east coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, extending from eight to nine miles along the shore, and reaching about seven inland. The ground, which inclines gently to the sea, is bare, but susceptible of being profitably cultivated. A large part of the surface is mossy on the northern boundary. Slaines Castle, the seat of the Earl of Errol, a large quadrangular edifice on a precipice overhanging the sea, is in the parish. At a place about a mile west of Slaines, was fought the very sanguinary and important battle between the Danes and the Scots, in the beginning of the eleventh century, by which the latter, being completely victorious, put an end to the Danish yoke in Scotland; though Canute, the unsuccessful hero, afterwards invaded, and became king of England. Malcolm II., the victorious king of the Scottish forces, generously buried the slain with great decorum, and built a chapel dedicated to St. Olaf, the tutelar patron of Denmark. The village afterwards reared near the place where the chapel was built, was called *Crojer Dane* or *Cruden*, which signifies Kill the Dane; and there is a tradition, that during the confusion of the battle, the Danish military chest was hid near that place, and has never been found. There are several small and poor fishing villages on the coast. At the small village of Cruden, there is an episcopal chapel, which is numerously attended.—Population in 1821, 2238.

CRUGLETON, a foreland at the head of Wigton Bay, on the estuary of the Cree Water.

CULAG, a rivulet in Assint, Sutherlandshire, running into the sea at Loch Inver, on the west coast.

CULLEN, (LOCH) a small lake at the centre of the isle of Lewis.

CULLEN, a parish in Banffshire, lying on the sea-coast opposite Cullen Bay, which it bounds for about one mile, and reaching inland two miles. It has Rathven on the west, on the south, and Fordyce on the surface is undulating and fertile.

The only high hill is the Bin Hill, which is a pre-eminent land-mark in the district.

CULLEN, the capital of the above parish, lies on the main road from Banff to Fochabers, near the sea-shore, at the distance of 168 miles from Edinburgh, fourteen west by north from Banff, six west of Portsoy, thirteen north-east of Fochabers, and twenty-two east by north of Elgin. It is the second largest town in the county, and is a royal burgh. Till lately it consisted of three various and distinct towns; the New Town, a tolerably well built place near the sea, with a harbour—the Auld Town, more inland, and adjoining to the parks of Cullen House—and the Fish Town, a low village exclusively inhabited by fishermen. But the Auld Town is now destroyed for the extension of the park. In the neighbourhood of the town is an eminence called the Castle Hill, having been the site of an ancient fortress, in which, it is said, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Bruce, breathed her last. Cullen House, the seat of the Earl of Senfield, which lies imbedded in an umbrageous forest behind the town, is considered one of the most princely mansions in the north of Scotland, and contains a great variety of interesting and valuable pictures. The town itself, diminished as above, is a neat little place, situated on a commanding eminence over the sea. Its harbour is of little use. It enjoys a circle of genteel society, consisting of persons of moderate incomes, who are attracted by the cheap living. The Earl of Findlater is the chief proprietor of the domain. He is likewise hereditary provost of the burgh, in virtue of an ancient right. The acting magistrates are three bailies, with a treasurer, dean of guild, and thirteen councillors. The burgh joins with Elgin, Banff, Kintore, and Inverury, in sending a member to parliament. The town and district are exceedingly well supplied with fish, such as cod, skate, ling, and haddocks. The manufacture and bleaching of linen goods are now carried on with considerable success, and dried fish is exported to some extent. The town has a fair on the last Tuesday of September.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 1452.

CULLEODDEN.—See KIRKMICHAEL and CULLEODDEN.

CULLODEN, a place in Inverness-shire, the scene of the last fatal battle fought betwixt the houses of Stewart and Hanover, April 16, 1746, in which the hopes of the for-

mer were for ever extinguished. The field of battle is a vast tract of table land, covered with heath, over which are scattered a few wretched cottages; it is situated about five miles east of the town of Inverness. A road, not the post one, traverses it longitudinally. To the south, on the further side of the river Nairn, is a range of hills; towards the north is the Moray Firth. The whole plain is as desolate and blasted in appearance as if it suffered under a curse. The spot of ground where the heat of the battle took place, is marked by a number of green trenches, or mounds, under which the slain were buried, and which are situated exactly five miles from Inverness. There are some graves on the way-side, nearer the town. Prince Charles lodged, the night before the battle, in Culloden House, the seat of the brother of Duncan Forbes, Lord President of the Court of Session, so celebrated for his activity in thwarting the measures of the house of Stewart. At this house, which is situated on the side of the moor, is shown the Prince's walking-cane, which he left behind him on going away. The house has been renewed since 1745, in a very elegant style, and contains some good pictures. Bullets and other relics are occasionally picked up, (or said to be so,) on Culloden Moor, and sold to the curious who visit the scene.

CULROSS, (pronounced *Cuross*;) a parish of about four miles square, situated on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, in what naturally seems to be the shire of Fife, but which in reality is the county of Perth, of which there is a patch here inserted between Clackmannan and Fifeshire. It is bounded on the west by Tulliallan, on the north-west by Clacknannan, on the north by Saline, and on the east by Torryburn. The land rises with a quick ascent from the sea to the top of a range of low hills, down the back of which it declines to a valley. This valley, through which flows the small stream called the Bluther, is the chief and best part of the parish. The grounds are now well cultivated and enclosed. In the northern part there is a quantity of wood. The district abounds in freestone, ironstone, and fine clay for potters, but its chief subterraneous product is coal, of which it has no fewer than twenty-seven strata, one of which is nine feet in thickness. Coal was dug here at a very early period, and, on that account, it appears to have been in former times

the principal place for the manufactory of sea salt. About the epoch of James the Sixth's accession to the throne of England, the coal works were in a very flourishing condition. They were then wrought a considerable way under the sea, or, at least, where the sea overflowed at full tide, and the coals were carried out to be shipped by an embanked or walled-in moat within the sea mark. There is a tradition, that James, on revisiting his native country, made an excursion into Fife, and resolving to take the diversion of hunting in the neighbourhood of Dunfermline, invited the company then attending him to dine along with him at "a collier's house," meaning the Abbey of Culross, then belonging to Sir George Bruce. Being conducted, by his own desire, to see the works below ground, he was led insensibly to the moat above mentioned, it being then high water; upon which, having ascended from the pit, and seeing himself, without any previous intimation, surrounded by the sea, he was seized with an immediate apprehension of some plot against his liberty or life, and hastily called out *treason, treason!* But Sir George assured him there was none, and that he had nothing to fear. Pointing to an elegant pinnace that was made fast to the moat, he desired to know whether his majesty would feel it most agreeable to be carried ashore in it, or to return by the subterraneous route. The king preferred the shortest way back, and was consequently borne ashore in the vessel, all the time expressing his admiration of what he had seen. After this the royal guest was sumptuously entertained at the Abbey. Some of the glasses are still preserved in the family of his host, and the room in which he was feasted still receives the name of the *King's Room*. It is recorded that this curious pit was totally destroyed in March 1625, on the night of James's death, by a violent storm, which, washing away the rampart around the moat, deluged the works with water so irreparably, that till this day they remain in a choked condition. Some of the stones of the rampart were afterwards sold for the purpose of repairing the old stone pier of Leith. The moat was nearly opposite the house of Castlehill. Whether from the above, or other causes, the coal of Culross is now little wrought.

CULROSS, the capital of the above parish, and a royal burgh, lies on the face of a descending brae to the Forth, at the distance of twenty-two miles from Edinburgh, sixteen from

Stirling, and six from Dunfermline. It is an ancient and exceedingly decayed town; the different sources of its wealth have been dried up in the great changes which have been made in trade and manufactures in Scotland, within the last hundred years. In old times it possessed considerable shipping and maritime commerce, chiefly in salt and coal, but at present this traffic has altogether vanished, and the town is only rich in profitless recollections. By virtue of two grants from James VI. and Charles II. it has the exclusive privilege of making *girdles*, (thin circular plates of iron used by the people of Scotland for baking unleavened bread;) but it is now a very long time since such a patent was of any service. Decayed as the trade of the town may be, it preserves an appearance of much beauty from the Forth, and is environed by some elegant mansions and pleasure-grounds. It was erected into a royal burgh by James VI. in 1588, and joins with Stirling, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and South Queensferry, in sending a member to parliament. It has a chief magistrate, two bailies, a treasurer, with eight merchant councillors, and six incorporated trades. The antiquities in the vicinity of the town are worth noticing. At the east end of the town, on the sea-coast, once stood a chapel dedicated to St. Mungo or Kentigern, who it is said was born here, and left by his mother to be nurtured by Servanus or St. Serf, who lived in a hermitage at the place. After various peregrinations, Servanus died here, and became tutelary saint of the town, and so popular had he been, that till near the sixteenth century, the people were in the habit of holding an annual festival to his memory. In 1278, a monastery was founded at Culross, on a rising ground behind the town, by Malcolm, Thane of Fife, the church of which was dedicated to the Virgin and St. Serf. The monks were of the Cistercian order. Considerable remains of the Abbey are still extant. On the north side was the Abbey Church, which had a tower or steeple in the middle, still entire, as is also a part of the church, now used for public service by the parish. On its north side is an aisle used as the burial-place of the above family of coal lords, and which contains several ornamental objects of some interest. In a recess opposite the door-way, Sir George Bruce, who entertained James VI., is represented in beautiful white marble, lying beside

his lady. Along a low settle are arranged their seven children in kneeling postures, all in the same species of marble, but somewhat more mutilated. The curiosity of the objects is much heightened by their faithful and most distinct representation of costume. From one side of the aisle projects a piece of unornamented stone-work, which was discovered some years ago to contain the heart of Edward, second Lord Bruce of Kinloss, a young nobleman who figured at the English court of James VI., but was unfortunately cut off in the blossom of his youth, by a sanguinary duel, which he fought in 1614, near Bergen-op-Zoom, with Sir Edward Sackville, afterwards Earl of Dorset. The particulars of this terrible rencounter, one of the most melancholy of the real tales of history, are embodied in the Life of King James VI. by one of the authors of the present work. The heart of the unfortunate youth was brought home embalmed, and consigned in a silver case to this receptacle, amidst the bones of his kindred. It brings a mournful interest to the small lonely town of Culross, which can scarcely fail to affect the stranger. Culross Abbey, formerly the seat of the Bruces, is one of the finest mansions in Scotland. A great part of its architecture is after the taste of Sir William Bruce of Kinross, the renovator of Holyroodhouse, and the Christopher Wren of his time. It occupies a noble terrace overhanging the sea, a little way to the east of the town. Owing to certain circumstances, it was deserted some time ago, and permitted to run partly to ruin; but it has recently been re-built at a great expense, by the present proprietor, Sir Robert Preston of Valleyfield, Bart. About a quarter of a mile to the west are the ruins of the church used by the parish before the Reformation, and which, with the church-yard round it, is still used as a burial-ground. The parish church is collegiate, and has two ministers. It is very handsomely and comfortably fitted up in a modern taste. To the west of the town, on the banks of the Forth, is Castlehill, anciently called Dunne-marl Castle, that is, the castle near the sea. It was a strong-hold of the Macduffs, whose extreme boundary it was on the west. According to tradition, it was here that the cruel murder of Lady Macduff and her children was perpetrated by order of Macbeth. The fabric is now a total ruin. Culross derives its name from words signifying the back of the penin-

sula, and applying to its situation on the peninsula of the district of Fife.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 1434.

CULSALMOND, a parish of three and a half miles in length, by three in breadth, in Garioch, Aberdeenshire, lying near the centre of the county, on the banks of the Urie river, a tributary of the Don. It has Forgue on the north, Rayne on the east, Oyne on the south, and Luch on the west. It is one of the most fertile parishes in the shire; is now intersected with plantations, and shows symptoms of improved modes of agriculture. The flat surface of the parish is only broken by two eminences at its centre, covered with heath and abounding in fine slate.—Population in 1821, 836.

CULTER, a parish in the south-east part of the Upper Ward of Clydesdale, Lanarkshire, of eight miles in length, by four in breadth, lying betwixt Biggar and Lamington. The south parts, which border on Peeblesshire, are wild and mountainous. One of the highest hills in this district is *Culter Fell*, which is elevated 1700 feet above the level of the sea, and almost rivals Tinto, standing about five or six miles further down Clydesdale. These uplands afford excellent sheep pasture. Near the Clyde the land declines into fertile meadows and cultivated land, well inclosed and planted. A rivulet runs through the parish in a northerly direction to the Clyde, called *Culter Water*, which is a clear little stream abounding in trout. Ironstone is found in great plenty.—Population in 1821, 467.

CULTER, a rivulet in the south-eastern parts of Aberdeenshire, rising in the Loch of Skene and the adjacent hills, and falling into the Dee on its south bank, about five or six miles above Aberdeen. It is sometimes called the *Burn of Leuchar*.

CULTS, a small parish lying chiefly in the Howe of Fife, on the south bank of the Eden, having Ceres on the east, Kettle on the west, and Monimail on the north. The surface generally declines from the south, where the grounds are high, towards the Eden, and is well cultivated and enclosed. Pitlessie is the only village in the parish. Coal and freestone abound. The chief ornaments of the district are the mansion-house, and beautifully disposed pleasure-grounds and plantations of Lady Mary Crawford, called Crawford Priory, which lie on the west side of the road to Cupar.

The ancient name of the parish was *Quilques*, which signifies a nook or corner; it being generally disjointed from the large strath, which runs from east to west along the bank of the Eden. Wilkie, the justly celebrated painter, is a native of the parish; his father having been the Rev. Mr. Wilkie, minister of Cultra.—Population in 1821, 853.

CUMBERNAULD, (from *cumar 'n ald*, "a meeting of streams,") a parish in the eastern limit of Dumbartonshire, of seven miles in length, by four in breadth; having Kilsyth on the north, Falkirk on the east, New Monkland on the south, and Kirkintilloch on the west. The surface is diversified with hill and dale, is nearly all under cultivation, and well enclosed. Coal, lime, and freestone abound. It is watered on the north by the Kelvin river, and is intersected by the Forth and Clyde canal, near the line of which the vestiges of the wall of Antoninus are still extant. The village of Cumbernauld lies thirteen miles east of Glasgow, nine west of Falkirk, and thirteen south of Stirling, on the new road betwixt Glasgow and Edinburgh. It is chiefly inhabited by weavers. Its situation is beautiful, being nearly surrounded by the pleasure-grounds and plantations of Cumbernauld House. Prior to 1659 the parish of Cumbernauld formed part of the old parish of Lenzie, which was then partitioned into this and the parish of Kirkintilloch.—Population in 1821, 2864.

CUMBRAY, (THE GREATER AND LESSER) two islands lying in the throat of the Firth of Clyde, betwixt the isle of Bute and Ayrshire; belonging to the county of Bute, though lying nearer to the coast of Ayrshire, from which they are distant about two miles. The Greater or Meikle Cumbray lies highest up the firth, and the Lesser Cumbray seems merely a continuation of it to the south, with a division between, consisting of a channel three quarters of a mile broad. Betwixt the two there are two small rocky islets. In sailing down the Clyde, the Cumbrays appear to stop up the estuary, a circumstance not unnoticed by the author of the *Lord of the Isles*, who alludes to them in these words:

In night the fairy prospects sink,
Where Cumbray's isles, with verdant link,
Close the fair entrance of the Clyde:
The woods of Bute, no more descried,
Are gone.

The length of the Greater Cumbray is two and a half miles by a breadth of one and a

half. The surface is hilly and verdant, but on the whole possesses a bare appearance, from the general want of plantations and enclosures. A great part is under cultivation, and the whole is partitioned into nearly a dozen farms. The capital, and the only town of the island, is Millport, a neat small place on the south side, with a harbour and tolerable anchoring ground, sheltered by a rocky islet. Freestone, limestone, and coarse linens are the exports. The life and bustle of this sea port offer an agreeable variety to the tameness of the Cumbray scenery. The island forms a parish, to which the Lesser Cumbray belongs. This island is about a mile in length, by half a mile in breadth, and is a more romantic object. On the west side it is picturesque, and affords some good subjects for the pencil. It is high and rocky. On the Ayrshire side there is a distinct flat tract, of an entirely different character, containing some farms, but more remarkable for a castle, consisting of a square tower, a rampart and ditch, in good preservation, perched on the very border of the sea, and which was surprised and burnt by the soldiers of Cromwell. The castle of Pencross, or Portincross, stands on the opposite continent, and they look like the joint guardians, the Scotos and Abydos, of the strait. Both enjoy the repute of having been royal residences. At the north end of the island, there are some remains of barrows, which are probably connected with the battle of the Largs, a place facing the islands on the Ayrshire side. These Cumbrays were once in possession of the Norwegians, and were frequently the object of contest with the Scots. Two-thirds of the Larger Cumbray belong to the Earl of Glasgow, and the remainder is the property of the Marquis of Bute. The Lesser Cumbray is the property of the Earl of Eglintoun. A lighthouse is erected upon the western side of the Lesser Cumbray, in lat. 52° 43', long. 4° 57' west. Its light is stationary, and appears like a star of the first magnitude.—Population of the two islands in 1821, 657.

CUMINESTON, a village in the inland parish of Montquhitter, Aberdeenshire, reared in 1760 by the active exertions of the late Joseph Cumine, Esq. of Achry, a gentleman who did much to improve this part of the country.

CUMMERTREES, a parish in Dumfries, of four miles in length, by about

three in breadth, lying on the Solway Firth and the west side of the Annan Water, bounded on the north by Dalton and Hoddam, and on the west by Ruthwell. It is in general a flat, fertile, well cultivated district, and is now well enclosed. In some parts it is mossy. Freestone and limestone abound. The upper part of the parish once formed a distinct parish or chaplainry, called Trailtrow, now abrogated. In the old burying-ground of this district stands the ancient tower of Trailtrow, more commonly known by the name of the Tower of Repentance. It was anciently used as a beacon, and the border laws directed a watch to be maintained there with a fire-pan and bell, to give the alarm when the English crossed or approached the river Annan. The cause of its erection and the origin of its name are thus related. A certain Lord Herries some three or four hundred years ago, was famous among those who made forays into the English borders. On one occasion, when returning with many prisoners, he was overtaken by a storm, while passing the Solway Firth, and in order to relieve his boat, cut all their throats and threw them into the sea. Some time after, feeling great qualms of conscience, he built this square tower, carving over the door, which is about half way up the building, and had formerly a stair to it, the figures of a dove and serpent, emblems of remorse and grace, with the word *Repentance* betwixt them. It is said that two gentlemen, while riding near this place, saw a shepherd boy reading his Bible, and asked him what he learned from it. "The way to heaven," answered the boy. "And can you show it to me?" said one of them in banter. "Yes," replied the shepherd, "you must go by that tower; and he pointed to the tower of repentance. "But, suppose," added one of the gentlemen, "that we wanted to find the way to hell, how would you direct us?" "Oh," answered the boy, "if you want the road to hell, ye maun just haud on the gate ye'er gaun e'enow!" The boy who was thus so acute in his answers was the great-grandfather of a considerable landed proprietor, at present living in Dumfries shire. The village of Cummertrees is one of the prettiest in this part of the country. The name is derived from the British words *Cum ber-tre*, signifying the hamlet at the short valley, and is sufficiently descriptive of the local situation of the village.—Population in 1821, 1561.

CUMNOCK, a district in Ayrshire, formerly composing one parish, but divided in 1650 into the parishes of *Old* and *New*.

CUMNOCK. The parish of Old Cumnock lies in the heart of the district of Kyle on the *Lugar Water*, a tributary of the Ayr on its south bank. It is of an oblong figure, being about ten miles in length by two in breadth; is partly flat and partly hilly. The low grounds are finely cultivated. The village of Old Cumnock is large, and lies in a deep sheltered hollow at the confluence of the *Glasnock* and *Logan Waters*. The principal part of the town is a triangular space, which was formerly the church-yard, and is now a sort of market-place. The church-yard is now a little to the northward of the town, occupying a piece of ground once used as the site of a gallows. The people, it seems, were only reconciled to this degrading change, by the circumstance of the body of *Peden*, a prophet and martyr of the *Covenanting* body, who are still held in high respect in Ayrshire, having been buried on the spot beneath the gallows, which was thus rendered consecrated ground. This town is celebrated for the manufacture of those beautiful wooden snuff-boxes, now so common, a species of trade carried on nowhere else in Scotland, except at *Laverock* and *Monterose*. It is little more than twenty years since some ingenious individuals commenced the making of these curious little cabinets. There are now upwards of a hundred persons, (men, women, and children,) employed in the trade, all of whom get more considerable wages by their labour than most other artisans; and a good deal of money is thus caused to flow through and enrich the town. *Plane-tree* is the wood used in the manufacture, and great ingenuity is evinced in adorning the lids with devices. The very nice manner in which the hinges are constructed, so as to be almost invisible, is deserving of the highest credit. It is calculated that a piece of rough wood costing only twenty-five shillings, will make three thousand pounds worth of snuff-boxes! The paintings are all done by the hand, and mostly by boys. The castle of *Terrenzeau*, now in ruins, is in the neighbourhood. It gives the title of baron to the family of *Dumfries*. Several of the principal roads cross each other here.—Population in 1821, 2343.

CUMNOCK (New), a parish on the eastern boundary of the above parish, lying more

among the high lands at the upper part of Kyle, in Ayrshire. It is twelve miles in length, by eight in breadth, and is hilly and pastoral. It abounds in coal and lime, and has a lead mine. The village of *New Cumnock* is small and destitute of interest.—Population in 1821, 1656.

CUNNINGHAM, the most northerly and the most fertile district of Ayrshire, extending in length eighteen miles, by a breadth from east to west of about twelve. The water of *Irvine* divides it from Kyle. *Irvine*, *Kilwinning*, *Saltcoats*, *Ardrossan*, *Dalry*, *Beith*, and *Largs* are its chief towns and villages.—See *AYRSHIRE*.

CUPAR, an inland parish in the county of Fife, extending about five miles each way; bounded by *Meonzie* and *Kilmanyon* on the north, *Dairisie* and *Kemback* on the east, *Ceres* and *Cults* on the south, and *Monimail* on the west. In point of situation, the parish of *Cupar* lies at the foot of the great vale or *Howe* of Fife; its surface is generally uneven, but nearly the whole is subjected to an excellent state of cultivation, or is dispersed in plantations, pleasure-grounds, and pasturage. The little dull river *Eden* passes through the district. A part of the parish on the south of this river once formed the independent parish of *St. Michael*.

CUPAR, a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish and of the county of Fife, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the *Eden*, at the distance of ten miles west from *St. Andrews*, and twenty-two miles north-east of *Kinghorn*. It is a place of considerable antiquity, but in the present day it possesses all the appearance of a modern thriving town, and has less of the usual aspect of a royal burgh than any other town of the same magnitude, labouring under such a qualification. At an early period, the potent chiefs of the family of *Macduff* had a castle here, and under the protection of this fortlet, they founded and supported a convent of Dominicans, or *Black Friars*, which was afterwards attached to the religious establishment at *St. Monans*. All vestigia of these edifices are now completely gone, and their site is only known by the title of *Castle-hill*, given to a small eminence at the east end of the town, and by the name of *St. Catherine Street*, which has been bestowed on a row of handsome new houses, from the patroness of the ecclesiastical structure, as well as by the designation of *Our Lady's Burn*, a small rivulet which falls into the *Eden*.

the spot. The castle was appropriated, in 1555, for the performance of David Lindsay's satire on the Earl of Arran, a witty drama, principally levelled at the Earl, and supposed to have had great influence in bringing about the religious revolution which soon after ensued. This very clever poet, the study of whose works formed, for a long time, part of the education of every Scotsman, lived at his patrimonial estate, called the Mount, about four miles north-west from Cupar, where, instead of a deserved monument to himself, a pillar has lately been raised to the memory of the Earl of Hopetoun. It would appear that the castle of Cupar was long a strength of importance. Being the head quarters of the Thanes of Fife, the rude courts of justice of these chiefs were ordinarily held here, and on this account the town early acquired the character of the capital of the district under their government. From the vicinity of the castle the houses of the town spread towards the west, and in process of time the burgh extended to those limits it now possesses. Though originating in fortuitous circumstances of this nature, the situation of the town could hardly have been better chosen. It lies on a slight elevation in a secluded vale open at the east and west, and overhung on the south by a range of hilly ground. To the north the country is beautiful and fertile, and gradually expands to a series of woody eminences. Immediately on the south, at the base of the superincumbent hill, which is beautified by plantations and enclosures, flows the Eden; a river at this place seeming to partake as much of the character of an artificial canal, as of a natural stream, and which is lost in the sinuosities of the vale to the east. This brook is crossed by two bridges of stone, and one of wood. The town is composed of one principal and rather long street, running from west to east, which communicates with the road to Kinnross, and another street projected from the south side of this, near its east end, which communicates with the road to Edinburgh, by means of the upper and more ancient stone bridge. The centre of the town is at the junction of these thoroughfares, both of which are lined with good houses of from one to three stories in height. East from the junction of the streets, is a short street, called St. Catherine Street, composed of very elegant modern edifices of freestone, erected somewhat

in the style of the secondary parts of the New Town of Edinburgh. Some spaces of the street are not yet filled up, but those already finished do great credit to the taste of the proprietors. On the south side are the county buildings, a large tontine, and some public offices and private houses. On the opposite side stands an episcopal chapel, built in the same Grecian style, and intended to fill up a space in the line of street. It almost occupies the site of the Dominican Monastery mentioned above. The thoroughfare of St. Catherine Street leads eastward to the roads to St. Andrews and Dundee. Between the different main streets there are connecting lanes or narrow streets, the whole of which are kept in a state of the most praiseworthy cleanliness. The sides of some of the streets have pavement, a luxury found as yet in few Scottish country towns, though steadily making its way among them, along with other improvements. The town and the chief shops are now lighted with gas manufactured by a joint-stock company established in 1830. Around the vicinity are a variety of handsome villas and gardens, which add much to the beauty and respectability of the place. Nearly in the centre of the town, in a back street, is situated the church with the common burying-ground of the town and parish. The church is a plain building of the dark age of 1785, with a prodigious deal of internal accommodation, but destitute of all elegance. In a niche in the inside of the west gable, is the figure, in stone, of a knight in armour, intended to represent a Sir John Arnot, a personage of distinction in the neighbourhood, who was slain in the last crusade. The plainness of the structure is relieved by a fine old turret or spire, the only remaining portion of the ancient Gothic church, which was built in 1415, by the then prior of St. Andrews, and finished in its present condition in 1642, by the Rev. William Scott, minister of the parish. The school of Cupar is an unadorned edifice, situated on the eminence at the east of the town, formerly occupied by the castle. The second or upper flat is occasionally used as a theatre. The best public building in the town is the county jail. It stands within a slip of garden-ground on the south bank of the Eden, and being built in a neat Grecian style, with windows of the usual size, it resembles a gentleman's house much more than a common

prison for debtors and malefactors. The chief trade in Cupar is the weaving of linens. There are also manufactories of leather, candles, ropes, bricks, and tiles, with several breweries and corn and wauk mills. There are eight annual fairs, and a weekly market is held every Thursday, which is well attended by the farmers and others in the district. It is principally known as a corn market; but it is understood that the trade in this article is partly undergoing a decline in favour of Kirkcaldy, a town much nearer the metropolis, and very advantageously situated for water conveyance. Cupar lies on the main, and almost the only road through Fife, from the county of Edinburgh to Forfarshire, and being a chief stage, it possesses all the advantages to be derived from the perpetual passing and re-passing of coaches. It has two capital inns, with accommodation on a large scale. Until lately the town had a native banking-house. The company has now withdrawn from business, and the trade of banking, in all its varieties, is carried on by three branches of metropolitan establishments. Cupar, and the adjoining district, support a well-conducted weekly newspaper, in the proprietary of Mr. Robert Tullis, one of the most spirited and successful provincial booksellers and publishers in Scotland, and printer of certain editions of the classics, under the care of the venerable and erudite Dr. Hunter, which are well known for their beautiful and accurate typography. The town has several useful institutions, chiefly for the encouragement of agricultural and horticultural improvements. In the neighbourhood, to the west, there is an excellent race-course, over which horse races are annually run, under the patronage of the noblemen and gentlemen of the Fife Hunt. The inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood possess an excellent Subscription Library, which is of extensive benefit to the middling and lower ranks, within the sphere of several miles round. As a royal burgh, Cupar is governed by a provost, three bailies, and a dean of guild, with a treasurer, and twenty-one councillors. In conjunction with St. Andrews, Dundee, Forfar, and Perth, the burgh elects a Member of Parliament. Its revenue is upwards of £500, annually. Besides the parish church, which has two ministers, there are four meeting-houses of presbyterian dissenters, and a chapel belonging to the episcopal communion. The festi-

day of the kirk is the Wednesday before the first Tuesday of July. The town is the seat of a Presbytery. From being the county town of Fife, Cupar possesses a considerable number of practitioners before the courts of the shire, and its society has an air of fashion and taste, which it most likely would not possess, were its manufactures on a more extensive and engrossing scale. The only historical incident of note connected with Cupar, is the convention which was entered into, on a moor to the west of the town, between the Lords of the Congregation and the government of the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, 1559. It appears that horse races were anciently held at Cupar; they were revived in grand style amidst the rejoicings which followed the restoration. There is an old saying, "He that will to Cupar maun to Cupar," implying, in a general sense, that he who is fatally determined upon any imprudent action, will be sure to execute it; the origin of the expression, as of other things of the same kind, is beyond the ken of modern inquirers. In general, the name of this town is written and spoken *Cupar-Fife*, to distinguish it from the small town of the same name in Angus.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 5892.

CUPAR-ANGUS, a parish within the eastern border of Perthshire, lying like a stripe on the east bank of the river Isla, extending five miles in length, by from one to two in breadth. A very minute portion of the parish belongs to Angus or Forfarshire, on which part the town of Cupar-Angus is built, and hence the name. The parish of Meikle lies on the north, Kettins on the east, Cargill on the south, and Bendothy, on the opposite side of the Isla, on the west. The surface is arable and meadow land, and is now well cultivated and enclosed. The small village of Balbrogie lies in the northern part of the district, and the villages of Coldham and Kethick in the southern.

CUPAR-ANGUS, the capital of the above parish, is pleasantly situated on the Isla, a few miles above its junction with the Tay, at the distance of twelve and a half miles, east by north of Perth, and fifteen miles north-west of Dundee, on the main roads from Dundee to Blairgowrie, and from Perth to Forfar. A rivulet, tributary to the Isla, makes a bend through it, and that part which lies on the south of this rivulet is all that belongs to the county of Angus. In ancient times, this place

was noted for an abbey of Cistercian monks, which was founded by Malcolm IV. in the year 1164, and endowed with considerable revenues by that monarch, as well as by the Hays of Errol, who were its principal benefactors and patrons. At the Reformation, it was destroyed by a mob from Perth. After this event, James VI. created a second son of Secretary Elphinston, Lord Cupar, but he dying without issue in 1669, the title devolved on Lord Balmerino, the head of the family. The ruins of this once rich monastery are still visible near Cupar, and stand within the limits of a Roman camp, formed by the army of Agricola in his seventh expedition. In modern times, Cupar-Angus is a neatly built little town, with clean and well lighted streets. The church, which stands on the Angus side, is a neat building, with a steeple detached from it; it comprises a town-house and jail. The town is governed by a justice of peace and constables. The inhabitants have an excellent coffee-room, with a public library, by subscription. The trade of the town consists of the manufacture of linen, tanning leather, and in the vicinity there are several bleachfields. A cattle market is held every Thursday, and there are five annual fairs. There are some good academies in the town, for the education of boys and young ladies. Besides the parish church, there are two meeting-houses of presbyterian dissenters, and one episcopal chapel. The fast-day of the church is the Wednesday before the first Sunday of August.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 2622.

CUR, a small river in Cowal, Argyleshire, rising near Lochgoil-head, and passing through the low grounds on the east of Strachur, falls into the head of Loch Eck. Its banks are in some places romantic, and its course tortuous.

CURGIE, a small village with a harbour, in Wigtonshire, on the west shore of Luce Bay, near Kirkcalden.

CURRIE, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, lying in a south-westerly direction from the metropolis. It includes a tract of country from five to six miles in every direction, but its greatest extent is from east to west, where it approaches to nine miles in length. It is bounded by Corstorphine and Ratho on the

north, and Colinton on the east. The ground is elevated, rising from the carse land, of which the parish of Corstorphine engrosses so large a portion. A considerable part of the district is hilly mossy land, and the whole has a bleak character. The Pentland hills skirt the parish on the south. Through the low ground runs the Water of Leith, and on its northern bank, six miles distant from Edinburgh, stands the village of Currie, through which the road to Lammock passes. Currie is supposed to be the *Koria* of Ptolemy and Richard of Cirencester; but although this may be the case, the name is still of Celtic derivation, being from the word *Cuiré* or *Currie*, signifying a hollow, from the village lying in such a situation on the Water of Leith. The application of the name of Currie to the parish is modern, as former times it was invariably called Kil-Leith, which imports, the cell or religious house on the Leith, and there is still a hamlet near Currie of this designation. James VI. annexed the parsonage of Currie to the college of Edinburgh in 1592; but the subsequent establishment of simple ministerial charges abolished such an arrangement. In this parish stands the house of Baberton, which is remarkable as having been used as a hunting-seat by royalty, at two distant eras, first by James VI. of Scotland, previous to his accession to the English throne, and, secondly, by Charles X. of France, after his expulsion from his dominions in 1830.—Population in 1821, 1715.

CUSHNIE, a small irregular parish in Marr, Aberdeenshire, lying betwixt Alford and Coul. Its surface is mountainous and rocky. The adjoining parish of Leochel was incorporated with it in 1795.—Population of the conjoined parishes in 1821, 766.

CUTHBERT'S, (ST.) a parish almost surrounding Edinburgh, a great part of which is now covered with the suburbs and new streets of the metropolis. Popularly it is called the *West Kirk* parish.—See **EDINBURGH**.

CYRUS, (ST.) a village in the parish of Ecclesnaig, in the southern extremity of Kincardineshire.—See **SR. CYRUS**.

DABBAY, a small fertile island on the west coast of Inverness-shire, to which it belongs.

DAFF, a village in the north-western part of Renfrewshire, parish of Innerkip, lying three miles west from Greenock.

DAILLY, a parish in the district of Carrick, Ayrshire, occupying a fine fertile valley, which stretches along the banks of the river Girvan, bounded on both sides by hills of moderate height. It extends six miles in length, by from four to six in breadth. The uplands are bleak and pastoral; the lower parts well cultivated, enclosed, and planted. The Girvan is here fed by a number of small streams from the hills, some of which descend through deep and woody glens, admired for picturesque and romantic beauty. Coal and limestone abound. Anciently the name of the parish was *Dalmaolheran*, which signified the meadow or dale of St. Keran, and the modern designation is, in all likelihood, corrupted and simplified from it. There is a man-sion and old castle in the parish, which are called Kilkerran.—Population in 1821, 2161.

DAIRSIE, a parish in the county of Fife, to the east of Cupar, and having Logie on the north, Leuchars on the east, and Kembuck on the south. The surface declines in braes from two hills lying in the centre of the parish. One of the hills is called Foodie, the other Craigfoodie. The district is nearly three miles each way, but is irregular in its outlines. Nearly the whole is fine arable land. Freestone and whinstone abound. The Eden is here crossed from the south by a good bridge of three arches, the erection of Archbishop Spotiswood, who was the proprietor of the valuable Dairsie estate.—Population in 1821, 589.

DALBEATTIE, a modern village in the parish of Urr, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, situated on Dalbeattie Burn, a rivulet which falls into the Water of Urr, on its north bank. It is admirably placed for the enjoyment of maritime trade on a moderate scale. The water is navigable this length for small vessels. The village is built of granite, of a light and lively colour. The surrounding country is barren in the extreme, a circumstance which will frustrate all attempts to render the place wealthy by commerce.

DALGAIN, a village in the parish of Sorn, Ayrshire, situated on the road from Ayr to Muirkirk, on the north bank of the Ayr water.

DALGARNOCK, a suppressed parish in Dumfries-shire, incorporated with Closeburn in the seventeenth century. Its name is derived from the Scots-Irish, and signifies the plain abounding in underwood. The ruins of the church still stand on a beautiful plain on the east side of the Nith. From the time of William the Lion till the Reformation, the parish was held by the monks of Holyrood. Near the church, in former times, stood a village of the same name, and a burgh of barony, but of which there are now no remains. Burns, in his song beginning, "Last May a braw wooer," alludes to this place in the line,

"I gae'd to the tryste o' Dalgarnock,"

which imports, that a market or fair is still, or was lately, held on the spot. In combating the objections of Thomson to the unpoetic name of Dalgarnock, the bard insists on retaining it, from its being "the name of a romantic spot near the Nith, where are still a ruined church and burying-ground."

DALGETY, a parish in the county of Fife, on the shore of the Firth of Forth, lying betwixt Aberdour on the east, and Inverkeithing on the west. It presents a front of about two miles to the sea, and has the parish of Beath on the north. The lands here swell up in low meagre-looking hills from the firth, and the soil is in general poor and wet. The district is rich in coal, of which great quantities are exported from St. David's, a small seaport in the parish. Dunnibristle, once the residence of the abbot of the monastery of Inchcolm, and since, the seat of the Earls of Moray, lies on the shore on a small headland. The modern plantations reared around some other gentlemen's seats enliven the appearance of the country. About a mile from the coast there is a small lake called Otterston Loch, on the banks of which are several handsome country houses. A seat of the Earls of Dunfermline now entirely gone, stood near the parish church, on the shore. The church itself is understood to have been a pendicle of the monastery of St. Colm. An anecdote is related regarding the liberality of the ministerial incumbent of the parish during the predominance of Episcopacy after the restoration of 1660. The presbyterian divine, a Mr. Andrew Donaldson, having been ejected for nonconformity, his successor Mr. Corsar, pitying his condition, gave him the session-house of the kirk to re-

side in, and his moderate wants were supplied by his former parishioners. In this way he lived for at least twenty years, till the revolution, when he was restored, by which time his benevolent brother clergyman had died. Such anecdotes afford a delightful relief to the painful tale of civil and religious contention which extends over that part of our history. The old church of Dalgety stands in a romantic situation upon a knoll overhanging the sea-beach; and with its time-worn walls, decayed furniture, and hemlock-overgrown cemetery, used to be considered quite an antique curiosity. In 1830, the public spirit of the Earl of Moray supplied the congregation with a handsome new place of public worship, in the Gothic taste, about half a mile inland. A brave cavalier of the name of Hay, and who took his territorial title from Dalgety, suffered in 1650 with the Marquis of Montrose, in whose military glory he had largely participated, as he then partook of the same deplorable fate.—Population in 1821, 912.

DALKEITH, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, having the parishes of Inveresk and Newton on the north and north-east, Lasswade on the west, and Newbottle and Cranston on the south and south-east parts. It extends about four miles in length, from east to west, and is from two to two and a half miles in breadth. The surface lies considerably above the sea level, but is generally flat or undulating, and is under the very highest state of cultivation. Hedgerows, trees, plantations, and gardens are very abundant, and are all in a thriving condition. On the south side of the parish is a high hilly ridge rising in East-Lothian, and tending to a westerly course. At the base of this hilly ground flows the South Esk, and about half a mile to the north is the North Esk. Both these beautiful little streams are overhung by high woody banks, and their waters are joined in the pleasure-grounds of the Duke of Buccleuch, about half a mile below the town of Dalkeith. The peninsular character of the land lying between the rivers has induced in Celtic times the present name of the parish, which is from the words *Dal-caeth* signifying literally *the Confined Dale*.

DALKEITH, a populous town, the capital of the above parish, occupies an exceedingly delightful and dry situation on the centre of the peninsular ridge of ground just alluded to, at the distance of rather more than six miles

south of Edinburgh, on the mail road to Kelso. The town of Dalkeith has to refer its origin to a respectable antiquity, when it gradually arose into existence from the proximity of a castle, long known as one of the chief baronial strong-holds south of the Forth. Like many other towns in this country, it consisted at first of nothing more than a mean hamlet, which in the course of time assumed the distinction of a burgh of barony in the proprietary of the lord of the manor. Some centuries ago, the castle of Dalkeith was a place of vast strength and importance. It stood on the site of the modern mansion, on the edge of the high bank overlooking the North Esk, which at one time flowed also through a deep chasm on its south side, constituting the rocky mount on which it was situated an island. By a grant of the lands of Dalkeith from David I., they came into the possession of the opulent family of the Grahames, from whom, in the reign of David II., the castle and property passed by a daughter in marriage into the hands of a Sir William Douglas, a person sprung from the original stock of the Douglasses in Lanarkshire; Sir William Douglas was succeeded by his nephew James Douglas, who died in 1420. Froissart, the chronicler of the chivalry of the fourteenth century, in the course of his tour into Scotland, was entertained at Dalkeith by these Douglasses, and probably obtained from them, at this very place, the materials of his account of the battle of Otterbourne, which was fought some years before by their celebrated kinsman. He very oddly Frenchifies the name of the place into *D'Alquest*. To think of this gay old historian arriving at Dalkeith Castle on his sleek ambling palfrey, behind which ran his greyhound in leash, and to suppose him here sitting in hall, alternately telling and hearing tales of knightly enterprize, are ideas calculated to endear this scene to a romantic mind. James, the son of the last mentioned Douglas, inherited the estate, and was made a lord of parliament in the reign of James I., under the title of Lord Dalkeith; and his grandson, James the third Lord Dalkeith, was in 1457-8 created Earl of Morton by James II. The dark and stern politician of that name resided, during the period of his administration, and after he had retired from public life, in the castle of Dalkeith, which, from the general idea entertained of his character, acquired at that time the expressive name

of "the Lion's Den." When Morton was executed, the barony of Dalkeith was included in his attainder; and although the whole was finally restored to the Earl of Morton, yet the castle seems long to have been considered crown property, and used as such. It was frequently the residence of James VI., who spent here the term of his mourning for his mother, Mary, in 1587. In the eventful year 1638, the Marquis of Hamilton, as royal commissioner, occupied Dalkeith House, during his unavailing endeavours to pacify the Covenanters; and it appears that he had conveyed thither the Regalia of Scotland, either in order to secure them from the insurgent nobles, or perhaps with a view to their removal into England. Charles I., on visiting Scotland in 1641, spent some time here. Dalkeith House was for a long while the residence of General Monk, during his government of Scotland, under Cromwell. A building still called his guard-house is pointed out in the town. In the meanwhile, in the year 1642, the estate was purchased by Francis, Earl of Buccleugh, from William, Earl of Morton. The estate underwent many improvements under this family, but it did not become their residence till the time of Anne, Duchess of Buccleugh and Monmouth, who substituted the modern for the ancient building, filled up the fosse, and made many other alterations. After the execution of her husband, the rash and unhappy Duke of Monmouth, (a natural son of Charles II., who was put to death for attempting to seize the royal authority held by his uncle, James VII.) this high spirited woman lived here in the style of a princess, with pages to wait upon her, a throne and canopy, and other insignia of royal dignity, believing herself entitled to do so in consequence of the pretensions of her husband. Throughout the eighteenth century till the present time, Dalkeith House, or *palace*, as the neighbouring inhabitants are pleased to call it, has been the chief place of residence of the Dukes of Buccleugh, though the mansion is very inferior in point of comfort or accommodation, and is only recommended by its proximity to Edinburgh, and the beauty of its environs. Not having been built all at once, its interior plan is intricate and far from commodious. Among other peculiarities, a very great number of the apartments are entered from one another without the use of corridors, a characteristic of many houses in Scottish country

towns, but one of so disagreeable a nature as not to be countenanced in the metropolis, or in gentlemen's seats of modern erection. For the sake of warmth the main door is in the corner of one of the wings, while the centre lobby is fitted up as a museum of British birds. The main staircase, in the west wing, is spacious, and one of the very finest things of the kind in Scotland. Both above and below there are some large rooms, and a variety of smaller apartments, most of which are panelled with wood in the old fashion. The whole house, lobbies, staircase, and passages, are lined with pictures, some of which are by old masters, and very valuable, while the great proportion are merely family portraits. The house abounds in fine old cabinets richly inlaid, and among other articles exposed to visitors, is the bed and chair used by his late majesty George IV. while residing here on the occasion of his visit to Scotland in 1822. We believe it is in contemplation to remodel the house on a better plan. The grounds around are remarkably fine, and are enriched by large stripes and clumps of tall massive trees. The gateway leading into the *policy* is a little to the west, and from its outside commences the chief street of the town of Dalkeith. In leaving the subject of Dalkeith House, it is with much pleasure we make public mention of the invariable attention shown *gratuitously* to strangers visiting it for the purpose of seeing the paintings, a liberality sometimes very ill requited. Dalkeith has been very much improved in appearance within the last thirty years. The streets and principal shops are now lighted with gas, manufactured by a joint-stock company. The environs of Dalkeith are beautiful, and exhibit a great variety of cottages enclosed in gardens and luxuriant shrubberies; and, in the neighbourhood, to the south-west and west, are the mansions and grounds of Newbottle and Melville, the properties of the Marquis of Lothian and Viscount Melville. The gardens of the town decline to the water on either side, and add much to the rural beauty of the place. At the head of the rising ground, on the north side of the North Esk, stands the small hamlet of Lugton, said to have been a merry place in days of yore, and the seat of a barony. In 1633, the barony of Lugton was taken from the parish of Melville and added to that of Dalkeith. Of late, this small village has been undergoing a process of extinction, with no other view than

that the already overgrown pleasure-grounds of the Buccleugh family may be extended in this direction. Dalkeith is the largest country town in the county of Edinburgh. It is supported chiefly by a great and industrious population in the near neighbourhood, employed in agriculture, or at the numerous collieries. Of works of this latter description, those of Sheriff-hall are within the north part of the parish, and are the most important in Mid-Lothian. Besides all the common trades, there are manufactories of candles and leather, an iron foundry, and a brewery. The town is noted for the great number of its bakers and public houses. There are also several flour mills. Every Thursday a market is held for the sale of grain, and, occasionally, no fewer than five hundred carts are here seen, loaded with sacks from all parts of the south and east of Scotland. It is distinguished above all others as a *ready money* market, and this may have led to its present prosperity. It is understood that the quantity of grain sold here weekly is greater than at any other market in Scotland. Another large market is held on Mondays for the sale of oatmeal. On the third Tuesday of October a large cattle fair is held; and in May, after the Rutherglen fair, there is a considerable horse market. The town has two large inns. Dalkeith is a burgh of barony under the Duke of Buccleugh, who appoints a baillie to superintend its affairs. The peace is preserved by about fifty special constables, who are respectable inhabitants, sworn by the sheriff, and act gratuitously in suppressing disorders. The streets are lighted and cleaned, and water is brought to the public wells in pipes, at an expense liquidated by the produce of manure gathered daily from the thoroughfares, and by an impost on ale and beer, to the extent of twopence per pint, (both Scots), introduced into the town. The persons who regulate these matters are parliamentary trustees, or rather their deputies, who relieve the inhabitants of all trouble. The Duke of Buccleugh has the right of levying customs on goods, to a rather grievous extent, and this is the only burden, in the way of local taxes, the inhabitants have to complain of, with the exception of the payment of certain fees, on renewing charters of property on the incoming of heirs of the baronial superior. These outlays are, however, exceedingly trifling in the aggregate, and do not injure the community.

The very quiet and efficient manner in which the affairs of the place are managed is exceedingly striking; and if we compare the opulence, the comfort, the respectable appearance, and the total freedom from burghal debt and the distractions of local politics, enjoyed by this town, with the poverty, the decayed character, the burdensome debts, and wearisome disturbances of most royal burghs, we certainly have a vivid practical illustration of the evils incident to corporate bodies of magistracy as compared with the benefits of simpler jurisdictions. The town rejoices in the number and quality of its religious establishments, and it is the seat of a Presbytery. Besides the established church, there are two congregations belonging to the United Secession church, one of Original Burghers, one of Independents, one of Methodists, and one of the Relief body. The fast-day of the town is the Wednesday before the second Sunday of August. The church of the town and parish stands on the north side of the main street, and is a conspicuous object in entering the town. It is an old Gothic edifice, partly ruined. Originally the chapel of the castle, it was raised, in 1406, by Sir James Douglas, to the dignity of a collegiate church, and endowed for a provost and other functionaries, under the jurisdiction of the Dean of Haddington. After the Reformation, it became the parish kirk. The eastern extremity, which is in ruins, is now occupied as the burial aisle of the Buccleugh family. The town has an excellent Subscription library, though a complaint is arising, that it is outread by its supporters, and hence the great use of *itinerating* libraries is very obvious. There are likewise a number of beneficiary and religious associations, as well as a poor-house for the destitute. It has also an excellent grammar school. It is the appointed depot of the Edinburgh militia. The trade of the town is assisted by branches of the National, the Commercial, and the Leith Banks. The communication with Edinburgh is very easy, by means of a very excellent, though frequently a very disorderly road. Coaches run to and fro almost every hour. Dalkeith is noted in the annals of super-stition; and its fame in this respect is enhanced by the consideration, that the infamous Major Weir had a house within its precincts. In that very strange little book entitled, "*Satan's Invisible World Discovered*," a story is told of a person who was condem-

ed to be hanged for murdering a man in Dalkeith, but could not be strangled, and that at last, wearing out the patience of his executioners, he was buried alive, when "there was such a rumbling and tumbling in his grave, that the very earth was raised, and the mools [mould] were so heaved up that they could hardly keep them down. After this his house at the east end of the town [as a matter of course] was frequented with a ghost." At the present day, the people of Dalkeith, though far from superstitious, are firmly of belief that the town is haunted by a spirit or some species of preternatural being. *Nothing*, certainly, is now *seen*, but *something* is often *heard*. The spirit is called *Buttling Kate*, from sounds being emitted in the night-time, resembling those made by a woman beating clothes with a *hittle*. The noises are not continuous. They are quite intermittent, and seem to flit to different parts of the town. The householders are now so accustomed to this strange visitant, that it has ceased to be cared about even by children. It is impossible for us to deny the existence of BUTTLING KATE, for the sound of her mallet nightly disturbs the silence of the town, and her fame is extended over a large district of country; but we may be pardoned in the supposition, that her vagaries may be attributed simply to the evolutions of subterraneous water and air, intermittent, and taking new directions according to the pressure, while the noises so produced are only heard in the night season, when quietness prevails.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 5169.

DALLAS, a parish in the centre of the county of Moray, twelve miles in length by nine in breadth, consisting chiefly of a valley, through which the Lossie winds in a northerly direction. The hills are heathy and pastoral.—Population in 1821, 1015.

DALMALLY, a small village beside Glenorchy Kirk, at the head of Loch Awe, Argyleshire, lying ten miles west of the inn of Tyndrum, and sixteen north of Inverary.

DALMELLINGTON, or DALMELLINGTON, a parish in Ayrshire, eight miles in length, by from two to three in breadth, lying on the north bank of the river Doon, from which the land gradually rises. The low lands are generally cultivated, and the high lands are pastoral. A part of Loch Doon is in the parish. Coal, limestone, and ironstone are in great abundance. The village of Dal-

mellington is a neat thriving place, lying in secluded low situation on the north bank of the Water of Doon, about sixteen miles south-east from Ayr. It has now several cotton and woollen manufactories. Close to the town, and almost within its precincts, is one of those artificial pyramidal mounds which are so common in Scotland, under the name of having been used in early times as places for dispensing law.—Population in 1821, 976.

DALMENY, a parish in Linlithgowshire, on the shore of the Firth of Forth, lying immediately west of Cramond, bounded on the south by Kirkliston, and on the west and north-west by Abercorn and South Queensferry. In length it is four miles, and in breadth from two to three. The surface is undulating. By good farming, the land is well cultivated and productive. It is well enclosed and planted. The parish has excellent quarries of freestone. The small district of Auldeathie, once an independent parish, lying apart from it on the west, is now incorporated with it. On the shore, the plantations of the Earl of Rosebery enrich the landscape. His ancient castle or tower of Burnbough, originally the seat of the Mowbrays, stands within sea mark, and is a striking object from the Forth. A little to the east, embosomed in trees, is situated his modern mansion-house. Besides this seat, the parish is adorned by Craigie Hall; Dundas Castle, which has been in the family of Dundas since the year 1120; Duddingstone, and others. The church of Dalmeny is a very ancient structure, and is one of the very few in Scotland which exhibit any traces of the Saxon style of architecture. Perhaps it is worthy of remark, that the church of the next parish, (Kirkliston) also exhibits a Saxon or circular door-way.—Population in 1824, 1495.

DALNACARDOCH, an inn forming a principal stage on the great road from Edinburgh to Inverness, situated on the river Garry, in the north-west of Perthshire, at the distance of eighty-five miles from Edinburgh, and seventy from Inverness.

DALRY, a parish in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, lying on the east bank of the river Ken, having Carsphairn on the west, Sanquhar on the north, and Balmaclellan on the south-east. It extends to a length of fifteen miles, and its breadth is about ten. The district is nearly altogether pastoral and hilly. Plantations are on the increase, and proper cultivation

is beginning to be appreciated. The black-water, and the burns of Earlstoun and Stonriggan, are the only rivulets worth mentioning. There are several small lakes in the parish; the largest, called Lochinvar, covers an area of fifty acres. In the lake stand the remains of an ancient castle, formerly belonging to the Gordons, knights of Lochinvar, and latterly Viscounts of Kenmure. There is a small village, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Ken, called St. John's Clachan, in which is, or was lately, shown a stone called St. John's chair, which is understood to have belonged to a church here dedicated to St. John the Apostle. The name of the parish signifies the *Dale of the King*.—Population in 1821, 1151.

DALRY, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, lying to the south of the parish of Largs and Kilbirny, bounded by Beith on the east, Kilwinning on the south, and Ardrossan and Stevenston on the west. It extends in an irregular manner about nine miles each way. It is well watered by rivulets flowing in a southerly course. The village of Dalry is pleasantly situated, nine miles north of Saltcoats, on a rising ground, nearly encompassed by the waters of Caaf, Rye, and Garnock. It is inhabited chiefly by weavers. On the banks of the various streams the land is flat and arable. Coal, limestone, and ironstone abound. The name of the parish, when it occurs elsewhere, signifies the dale of the king; here it imports the dale on the Rye. At this place first broke out in Scotland the insurrection of 1666, against the infamous measures adopted by the privy council to erect episcopacy.—Population in 1821, 3313.

DALRY, (WESTER) a hamlet, once a populous village, about a mile west from Edinburgh, on the Lanark road. It stands on the western boundary of the enclosures of the estate of Dalry. The hamlet of Easter Dalry is now diminished to two or three cottages, and stands nearer the city.

DALRYMPLE, a parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, occupying some beautiful undulating and flat land, mostly arable, on the north bank of the river Doon, along which the parish extends for six or seven miles. On the north it is bounded by Ayr and Coyleston. The origin of the word Dalrymple is understood to be *Dalrymole*, which signifies "the dale on which the king was slain;" and

it is supposed that Coilus, a king of the Britons, was killed in battle at this place. The small village of Dalrymple is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Doon, six miles south-east of Ayr, and five from Maybole.—Population in 1821, 933.

DALSERF, a parish in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, lying on the west bank of the Clyde, and having the Avon Water on its western boundary for about two miles. The parishes of Cambusnethan and Carluke lie on the opposite side of the Clyde. It extends five miles in length by three in breadth. The land is here rich, and generally in a high state of cultivation, abounding in orchards and beautiful plantations. Coal, freestone, and ironstone are in abundance. There are two villages besides that of Dalsersf, to wit, Millthugh and Larkhall. Dalsersf village stands in a low snug situation, under the banks of Clyde, having a large fertile valley, called Dalsersf Holm, to the eastward, round which the river makes a circular sweep. The village is one of the neatest in Scotland, and decidedly among the most pleasing in appearance, if situation be taken into account. There are several elegant villas in the district. In early times, the parish was merely a chapelry belonging to the church of Cadzow, and at a period somewhat later, it became the appropriate benefice of the dean of Glasgow cathedral. At that time it was called the chapelry of *Machan*, from a word signifying a plain. It was made a barony in the fourteenth century, and was occasionally entitled the barony of Machanshire.—Population in 1821, 2054.

DALTON, a parish in the lower part of Annandale, Dumfries-shire, comprehending the two ancient parishes of Meikle Dalton and Little Dalton, extending four miles in length by three in breadth, lying chiefly on the south-west bank of the Annan to the north of the parish of Ruthwell, which separates it from the sea. It is now under good cultivation, and tolerably well enclosed.—Population in 1821, 767.

DALWHAT WATER, a rivulet in the south-western part of Dumfries-shire, and a tributary of the river Cairn.

DALWHINNIE, a stage at which an inn is established, on the Highland road to Inverness from the south. It is situated in the heights of the forest of Badenoch, within the bounds of Inverness-shire, near the north end

of Loch Erich, at the distance of ninety-nine and a half miles from Edinburgh, and fifty-six and a half from Inverness. It is the next ge north from Dalnacardoch Inn.

DALZIEL, a parish in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, lying on the north-east bank of the Clyde, betwixt Hamilton on the south, and Bothwell on the north, and having the *Culder Water* flowing on its eastern boundary. The surface is composed of gently inclined plains, diversified with corn fields, rich plantations, and meadow lands. On the picturesque banks of a small brook, stands the mansion house of Dalziel, attached to the old tower of the manor. It is a high Gothic building with battlements and loop holes. A small part of a Roman road remains entire in the parish. The parish church is a conspicuous object, standing on the summit of a ridge. The name of the district is derived from the Gaelic words *Dal-gheal*, which signifies the *White Meadow*, there being naturally a whitish scurf on the surface of the clay soil, at the place where the old parish church stood near the Clyde. St. Patrick was the patron saint of the church before the Reformation, and there is still a spring with the name of St. Patrick's Well. There are other two consecrated springs in the parish called Our Lady's Well and St. Catherine's Well. The parish formerly belonged to the abbey of Paisley.—Population in 1821, 955.

DAMSAY, a small island in the west branch of Kirkwall Bay, Orkney.

DANESHALT, (pronounced **DUN-SHELT**), a small village near the head of the Howe of Fife, (half a mile south from Auchtermuchty,) which is supposed to have been the place where the Danes halted and sheltered themselves, after having been discomfited at Falkland Moor, in one of their invasions of Scotland. It is inhabited entirely by weavers.

DARWEL, a rivulet in Cowal, Argyshire, running into Loch Ridon, an arm of the sea going off from the Kyles of Bute.

DAVEN, (**LOCH**) a small lake in the parish of Logie-Coldstone, district of Cromar, Aberdeenshire.

DAVIDS (St.), a sea-port village in the parish of Dalgety, lying on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, about a mile and a half east of Inverkeithing. It exports great quantities of coal, which is brought from the pits to the quay by a rail-way; salt is also exported.

DAVIOT, a parish in the district of Aberdeenshire, contiguous to Meld on the north-west, and lying near the north-bank of the river Urie. It extends five miles in length by four in breadth, including portions of the parishes of Chapel of Garioch and of Fyvie, joined to it in ecclesiastical matters. The land is undulating and lies low, but it is not very productive, and is poorly enclosed.—Population in 1821, 651.

DAVIOT, an extensive parish in the north-eastern part of Inverness-shire, comprehending the abrogated parish of Dunlichty. The parish now extends twenty-three miles in length by from two to four in breadth. It is a wild pastoral district, stretching from about the east side of Inverness to the heights of Badenoch, in a course nearly north and south along the river Nairn. It comprises Lochs Ashley, Dundelchack, and Ruthven, all of which abound in trout of a fine flavour.—Population in 1821, 1750.

DAWICK, a suppressed parish in Peebles-shire, which was dismembered in 1742 and divided between the parishes of Stobo and Drummelzier. A hamlet named *Easter Dawick* lies in the adjacent parish of Manor on the south side of the Tweed, and the similar hamlet of *Wester Dawick* is situated in the parish of Drummelzier. The church of Dawick stood on Scrape Burn, about a quarter of a mile southward of New Posso.

DEAN, a deep running river in Forfarshire, rising from the lake of Forfar, and receiving the water of Gairie, near Glamis, after which it falls into the river Isla about a mile north from Meigle.

DEAN, (**THE**) a hamlet near Edinburgh, contiguous to the village of the Water of Leith on the north.

DEE, a river of great note in Aberdeenshire, principally formed by a number of small streams which fall from the heights of Braemar, and the bosom of the Cairngorm mountains, and coalesce as they approach Crathy. From its sources to its mouth, the Dee pursues an irregular course from west to east of ninety-seven miles. It receives the accessions of innumerable streams on both sides, but of none of any import. For about a third of its length upward it forms the southern boundary of Aberdeenshire. In general, it runs with celerity, and in most seasons it has a clear appearance, tinged slightly with brown, from the mossy water mixed up with it. Its banks are

ntly bold and rocky, but in other places
vel, that the river sometimes inundates
ole farms. For the greater part of its
e, its banks are overhung with fine natural
forests and plantations, chiefly of birches, inter-
mixed with wild shrubs, extremely grateful to the
traveller, who is thus led to overlook the general
sterility of the soil in other respects. To-
wards its source large woods of natural pines
of stupendous size, add a gloomy magnificence
to the scene. At proper seasons, large rafts
of trees are constructed and floated to the sea,
though, from the changes of the river, this
cannot always be done with safety. A few
miles above Bruemar, is what is generally called
the Linn of Dee. It is scarcely a waterfall,
the descent of the river being only about five
feet, and that with a gentle slope. The chan-
nel is here so contracted between two rocks,
that it may be leaped across with ease; the
fent, however, is somewhat terrific, and few
heads can bear the stunning effect of the eter-
nal noise produced by the confined waters. In
general the hills press so close upon the Dee,
as to leave little flat ground upon its sides, till
within five or six miles of its mouth, where
the hills become lower, and recede a little far-
ther from the river, so as to give place to some
level fields or haughs. The near vicinity of
the elegant bridge of Dee adds to the beauty
of the prospect. This river abounds with sal-
mon, and yields among the most valuable
fishings in Scotland; the produce being esti-
mated at about £8000 per annum. In mak-
ing a comparison of the soil of the banks of
the Dee and the Don, the two principal rivers
in Aberdeenshire, the latter has manifestly the
advantage. Hence the old rhyme:—

A rood o' Don's worth twa o' Dee,
Unless it be for fish and tree.

This river committed great havoc during the
floods of August, 1829.

DEE, a river in the stewartry of Kirkcud-
bright, the sources of which are in Dry Loch,
Loch Long, Loch Dee, and some small rivu-
lets, among the hills, in the western part of the
stewartry, on the borders of Carrick in Ayr-
shire. It pursues an irregular course to the
east till it falls into Loch Ken opposite Par-
ton. Here its character is entirely changed.
The Ken, before forming the long narrow lake
which takes its name, is a much larger river
than the Dee, and as it never alters its course
from north to south—sinuosities excepted—it

ought to have maintained its name throughout.
Public taste has, however, decided this matter,
and the Dee, on coming in upon the west side
of the Ken, gives its name to the water, till
it terminates at the town of Kirkcudbright.
For two miles from its mouth it is navigable
for vessels of 200 tons burden. Its course is
generally rapid, flowing over a rough rocky
bottom, between steep romantic banks adorned
with natural wood and plantations. At the
head of the navigation at Tongland, it is cross-
ed by a magnificent bridge, which consists of
a single arch, having a span of 110 feet. It is
built of vast blocks of freestone, brought from
the isle of Arran, and cost about £7000,
which was paid by the gentlemen of the stew-
artry. A short way above the bridge, are some
cascades, the effect of which is very good when
the water is large. Altogether, the Dee of
Kirkcudbright runs about forty miles.

DEER, or OLD DEER, a parish in
Buchan, Aberdeenshire, having the parish of
New Deer on the west, Strichen on the north,
and separated from Peterhead on the east by
the parish of Longside. Its greatest extent is
ten miles, and its mean breadth five and a half.
One branch of the river Ugie runs through its
centre; the other branch enters it for a short
way on the north-east. The surface is undu-
lating. The higher parts are covered with
heath or plantations, and the low grounds are
generally arable. The pleasure-grounds and
woods of Pitfour are the only objects of attrac-
tion. There are a number of mills of differ-
ent kinds in the parish; and the manufactur-
ing and bleaching of fine linen is a great source
of employment. The parish is bleak, except
the parts laid out as pleasure-grounds; but it
is generally productive of good corn crops.
The district abounds in lime, of which great
quantities are exported. The villages are,
Stewartfield, Fetterangus, and Deer. The
latter stands ten and a half miles west from
Peterhead, and twenty-eight north of Aberdeen.
It is populous and thriving. Not far distant,
upon the north bank of the Ugie, stand the
remains of the Abbey of Deer, which was
built in the beginning of the thirteenth century,
by William Cumming, Earl of Buchan, who
brought some monks to it from the Abbey of
Kinloss in Moray. Its lands were erected
into a temporal lordship in 1587, in favour of
Robert Keith, the person created commenda-
tor of Deer at the Reformation, and son of

William, sixth Earl Marischal. The fabric of Deer Abbey has been extensive, but of inelegant architecture.—Population in 1821, 3359.

DEER, (NEW) a parish in Aberdeenshire contiguous on the west to the parish of Old Deer, of which it formed a portion till the beginning of the eighteenth century. It lies almost at the centre of the district of Buchan, extending fourteen miles from north to south by about seven in breadth. The church stands thirty miles north of Aberdeen. The surface is flat and arable.—Population in 1821, 3211.

DEER, a very small stream in Buchan, Aberdeenshire, rising in the above parish of New Deer, and which, after running in an easterly direction for about sixteen miles, joins the Water of Strichen; which, being in its turn thrown into the Ugie, reaches the sea by that channel at Peterhead.

DEER ISLAND, a small islet of the Hebrides, lying off the coast of Bara.

DEERNESS AND ST. ANDREWS, two parishes in Orkney, now united under the title of Deerness. This extensive parish occupies a large peninsulated tract of land, lying to the east of Kirkwall, on the main island of Pomona. A portion of the peninsula at its extreme east point is nearly cut off by the sea: this forms Deerness Proper. The whole is generally flattish, and partakes of the usual character of Orkney land, being wild, marshy, and unproductive. Some improvements have been recently made. On the north the peninsula is indented by two long irregular arms of the sea called Inganess Bay and Deer Sound. On the east side lie Horse and Copinsay islands, south from which is Newark Bay, and from thence there is a communication to Scalpa Flow by Holm Sound.—Population of both parishes in 1821, 1548.

DELTING, an extensive hilly barren parish in Shetland, occupying the whole of the mainland north of Olanafirth and Deal Voes. This large tract of land is so cut up on all sides by Voes or arms of the sea, that only the inspection of a minute map can give an idea of its dimensions and figure. It adjoins the parish of North Maben. Weedale and Nesting bound it on the south; Yell Sound lies on the north. Along some parts of the coast there is a little cultivation.—Population in 1821, 1818.

DENHOLM, a village pleasantly situated on a rivulet falling into the south side of the

Tiviot, on the road from Hawick to J in the parish of Cavers, Roxburghshire, distant from Jedburgh five miles, and is inhabited principally by weavers of stockings, employed by the Hawick manufacturers. It possesses a dissenting meeting-house; and a subscription library has long been supported in the place. The population is about 500.

DENINO, a small parish in the eastern part of Fife, having St. Andrews on the north, Kingsbarns on the east, Crail on the south, and Cameron on the west. It extends three miles in length by one and a half in breadth. The land is wet, moorish, and rather unproductive. A good deal of it is under pasture. Between this parish and Crail there is an extensive tract of wild moorish land called King's Muir, parcelled out into small farms, which does not properly belong to any parish, but its few inhabitants prefer to consider themselves parishioners of Denino. It consists of 1000 acres, and was a gift of Charles II. to Colonel Borthwick, a person who faithfully attended him in his exile, as a reward for his services and attachment.—Population in 1821, 343.

DENNY, a parish in Stirlingshire, lying between Falkirk and Kilsyth, bounded by St. Ninians on the north. Its surface is undulating, and the soil is cultivated upon the improved systems of agriculture. Freestone and coal abound. It is intersected by the Forth and Clyde canal, which is of great benefit to agriculturists. The village of Denny lies on the south bank of the Carron, on the road directly west from Falkirk through the centre of the county, five miles distant from that town and eight south-east of Stirling. The road from Stirling to Glasgow also passes through the village, which is rising into a thriving country town from its proximity to several paper mills, printfields, and other large works.—Population in 1821, 3364.

DERNICK, or DARNICK, a small village in Roxburghshire, lying on the western base of the Eildon hills, near the south bank of the Tweed. The road from Selkirk to Melrose passes through it, and it is distant one and a half miles west from the latter place. It was one of the villages of the halidom, or church property of Melrose; and some ruinous towers, which must have been occupied by the better vassals of that establishment, still survive.

DERVILLE, or **DERVAL**, a large village upon a regular plan, at the head of Irvine Water, Ayrshire, parish of Loudon. The road into Lanarkshire by Drumelg passes through it, and it is becoming a thriving manufacturing place.

DESKFORD, a parish in Banffshire, lying betwixt Cullen and Grange, extending five miles in length by three in breadth, through a fine fertile valley, bounded by hills, and watered along the bottom by a small river. It has now some thriving plantations.—Population in 1821, 608.

DESKRY WATER, a rivulet in the parish of Tarland, western part of Aberdeenshire, a tributary of the Don.

DEVON, or **DOVERAN**, a river of Banff and Aberdeenshires. Its sources lie in very opposite directions; one branch, bearing the name of Deveron, rises near the middle of the western boundary of Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Cabrich, and pursues a tortuous northerly course by the town of Huntly, where it is joined by the Bogie. Above Rothiemay, it is joined by the river Isla, which comes running in an easterly direction from the centre of the lower part of Banffshire, where it is formed by a number of small streamlets. The chief tributaries being now joined, the water flows in a north-easterly course to Turriff, where it turns by a sharp angle towards the north-west, and after describing a small semicircle, falls into the sea at Banff. As far up as Rothiemay, or a little farther, it is chiefly the boundary between the two counties. Altogether it runs fifty miles. It receives a number of small streams, and is valuable for its salmon and trout fishing. Its banks are, in general, beautiful, flat, and fertile. During the floods of August 1829, it committed dreadful havoc near Huntly, where it rose twenty-two feet, and destroyed and injured many pleasure-grounds and farms. It also did considerable mischief at Banff.

DEVON, a beautiful little river on the boundary of Stirling and Clackmannanshires. Its course is very irregular. Its principal source is near Sheriffmuir, at the western base of the Ochil Hills, through which it finds its way in an easterly direction into Glen Devon at the southern side. Here it passes through a narrow glen, scarcely extending to two furlongs in breadth, to the Crook of Devon, where all at once it makes a turn to the

south-west. Pursuing this direction, it passes Dollar, Tillicoultry, and Alva, and after making another bend towards the south-east, falls into the Forth, two miles above Alloa, precisely where that river assumes the character of a Firth. The Devon forms several beautiful falls, and possesses much romantic scenery visited by tourists. The place possessing the greatest interest is a little above Dollar, where it forms a series of cascades, one of which is called the Caldron Linn. Previously in a smooth state, it suddenly enters a deep gulph, where, finding itself confined, it has, by continual efforts against the sides, worked out a cavity resembling a large caldron, in which it has so much the appearance of boiling, that it is difficult to divest oneself of the idea that it is actually in a state of violent ebullition. From the caldron the water finds its way through a hole beneath the surface into a lower cavity, in which it is carried round and round, though with much less violent agitation; this second caldron is always covered with foam. The water then works its way out in a similar manner into a third caldron, out of which it is precipitated by a sheer fall of forty-four feet. About a mile farther up the vale, the banks of the stream are contracted in such a manner, that an arch of twenty-two feet span connects them at the height of eighty-six feet above the water. On account of the roughness of the channel, the water here makes a violent noise, and occasions the said arch to get the name of the Rumbling Brig. About two hundred yards further up, there is another, but inferior cascade, where the water vibrates from one side to another of the pool below, causing an intermittent noise, like that of water working upon a mill. The country people call it the Devil's Mill, because it pays no regard to Sunday, and works every day alike. The whole scenery of these singular cascades is extremely romantic, and, together with the general charms of Glen Devon, renders the country on the banks of the river one of the most delightful districts in Scotland. The river, as will be remembered by almost every reader, is celebrated by Burns. The works of the Devon Iron Company lie on the banks of the river about four miles inland.

DEVON, (**BLACK**;) or **SOUTH DEVON**, a river much smaller than the preceding, rising in the western part of the county of Fife, and which, after flowing in a south-east-

erly course through Clackmannanshire, falls into the Firth of Forth below the town of Clackmannan.

DICHMOUNT HILL, a conspicuous mountain in the parish of Cambuslang, Lanarkshire, elevated about seven hundred feet above the level of the sea.

DICHMOUNT LAW, a hill near Arbroath, elevated 670 feet above the level of the sea, on the top of which certain barons anciently held their courts.

DICHTY WATER, a small river in the southern part of Forfarshire, rising from several small lakes among the Sidlaw hills, parish of Lundie, and which, after running about twelve miles in an easterly course, and driving several mills, falls into the Firth of Tay between Broughty and Monifieth.

DILTY-MOSS, a large morass in the southern part of Forfarshire, parishes of Carmylie and Guthrie, giving rise to the Elliot, a small stream which falls into the sea a little to the west of Arbroath.

DINART, a river on the north-western part of Sutherlandshire, rising in Loch Dowl, and which, after flowing in an irregular northerly course of fifteen miles through Strath Dinart, falls into the sea at the head of Durness Bay.

DINGWALL, a parish in the eastern and more champaign part of Ross-shire, lying at the head of the Cromarty Frith, and having Fodderly on the south and west, and Kiltarn on the north-east. The river Conan runs through the parish. This is among the richest, the best cultivated, and most beautiful parts of Scotland.

DINGWALL, a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish and of the county of Ross, lies in a low situation at the mouth of a glen opening into the north side of the Cromarty Firth, near the western extremity of that beautiful estuary, distant 178 miles from Edinburgh, 25 S. S. W. of Tain, 20 S. W. of Cromarty, and 20 N. N. W. of Inverness. The town, which is rather neat, and built in the Dutch fashion, consists of one main street, and a few smaller ones, or alleys, branching from it. The town house is a curious old building, with a spire and clock, near the centre of the town; and the church is a plain edifice on the north side of the town, with an obelisk in its neighbourhood, fifty-seven feet in height, erected to the memory of George, first earl of Cromarty, who, eccentric in death as in life, was buried

here. The only fault of Dingwall is its perfect police regulations, which permit house, even upon the main street, to collect small dunghill in front. It possesses a small harbour, in the neighbourhood of which formerly stood the mansion of the powerful family of Ross. Of all that princely structure only a small shapeless fragment is now to be seen, in the garden attached to a villa which has been built at the place. Dingwall is surrounded by some of the most beautiful scenery in Scotland. The valley of Strathpeffer, at the head of which there is a celebrated mineral well, recedes to the westward, and is as lovely as any lowland vale, while the mountains at its head have all the grandeur of the Highlands. The hill on the north side of the town, a beautiful woody declivity, reminds the traveller of the more celebrated hill of Kinnoull, near Perth. On the top of a hill called Knockfurel, about two miles from the town, is a very good specimen of the curiosity called a vitrified fort. Dingwall was created a royal burgh by Alexander II., and its charter was renewed by James IV., when it was endowed with the same privileges, liberties, and immunities as were possessed by the burgh of Inverness. Its civic governors are a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and ten councillors. It joins with Tain, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall in contributing a member to parliament. Dingwall does not possess the undivided privileges of a county town, as district meetings, and the courts of the sheriff are held also at Tain. There is a weekly market on Friday, and two yearly fairs.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 2081.

DIRLETON, a parish in Haddingtonshire, occupying that part of the county which projects farthest into the mouth of the Firth of Forth, and extending about six miles in length, by four and a half in breadth; bounded on the east by North Berwick, on the south by Athelstaneford, and on the west by Aberlady. The land is quite low, and, with the exception of a sandy stripe along the shore, which is used as a rabbit-warren, is fertile to a degree not surpassed even in East-Lothian, yielding excellent green crops and pasture. The village of Dirleton is delightfully situated at the head of a low meadow, extending about a mile and a half towards the sea; the houses are mostly well built, lining two sides of a triangular green, which is interspersed with trees. On the third or south side of this open space stands

venerable and magnificent ruin of Dirleton ~~de~~, embosomed among evergreens, and ~~an~~ with ivy. The garden in which it ~~is~~ situated is surrounded by a modern wall ~~built~~ in the style of a barbican with turrets, and nearly the whole of the improvements in its vicinity are done in the very best taste. An air of the antique or partial Gothic prevails in most of the buildings and cottages in and about the village. At the back of this little rural town, towards the sea, is the parish church, the steeple of which is a handsome modern erection, relieved by the umbrageous scenery around it. Altogether, Dirleton may be termed one of the prettiest villages, if not actually *the prettiest*, in Scotland. From the various beneficial and tasteful improvements going on, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson of Raith, the latter of whom is proprietrix of the estate by descent, it bids fair in a short time to surpass any thing of the kind in Britain, and we are certain that it cannot long remain undiscovered as a highly eligible place for summer rustication. It stands two miles west of North Berwick on the road from Edinburgh. The village of Gulane, two miles west of Dirleton, prior to 1612, was the capital of the district, and the place at which the parish church stood.—See GULANE. The origin of Dirleton Castle is lost in the darkness of the middle ages. It seems that in the thirteenth century it belonged to the noble family of de Vallibus or de Vaux, from whom it was taken, after a tedious siege, by Edward I. on his invasion by the eastern borders in 1298. It however did not pass from the possession of this family till the reign of Robert I. when John Halyburton obtained it by marrying a daughter of William de Vallibus. In 1440, Sir Walter Halyburton, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, was created a peer, under the title of Earl of Dirleton. From that family the estate and castle passed, by marriage, into the family of Ruthven, Earl of Gowrie; and it is evident from the letters of Lopus of Restalrig, that this property was the bribe held out to induce him to join in the Gowrie Conspiracy. The old baron says, in his second letter—and the impression marks that this part of the country must have been enriched by culture at an early period—"I cair nocht for all the land I hev in this kingdome, in case I get a grip of Dirleton, for I esteune it the plesantest dwelling in Scotland." After the ruin of the Ruthvens, in consequence of that strange plot, Dirleton is found in possession of a scion of

the house of Maxwell, a zealous royalist, who was created Lord Dirleton, but lost every thing in the civil war. Soon after the restoration, the property came into the possession of the family of Nisbet, whose descendant now possesses it. The castle continued in a good condition till the year 1650, when it was reduced and dismantled by the Parliamentary General Lambert. It appears, by an old act of parliament and other documents, that there was a collegiate church founded at Dirleton in 1444, by Sir Walter Halyburton; but little is known of its character or situation, and it must have been on an inconsiderable scale, as at the Reformation its revenue was but L.20 a-year. The parish contains the villages of Gulane, Fenton and Kingston.—Population in 1821, 1315.

DIVIE, a small river at the centre of Morayshire, who rises in Loch-in-Dorb, and other small lakes, and after running a rapid course to the north past Edenkeillie, falls into the Findhorn. It has some small tributaries originating in the Knock of Brae Moray.

DOCHART, a small lake in the western parts of Perthshire, parish of Killin, extending about three miles in length. It has its sources in several tributary streams rising in the heights west of Strath Fillan, through which they flow into it. Its waters issue by the river Dochart, from its east end, and after a course of eight miles, fall into the west end of Loch Tay. Loch Dochart lies in a naked tract of country, and possesses a small degree of interest from having two islands, one of which has been formed by vegetable substances, and is moveable. On the other, embowered in natural wood, stand the ruins of a castle, once a residence of the Campbells of Loch-Awe. There is a little port on the shore, which appears to have been their landing-place.

DOLLAR, a parish in the county of Clackmannan, lying at the bottom of the Ochil hills, on the banks of the river Devon, bounded by Glendevon on the north, and by Tillicoultry on the west. It is only three miles in length by one and a half in breadth. The land is rich, well cultivated, and enclosed. Till within these few years the village of Dollar was mean and insignificant. The erection of an Academy, by an endowment, gave quite a new turn to its affairs. A person named MacNab, a native of the parish, who had realized a large fortune in London, by furnishing transports to government and other mercantile pursuits, died and bequeathed a large sum

to found an institution in his native district, for the education of young persons. A very handsome edifice was consequently reared, in 1819, and furnished with several good masters, for teaching languages, plain branches of education, and some of the more elegant and useful arts. The branches at present taught, are Latin, Greek, and Oriental languages, French and other modern languages, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, Drawing, English, Writing and Arithmetic, and Geography. There are ten teachers, including assistants. There is likewise a female teacher, and a surgeon connected with the institution. Much was anticipated at first from this establishment; but after a fair trial, it does not seem to have accomplished anything like what was expected from it. By a most unfortunate and hopeless arrangement, the "minister and kirk-session of Dollar" are the constituted governors and patrons, which in effect leaves the whole management in the hands of a single clergyman. The erection of the academy, has, however, attracted a great number of residents to the place, which now possesses many handsome villas. The academy itself is a very elegant Grecian building, and is connected with some pleasant garden-ground for the use of the students. A library is attached to the establishment, also for their use. The village lies on the road to Stirling from Kinross at the distance of thirteen miles from each of these towns, and seven from Alloa. In the neighbourhood is the remarkable ruin of Castle Campbell, occupying the top of a high and almost insulated rock, which ascends within a hollow in the bosom of the Ochil Hills, with mountain rivulets brawling on all sides around it. All around this mount, and along the steepes opposite to it, are thick bushy woods, which cast a perpetual gloom over the scene. The only access to the castle is by an isthmus connecting the mount with the hill behind. Here some ancient and noble sycamores, the remains of an avenue, add much to the picturesque effect of the building. From the very narrow area around it, the views are fearfully sublime, while it is almost impossible to quit its walls but for a few yards, without the risk of being hurled into the unknown depths of the surrounding valley. A frightful chasm in the hill itself, guarded by an outwork, appears once to have served the purpose of giving access to the waters below. It is called

Kemp's Score, and still bears some marks of staircase. This romantic castle is of great antiquity. The date when the donjon-ke or great square tower was built, is so far as to be beyond the research of the antiquary. The buildings, even in their present ruinous state, form a quadrangle, some parts of which are of elegant workmanship. Originally the castle is believed to have been in the hands of the crown; and the tradition is that the various melancholy names which still exist around it, were given by a royal princess who was there confined. The ancient name of the castle, says the traditionary account, was the Castle of Gloom, and the hill immediately behind it still retains the same appellation. The mountain streams that flow on the different sides, are still called the one the Water of Care—the other the Burn of Sorrow; and after their junction in front of the castle, they traverse the parish or valley of Dollar or Dolour. We believe it to be more likely that *Chleume*, or *Coch Leume*, the original name of the castle, is Gaelic, and means the place of the Mad Leap, that the Water of Care was the glen of *Caer* or Castle, and that Dollar is *Dal or*, the high field: the Burn of Sorrow might easily be added by fancy—if not the Burn of Care also. At what precise time the castle and surrounding land came into the possession of the Argyle family, is not certainly known; but it is conjectured that they were included in the splendid grant which was made by King Robert Bruce to Sir Neil Campbell of Lochawe, on his marriage with Lady Mary Bruce, the sister of that monarch. In 1493 an act of parliament was passed for changing the name of "the Castle called the Gloume, pertaining to our cousin Colin, Earl of Argyle," to "Castle Campbell," and it continued in the possession of the Argyle family until the year 1807, when it was sold to the present proprietor. Castle Campbell was the scene of several remarkable events, and it is said that it was one of the first places where John Knox openly dispensed the sacrament of the holy communion, according to reformed practice. In 1645, as the Marquis of Montrose was passing through this district towards Kilsyth, where he achieved his greatest victory, the clan Maclean, part of his army, insisted upon destroying this, as well as every other part of the Campbell property in the district, in revenge for the ravages committed by that family on their own

property in the Western Islands. It is said by tradition, that the Scottish parliamentary army burnt the Marquis's castle of Kincardine on the other side of the Ochil Hills, on the same day.—Population in 1821, 1295.

DOLLAR BURN, a small rivulet in the southern part of the parish of Manor, Peebles-shire, a tributary of Manor Water.

DOLPHINGTON, (pronounced *Douffin-ton*.) a small parish on the east side of the upper ward of Lanarkshire, lying to the south of Dunsyre, at the head of the Melwin Water. The country here is wild and poorly cultivated. The district derives its name from a person called *Dolfin*, the elder brother of Cospatrick, the first Earl of Dunbar, who lived here during the reigns of Alexander I. and David I. Dolphington is now a barony in the family of Douglas.—Population in 1821, 236.

DOLPHINGSTON, a hamlet in the parish of Prestonpans, lying on the main road from Edinburgh to London. It takes its name from a ruined castle in the neighbourhood, and it is most probable that this was once a residence of the same *Dolfin* who is noticed above. In Linlithgow and Roxburgh-shires, there are also places called Dolphington or Dolfinton.

DON, a large river in Aberdeenshire, next in magnitude to the Dee, from which it is not far distant to the north. The sources of the Dee lie in opposite directions. The main branch of the river, to which the name of Don is attached, rises from the lofty range of hills which divides the county from the head of Strath Deveron in Banffshire, and from thence, increased by a variety of little tributaries, takes an easterly course through Strath Don. This branch takes several wide turns, till joined by the Urie at Inverury. The Ury branch rises not far from Huntly. The junction being made, the Don, very much increased in size, flows in a south-easterly course, till it drops into the sea at Old Aberdeen, little more than a mile from the mouth of the Dee. It is navigable only for a small distance, namely, to the bridge at the above town. Many parts of its banks are steep and rocky, but more generally it flows through fertile level fields, which, in cases of heavy rains, it often completely floods, committing the most serious damage. The havoc it made in August, 1828, will be long remembered. It has some valuable salmon fishings, though not so valuable as those

of the Dee. Its windings give it a course of sixty-two miles; but the straight line of country it intersects is not above two-thirds of that extent.

DOON, a river in Ayrshire, which serves as the boundary betwixt the districts of Kyle and Carrick. The sources of Doon are primarily formed in Loch Enoch, a small lake in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and in some other lakes of trivial dimensions in that district. From these is formed Loch Doon, which is a lake nearly seven miles long, and of irregular breadth, partly lying within the stewartry, and partly in Ayrshire. The scenery hereabouts is beyond conception sterile, gray, and wild. Yet where is there throughout Scotland a district so miserable, that man has not thought it worth his while to battle for it with his fellow-man? The memorabilia of unchronicled conflicts are here as rife as elsewhere, in large heaps of stones and other objects of a similar character. On a small island within this lake are the remains of an old castle, which, at one time, during the wars of the succession, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, was of sufficient importance to be garrisoned by Edward Bruce, the heroic and famous brother of King Robert. In the minority of David II., when Edward III. overran Scotland, for the purpose of reducing it once more under the Baliol dynasty, and rendering it thereby a mere fief of England, the same islet-fortress was held out by a brave warrior of the name of John Thomson, who some years before had been intrusted by King Robert with the task of bringing back the remains of the Scottish army from Ireland, after all prospect of establishing a sovereignty in that country was lost by the death of Edward Bruce. It is a historical fact that, on this occasion, Loch Doon Castle had the distinction of being the last strength in Scotland which gave in to the invader. It was at a later period part of the extensive possessions of the house of Cassillis. From the north-west end of Loch Doon issues the river Doon, which, after pursuing a north-westerly course, with the exception of a sharp bend to the south which it takes at Dalrymple, falls into the sea about two miles south of Ayr. The beauty of its banks at the lower part of its course has been celebrated by Burns, and certainly without exaggeration. The road from Ayr into Carrick crosses the river at a point about a mile above its confluence with the sea,



1. The Old
11. 5. 1. The Old Town with the Spire of the Church



DUNDEE

this thoroughfare are high and well-built of freestone. An Episcopal chapel has been erected on the east side, over the ground floor of shops, as if there had not been a piece of free land capable of being consecrated to religious purposes in or about this opulent town, a theatre is situated on the opposite side of the street, built on the same plan, namely, with shops beneath. It would be difficult to find an excuse for this unseemly arrangement, so frequent in the public buildings here, unless we admit the plea of economy. Castle Street is not yet finished on the east side. A similar street leads from the west end of the High Street. Among the improvements made in Dundee, Union Street is worthy of notice. This spacious street opens a direct communication with the Craig Pier and the North gate. In the construction of it, many mean and frail old buildings have been necessarily removed. In front of the quay, along the margin of the Tay, are the different docks and graving yards, terminated on the west by the Craig Pier, which is exclusively used for the large ferry steam-boats. On the east there project into the deep water the different piers, on which are a number of lights of different colours to guide seamen into the port after sunset. Opposite, at a short distance in the Tay is a beacon reared on a dangerous rock. Not only the whole of the space now appropriated to the harbours and docks was originally a semi-circular sandy beach, but by the wonderful exertion of the inhabitants, and the outlay of prodigious sums of money on this useless ground, there has been erected a series of quays unequalled in Scotland, unless by those of Greenock, between which port and Dundee there exists a remarkable similarity in appearance—the chief difference being, that, while Greenock faces the north, Dundee lies with its front to the south. Both have the advantage (enjoyed by no other port in Scotland of equal consequence,) of having their harbours

and docks erected *within* the water, so as to be approachable at all the tide by most vessels and expect steam boats. By turning to our back Leith, it will be observed that that port fortunately situated at the head of a fi shore, from a mile to two miles in breadth which it can only offer a high water harbour, at the most, give a very insufficient mooring place, at an expense so great as, in cases, to amount to a prohibition. In respect, therefore, Dundee is exceedingly fortunate. It stands, like Greenock and Liverpool, partly in the water of the river which rolls past it to the ocean. The Tay, or the Firth of Tay as it is termed, is here about two miles in breadth, and is hemmed in by high banks, generally declining so rapidly, that very little beach is left bare at low water. The only drawback upon the navigation of this river, is the existence of various sand-banks at its mouth, remarkable in the ancient history of Scotland for the extensive calamities they have sometimes occasioned, though now rendered comparatively harmless by light-houses, beacons, and accurate charts of the various soundings. Some miles above Dundee, the river is in a similar manner shallowed by flat, sandy banks, which are often discovered by the eye at the recess of the tide. All these impediments, however, have done little to interrupt the progress of commerce in this part of the kingdom. In all seasons may be seen numbers of vessels pursuing their way outwards to the German ocean carrying away, to the most distant parts of the earth, the manufactures of this industrious city, or bending their course within the throat of the Tay, bringing home the wealth of every country from Greenland to New Zealand. In consequence of the highly prosperous state of Dundee, some further improvements have been projected, which, when carried into complete execution, must render the port one of the very best in the island. A great enlargement of the seaport has lately been proposed, a plan by Mr. Jardine of Edinburgh has been made out, and an act of Parliament for executing it has been obtained. The improvement is to consist in extending a wet dock and a tide harbour eastward from the present works in a direction nearly parallel with the shore, opening to the eastward. This enlargement will possess the advantages of having a deeper entrance than that of the present

* A light is erected on the East Pier, and on the starboard hand at the entrance of Dundee harbour, and another on the Middle Pier on the larboard hand in entering the Wet Docks. These lights are of the same height. When seen in one line, they are leading lights for clearing the southern side of the beacon. A stationary light is also exhibited throughout the night at Craig Pier, for the direction of the Ferry boats, and at Newport, on the Fife side of the Ferry, two lights are erected, the one somewhat higher than the other, they are leading lights for clearing the east end of the Middle Bank.

ssels will pass outward and ~~and~~ without putting broadsides to the tide, the entrance will be removed to a distance ~~the~~ rocks and shoals that have heretofore ~~dered~~ the access to the port. To pro-
 now to notice the public buildings of the ~~on~~; the first object meeting the attention of the visitor, after examining the harbour and shipping, is an edifice just erected at the bottom of Castle Street, facing up the spacious quay on which the fishmarket is placed. This is a very handsome square ~~labine~~ in the Grecian style, erected by a body of subscribers, from a plan by Mr. George Smith of Edinburgh, at the cost of about £9000. While the lower tale, according to an economical principle above commented on, is thrown into shops, the second comprises one large elegant hall, which is used as a reading-room and place of public meetings. It has tables on each side, whereon lie the various newspapers and periodical publications of the day, and in a general sense the apartment serves the purpose of an Exchange. The Trades Hall, already described as situated at the east end of the market-place, is rather an elegant building of the decade of 1770, with a spire rising from the roof. The second storey contains an elegant hall, till lately the public reading-room, fifty feet in length by twenty-five in height. It was built by the nine incorporated trades, each of whom has a separate room for meeting on its own particular business. The Town-House, on the south side of the High Street, was erected in 1734, on the site of St. Clement's church, from an elegant plan of the elder Adams. The piazzas beneath afford an excellent lounging place in bad weather. Behind them there are shops and public offices. In the western division of the second floor is a spacious hall in which the town-council hold their seditments; and in the east end is another hall, equally spacious, though less elegant, where the guildry corporation have their meetings, and where the sheriff and justices hold their courts. There are, besides, four rooms, with arched roofs, for the accommodation of the town clerks and preservation of the records and registers. The whole are airy, clean, and well lighted. On the third floor is the jail, lighted in front by small oval windows, and consisting of five apartments arched above and below. Each room is twenty-four feet in length, twelve in breadth, and eight in height. The apartments in the fore part of

the building are used by debtors, who have likewise accommodation in the attic storey. In the year 1788, the floor of the guildry hall in this place was lifted, in order to perpetrate a robbery upon the bank situated beneath. For this crime, six persons were brought to trial, three of whom were, upon presumptive, and as it afterwards appeared, perjured evidence, condemned to the last penalty of the law, which two accordingly suffered. The discovery of their innocence took place sometime after. The old church of Dundee, more than once noticed, is the most prominent object in the town, and its square turret may be seen for many miles up or down the Tay. Originally founded, as has been seen, by Prince David of Scotland, this building has, since his day, received many additions, and submitted to many sweeping alterations, so that, in all probability, little of its prime material now remains, besides the steeple. Even within the last forty years the original edifice has been almost entirely rebuilt or remodelled. The figure is now irregularly cruciform, each of the four divisions containing a place of worship; and the appearance of the whole is irregular, though not destitute of an imposing magnificence, from the bulk, if not the elegance of the building. The height of the tower, which adjoins to the western extremity, is 156 feet, and its proportions are well preserved. On the outside, half way up, is a gallery or bartizan, and at the top is a battlemented stone rail. For some reason, which it is impossible to define, a small edifice, resembling a cottage with a double slanting roof, has been pitched on the summit of this tower, so as to detract very much from the elegance of its general outline. Around the churches is a small enclosure. The *howf*, or burying-ground of the town and parish, is situated in Barrack Street, formerly called Burial Wynd, and quite unconnected with any church. Dundee, besides this old church, possesses three chapels of ease, one of which, commonly called St. Andrew's church, and built in 1772, stands at the east end of the town, in the Cowgate, being a plain building with a spire. The second chapel of ease is one in which the services are conducted in Gaelic. The third, which formerly belonged to the Synod of Relief, stands on the north side of the town. All these churches and chapels, which are superintended by eight clergymen, are considered as within one parish, and their various minis-

ters and elders form but one kirk-session. There are meeting-houses in the town, belonging to Independents, Presbyterian Dissenters, Baptists, Methodists, Glassites, Bereans, Unitarians, and Quakers. There is also a Roman Catholic Chapel, and two Episcopal Chapels. It may be worth mentioning, that a curious and beautifully ornamented pulpit from the Old Parish Church of Dundee, is preserved in the Episcopal Chapel, Castle Street. Dundee is the seat of a Presbytery, in the Synod of Angus and Mearns. The town has had several ministers noted for their literary and theological acquirements, among whom none were so conspicuous as the Rev. Dr. John Willison and the late Rev. Dr. Robert Small. The fame of Dr. Willison is widely spread in Scotland, from the many religious tracts he published, none of which seem to have been so popular as the *Mother's Catechism* and a small work entitled "*The Afflicted Man's Companion*." Dr. Robert Small was an excellent scholar, an eminent divine, and highly interesting preacher; besides being versed in mathematics, natural philosophy, and astronomy. Many of his papers are to be found in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*; and he published an elaborate and luminous account of the *Astronomical Discoveries of Kepler*. He was also the author of the *Statistical Account of the Parish of Dundee*, which is among the best in the compilation of Sir John Sinclair. Numerous as are the places of worship in the present day in Dundee, they are not more so than what existed prior to the Reformation, although the population is about seven times greater. There were then ten churches or chapels in or near the town, with four monasteries, and a number of chaplainries. Of these there are now no remains, unless we are to reckon the turret of the head church, and their sites are only known faintly by tradition, or by the names they have bestowed on the streets or lanes in their vicinage. Those of the monasteries were of the order of Grey, Black, and Red Friars, the fourth was a nunnery dedicated to St. Clair. The church of St. Clement, the tutelar saint of the town, which existed before the erection of the present large church, contained a chantry of seven priests, founded by David Earl of Crawford, in honour of St. George, on whose sacred day the Earl had been conqueror in a tournament, held at the end of the four-

teenth century, upon London. Educational Institutions, Dundee possesses excellent Parochial Elementary School, Grammar School on the ordinary plan of establishments, and an Academy. This has been in existence upwards of forty years, and was renovated in its constitution and arrangements in 1800, when it was assisted by an endowment of the Messrs. Webster of London, natives of the town, who bequeathed £6000 to be appropriated to the instruction of youth. It has a rector, a mathematical teacher, a master for writing and drawing, and a teacher of modern languages. The institution has been fortunate in having a succession of talented masters. Dundee occupies an eminent station in the list of places which have produced and educated men famed in the history of their country. According to Blind Harry, so far back as 1290, Sir William Wallace here received the first rudiments of his education, most probably, we should suppose, at some of the monastic institutions, and not at a public school, as has been generally supposed, and it was here he gave an early indication of his high spirit, ardent love of liberty, and abhorrence of oppression, in slaying Selbie, the son of the English governor, who had wantonly insulted him. At the same time were educated Sir Neil Campbell of Lochawe, ancestor of the Argyle family, and John Blair, who afterwards celebrated the enterprises of Wallace in a Latin poem. Hector Boethius, the historian and poet, and for sometime Principal of King's College in Aberdeen, was born in the parish of Barre, near Dundee, and received in that town the first part of his education, which he afterwards completed in Paris, agreeable to the usage of the period. In the sixteenth century, Dr. Kinloch, physician to James VI., and Mr. Goldman, whose poems appear in a small collection of early Scots poetry, and both eminent for their acquirements in belles lettres, were natives of the town and students at the schools. The Earl of Mar, who was greatly distinguished by the same monarch, and was the friend and fellow-labourer of Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of the Logarithms, spent his first and early days in the seminaries of Dundee. Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, a man who was noted as the first lawyer of the age in which he lived, and a person of extensive

... was a native of the town. The grammar school sent to the unfortunate Robert Ferguson, the parish port, and some other persons remembered for their abilities in the district of Angus. The institutions of a charitable and generally beneficiary nature in Dundee may be thus summed up. Since the year 1798 the town has possessed an excellent Royal Infirmary, of great use in such a populous sea port. It was reared chiefly by subscription, and is supported by the same means, and by the fees payable by students of medicine and surgeons' apprentices. The out-patients of the Infirmary are more numerous than those lodged in the house. A Dispensary previously existed in the town, which is still in active operation, and is equally useful. The establishment of an Infirmary led to the commencement, in 1812, of a Lunatic Asylum, which occupies an agreeable site, and was opened for patients in 1820. Its internal economy is understood to be on the best models. The charitable institutions are those of the Guildry, the Incorporated and United Trades, the masonic lodges, the Highland Society, the Female Society for the relief of indigent women, and the Seamen Fraternity, all of which have funds or resources to alleviate the wants and distresses of the peculiar objects of their attention. There are, moreover, some small bursaries at the schools and academy, under the patronage of the town-council, the kirk-session, or private individuals. The poor within the parish are allowed an alimient from the funds in the hands of the kirk-session and magistracy, raised partly by collections at church doors, and partly by assessments on the inhabitants within the bounds of the burgh. The trade and manufactures of Dundee now require attention. The earliest articles manufactured in the town seem to have been soap, glass, and ale, which engaged a great number of hands. The business of building ships appears likewise to have flourished here at an early period. Such an occupation soon led to the manufacture of cordage, which has latterly been a principal object of attention. The manufacture of cotton was once tried, and had the appearance of forming an important branch in the trade of Dundee, and seven companies were engaged in it; but at length it declined, and finally died away in favour of Glasgow. The manufacture of woollen cloths was next

tried, but it met with no success. Out of these failures arose a spirit for manufacturing goods from flax. As an encouragement to this branch in its infancy, a bounty was given by government on all linen exported, and a heavy duty laid on the importation of foreign linens. By this procedure, the trade of Dundee increased to a prodigious extent, and is still on the increase. This species of manufacture may be classed under different heads. Brown linen has always been, and continues to be, the largest article of manufacture. It is of a great variety of fabrics; but osenburghs, for clothing to the negroes in the West Indies, is the chief. There are also bleached linens, or imitations of the sheeting and duck of Russia, and the dowlas and sheeting of Germany. The yarn of this article is in general bleached before being woven; and the chemical process of bleaching has been introduced and practised with success. Sail-cloth is another fabric which has been made to a great extent, especially during the war. It is exported to all parts of Britain, America, and the East Indies. Bagging, used for packing cotton, is likewise a staple article. It is generally made of hemp, and is exported to the United States, the West Indies, &c. Coarse linens for household purposes are also made. All these goods are woven by the hand in the town and neighbourhood, and employ great numbers of workmen in Forfar, Kirriemuir, Glamis, Cupar-Angus, Alyth, and other places. Dundee is the grand depot into which all the home-made stuffs are brought, either for sale or on payment of wages. The introduction and improvement of spinning machinery has been the means of preserving the linen manufacture of Dundee; had it not been for that, the manufacturers never could have competed with those of Germany and Russia, where labour is so much cheaper. The number of spinning mills has increased very much within these few years. They amount now to upwards of twenty. Each consists of a large building of from four to six storeys, on a large scale, with a vast number of spindles or carding machines on every flat, all moved by a steam power, and tended by boys and girls. Almost the whole of the flax is imported from Russia. The manufactures of Dundee further consist of coloured threads, and gloves of a light fabric. The fine leather of which these last are made is mostly imported from England. There

are likewise several sugar refining houses, candle-manufactories, and an iron-foundry, with different establishments for making machines. The export of soft goods from Dundee has been wonderfully assisted by the establishment of *packing-houses*, where articles are compressed into a small compass, and done up in the neat manner of English manufactures. About forty years ago, Dundee was celebrated for the extent of its tanning and currying establishments, and the leather which they made was principally wrought up in the town. At that time the value of boots and shoes exported annually was nearly £7000. In the course of several years, this profitable trade decreased, and it is now completely extinct, while leather is imported from London and other places, for home consumption. Dundee has nine vessels employed in the whale fisheries. About a dozen smacks are constantly engaged in carrying passengers and goods to and from London. There are also regular sailing vessels of moderate burden, engaged in trade with Leith, Perth, and Glasgow. Including those employed in the foreign, the Greenland, and the coasting trade, the total number of vessels in the proprietary of the port is upwards of two hundred. The shore-dues collected in the year ending Whitsunday 1830, amounted to £11,224, 9s. 11½d. In that period 2478 vessels entered the harbour, bearing 182,512 tons of materials, while the exports of lint and hemp goods were 464,752 tons. The wealth diffused by a commerce of such magnitude, may well be conceived to be great. It has affected every interest in Dundee, and rendered it one of the most thriving and comfortable towns in the British empire. A daily communication is kept up with Perth, by a steam boat on the Tay; and with the opposite coast of Fife there is a constant intercourse by the same means. The vessel engaged in making these trips to and fro, is the most effective ferry-boat in the world. It is quite peculiar in its construction, being composed of two hulls, each seventy-six feet keel, eleven and a half feet beam, and eleven and a half feet asunder. They are handsomely and substantially built, and well bound together by beams fortified with iron. The whole length upon deck is ninety-two feet, and the breadth about thirty-four. Thirty-two feet of the one end is left about two feet lower than the rest of the deck, and ruled in for carriages and cattle; and the side doors at the middle of this

space are so constructed, as to draw-bridge to the quay, when touched. The more elevated part is appropriated to passengers. Six feet in the centre are occupied by an engine being in each boat, and the wheel acting in the canal between. The engines are of fifteen horse power each; and they are connected with the same wheel, they act together. So smoothly do they work, that there is hardly any tremor in the boat; and, when the doors which inclose the machinery are shut, there is very little noise. The paddle-wheel has wooden floats, and is so divided, that though each half has only eight floats, the whole acts with the same smoothness as if it had sixteen, and yet the power is not diminished. Notwithstanding the immense size of the boat, she obeys the helm very easily. There are two helms, each constructed of a rectangular iron plate, four feet and a half in the horizontal direction, and three feet and a half in the perpendicular. The tiller of each is almost ten feet long, and is worked by a wheel and pinion. The machinery is so constructed, as that either end may go foremost; and thus the boat can arrive or depart without the labour or space required for turning round. The motion of this vessel during a breeze, or across the swell, is much more steady than that of the common steam boats, as a good deal of the disagreeable rolling of a two-wheeled vessel arises from the unequal hold which its wheels take of the water. The twin steam-boat of Dundee is placed under an excellent system of management, and is of incalculable benefit in the intercourse betwixt the populous counties of Fife and Forfar. It sails every day in the week, and by its constant operation, almost realizes a bridge across the Tay. At the end of every half hour, it leaves one of its ports, and, as the voyage consumes about twenty minutes, ten minutes are allowed for landing and taking on board passengers, goods, cattle, or carriages. The present fares are ninepence, and one shilling. Between Broughty and Port-on-Craig, about four miles farther down the Tay, there is a pinnace kept as a ferry boat, the fare for which is only threepence, being the cheapest conveyance in Britain. At the spot touched by the Dundee ferry-boat, commences the main road to Edinburgh by Cupar, by which route there is a daily communication by a variety of stage coaches. Hitherto, the Law behind the

town, much impeded the easy intercourse of Dundee with the interior of Forfarshire; but his barriers, it has been determined, shall no longer exist. At present a tunnel is in the way of being cut, or is already cut, through the centre of the eminence, so as to allow the passage of a rail-way. This bold undertaking has been projected by a joint stock company, whose expectations of profit, we are sorry to say, have been rendered very doubtful by some miscalculations regarding the expense of the work. The immediate reason given for the projection of so daring a scheme, is the anxious desire of the merchants in the town to prevent a possibility of Arbroath becoming the port for Perth commerce, or the traffic of the district of Strathmore. Dundee has now excellent flesh and fish markets. The town is supplied with coal chiefly from England. The inhabitants are well supplied with water by pipes, and the streets and principal shops are lighted with gas. The town possesses four native Banking-houses, besides a branch of the British Linen Company's establishment. Notwithstanding its extent of population, commerce, and general intelligence, it supports only two weekly newspapers, published on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The trading character of a town seems unfavourable to literary reputation. Dundee, oftener than once, has attempted to support a monthly or weekly periodical, of a literary nature, though only for a short time, a circumstance proving, we should suppose, that literature must have its great manufacturing towns as well as the flax trade. A difficulty occurs in noticing the burghal government of Dundee. In virtue of charters, already mentioned, the town should be governed by a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors; but an inaccuracy having lately occurred in the election of magistrates, the burgh was disfranchised, and the magistrates for the time being were empowered by the Court of Session to carry on the affairs of the burgh till some new system should be determined on. Till this period the burgh joined with Forfar, St. Andrews, Cupar, and Perth, in electing a member of parliament. The revenue of the burgh is upwards of £4000 annually. The town is watched, lighted, and cleaned by a body of police constituted on the same liberal principles as in Edinburgh. Dundee at one time gave the title of Earl, and at another that of Viscount. The first family by the name was that of the Strym-

geours, who were long constables of Dundee, besides being standard-bearers to the King of Scots. Sir John Stryngeour was created Viscount Dudhope, in 1641. His son, the second viscount, was killed fighting at the battle of Marston Moor, on the side of the parliament. The third viscount, son to the last, was likewise a Covenanter; and though he accompanied Charles II. to the battle of Worcester, it was only in the character of what was called an *Engager*, or as it may be styled, a moderate Presbyterian loyalist. After the Restoration, in 1661, he was created Earl of Dundee. On his death without immediate heirs, the Stryngeours of Birk Hill, now Wedderburn of Wedderburn, were unjustly defrauded of their honours and inheritance. The lands were given to Maitland of Hatton, whose brother the Duke of Lauderdale, at the time, had dominion over Scotland, which he exercised with wantonness and cruelty. After the expulsion of Maitland from the estate and dignity of constable, they were, in 1686, conferred by James VII. on Captain John Graham of Claverhouse, who, in 1688, was created Viscount Dundee, only a few months before his death in the battle of Killcrankie. The estates were next conferred by King William on the family of Douglas, by whom they are still possessed. The castle of Dudhope yet stands on the height between the town and the Law. It is a large plain edifice, which, from being the residence of the noble standard-bearers of Scotland, was first converted into a woollen manufactory, and next was fitted up as barracks for the reception of soldiers. The following census of the population of the town and parish of Dundee for about two hundred years back, shows the gradual increase, as well as the low condition of Scotland in the early part of the last century:—

In 1650,	8,000	In 1788,	19,329
1680,	6,380	1792,	22,000
1746,	5,302	1801,	26,000
1755,	12,477	1811,	29,716
1766,	12,423	1821,	30,275
1784,	15,700	1831,	45,355

DUNDELCIIACK, (Loch) a lake in the parish of Daviot, Inverness-shire, lying not far from the east side of Loch Ness, six miles in length by one and a half in breadth, abounding in excellent trout. It issues to the sea by the river Nairn.

DUNFERMLINE.

DUNDONALD, a parish on the sea-coast of Ayrshire, district of Carrick, extending eight miles along the coast from the mouth of the Water of Irvine toward the south. It consists of a lower district on the shore, of a sandy unproductive character, and of an upper district yielding excellent pasture and capable of cultivation. The parish anciently comprehended, on the east, the chapelry of Riccarton, which was formed into a separate parish long before the Reformation; and it comprehended, on the south, the chapelry of Crossby, which is now included in the united parish of Monkton and Prestwick. The parish belonged to the monks of Paisley. In 1653, the lordship of Paisley passed from the Earl of Abercorn to Sir William Cochrane of Cowden, who, some years before, acquired from Wallace of Dundonald, the estate of Dundonald with its ancient castle. In 1647 Sir William was created Lord Cochrane of Dundonald; and in May, 1669, he was created Earl of Dundonald and Lord Cochrane of Paisley. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, the patronage of Dundonald church passed, with the estate of Dundonald, to the Earl of Eglinton, and they still belong to that family. When that transfer was made, the Earl of Dundonald retained the old castle, and the small hill whereon it stands, with five rods of land adjoining, as the place whence he had derived his title; and this reservation still belongs to the family of Dundonald, being the only property which they possess in the parish. Dundonald castle is a ruin of great celebrity, and occupies a commanding situation within a mile of the sea. It was originally the property of Robert Stewart, who, in right of his mother Marjory Bruce, succeeded to the Scottish throne, under the title of Robert II., and who here wooed and married his first wife, the beautiful Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan. Dr. Johnson, on being conducted to the place by Boswell, is said to have made the ruin ring with laughter, at the idea of a Scottish monarch being contented with the narrow accommodations of a slender tower of three stories, each story containing only one apartment. A small ruin is pointed out in the neighbourhood of Dundonald castle, as the remains of an ancient chapel dedicated to the Virgin, called our Lady's Kirk, and distinguished in the days of its splendour by the epithet of "the Grace of Kyle." James IV. never passed through that part of the country,

without making Kirk," generally go. time. In the treasury numerous entries of such an occasion, September 1497, he tended his donation, by ordering to give L.5 for five trentales of masses there said for his soul. At the same time left the sum of sixteen pence "to the poor folk."—Population in 1821, 2482.

DUNFERMLINE, a parish in the western district of Fife, of about eight miles in length by five in breadth, bounded by Cleish on the north, Carnock and Torryburn on the west, and Beath and Inverkeithing on the east. The parish of Inverkeithing also separates it in a great measure from the Firth of Forth on the south, and in this quarter it presents only a small corner to the shore, in which the seaport villages of Charlestown and Limekilns have been built. In this part of Fife the land is very beautiful, consisting chiefly of swelling grounds, which spread upwards to the hills of Cleish. The greater part of these undulating lands is now under a perfect system of tillage, and the whole is well enclosed, and diversified with good plantations. The northern part of the parish, from lying high, is of a poor description; but even here the bleak mossy lands are undergoing the process of cultivation. The agricultural wealth of the parish of Dunfermline is not of greater amount than its mineral treasures. It possesses extensive subterranean fields of coal, some of which appear, from certain records, to have been wrought at a date fully as ancient as any other in this country. The earliest record made of coal in Britain is to be found in a charter to the inhabitants of Newcastle, granted by Henry III. in 1234. A grant made to the abbot of Dunfermline, in 1291, has the earliest notice of coal in any charter in Scotland; though it is now ascertained that about the same period the coal pits in the lands of Tranent were also open.* The coal, which has thus been dug for upwards of five

* From Lyndsay's Poems it is evident that the inhabitants of Edinburgh were supplied with coal, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, from Tranent, and that it was brought to town on horses' backs. At the conflict of *Clean-the-causeway*, in 1520, the Earl of Arran and his son escaped from the scene, by tumbling off the load from a coal horse, and riding away across the North Loch.

are, is yet far from being exhausted. The Earl of Elgin is one of the chief proprietors, and his collieries are upon a very large ; he possesses coal fields to the amount of nine hundred square acres, which consist of a variety of seams, measuring from six inches to six feet in thickness. The next colliery in point of extent in the parish is that of Halbeath. It contains eight or nine seams of good workable coal ; the lowest or splint seam is in high repute. From this colliery vast quantities of coal have been long exported. There is a rail-road from the works to the port of Inverkeithing, at which the coal is shipped. In connexion with this colliery, there is a pretty extensive salt-work carried on at the same port. Baldrige colliery is also very extensive. It is situated within half a mile of Dunfermline, where the produce is much used. A new pit was lately sunk here, and a powerful steam-engine erected, to arrive at the splint seam, which is of great value and in much esteem. About a mile distant from the town is situated the Townhill colliery, which is wrought only on a small scale, and where the burgesses are entitled to be supplied at a cheaper rate than others. The coal strata extend nearly from east to west, and consist of a variety of seams, the principal of which are four and five feet thick. The strata dip generally to the north and north-east, at a declivity of about one foot in six, to ten feet. All the collieries in this district are free from the noxious gases, so that scarcely any accident takes place arising from this source. It is calculated that the quantity of coal annually raised in the parish, may amount to one hundred and thirty thousand tons. Ironstone is likewise found in great abundance. In Lord Elgin's collieries alone there are raised above four thousand tons. The stone is interspersed throughout all the coal fields. Limestone, another usual attendant on coal, is also quarried and burnt to a considerable extent. Much of this article is shipped at Charlestown. Of freestone, of a very excellent pure quality, there is likewise an inexhaustible store in all parts of the district. There is also plenty of whinstone ; but it is little used in house-building. Besides Charlestown and Limekilns, the parish possesses the villages of Crossford, Crossgates, Patie-moor, Mastertown, and Halbeath, which are noticed in their several places.

DUNFERMLINE, a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish, and the chief town in the western part of Fife, occupies an agreeable, though not very commodious situation, on an extensive eminence, stretching from east to west, having a pretty steep and uniform declivity to the south, and about 270 feet above the level of the sea. It stands at the distance of two miles from Limekilns, the nearest part of the coast ; six from the North Queensferry ; thirteen from Kirkaldy ; thirty from Cupar, the county town ; and seventeen from Edinburgh. From its elevated situation, the prospects all around are very extensive, and the objects much varied. The pleasure-grounds of Pittencrieff, of Cavill, of Pitfirrane, and of Pitliver, are almost immediately below the eye ; those of Broomhall, a little farther to the south. The Forth is seen in extensive openings from near Stirling to Leith. The word Dunfermline, (ordinarily pronounced *Dumferline*), signifies in Gaelic, the fort by the crooked rivulet. The fort here alluded to, was one erected by Malcolm Canmore on a peninsular mount in Pittencrieff glen, and such a circumstance places the origin of the town in the remote epoch of the eleventh century. The hamlet which sprang up in the vicinity of the castle of Malcolm was hastened in its progress by the establishment of a religious house close beside it. While the hamlet of Dunfermline was thus in a primitive condition, it received a prodigious increase in its importance by an event very intimately connected with the destinies of Scotland, namely, the marriage of Malcolm with Margaret, the sister of Edgar Ætheling. This unfortunate Anglo-Saxon prince having been dethroned, and his kingdom seized, by William the Conqueror, he fled from England with his family, and on his voyage to the continental territories of his forefathers, was driven by a storm on the coast of Fife, near the residence of Malcolm Canmore, a sovereign who had some time before endeavoured to mitigate his misfortunes. The result is well known : Margaret became his queen, and proved an inestimable blessing, not only to her royal spouse, but to the whole nation over which her husband ruled. In consequence of her settlement in Scotland, the country became the place of refuge to a great number of Anglo-Saxon exiles and emigrants, with their followers of various denominations. The queen

taught her husband the language of her people, the art of writing, and various accomplishments. By her influence and the example of her countrymen, the arts then known in England were introduced among the barbarous Scots, and the Anglo-Saxon language soon began to supersede the Gaelic, especially along the coasts, where a number of trades were settled. From the reign of Malcolm Canmore, therefore, a grand new era commenced, in every thing that characterises a nation, and the royal residence at Dunfermline became the fountain from whence flowed streams of civilization and knowledge over a benighted land. The religious house at first founded by Malcolm, was of a mean order, and was appropriated only to the residence of thirteen Culdean clergy. However, under the care of Margaret, it was enlarged and rendered more important, and it was ordered by the king that it should for all time coming be the place of sepulture of Scottish monarchs. Malcolm's pious son, David I. in the magnificence of his reforming spirit, converted it into an abbey, extended its revenues, and added to the number of its religious inhabitants. It became, ere long, the most eminent abbey in Scotland. A chartulary, recording the immense variety of its endowments and privileges, is still in preservation, consisting of 169 leaves of vellum, bound up in a folio volume. From this accurate source of information, Mr. Mercer, in his History of Dunfermline, to which we have to acknowledge many obligations, has digested various interesting particulars. It appears, that about the year 1234, in the reign of Alexander III. the abbot and monks signified to the Pope, that they had formerly been thirty in number, that in future there were to be fifty; but, the revenues of the monastery being insufficient for the expense of receiving strangers, visitors, and the poor, they had been obliged to contract debts; therefore they besought the patronage of vacant churches, that the abbey might not suffer from inability to support divine worship, and discharge the duties of hospitality. About this period, the abbey had, at great expense, been enlarged by more elegant structures. Pope Innocent IV. at the request of Alexander III. (1244,) empowered the abbot to assume the mitre, ring, and other pontifical ornaments. In the same year, considering the excessive coldness of the climate, the Pope indulged the monks with the privilege of wearing caps suitable to their order;

but they were, nevertheless, to preserve proper reverence at elevation of the host, and other ceremonies. David I. granted to the abbey the whole wood necessary for fuel and building; also every seventh seal of those caught at Kinghorn, after being tithed. From Malcolm they had the half of the fat of the whales that were caught or stranded in the Firth, excepting the tongue. They possessed a monopoly of the ferry betwixt Queensferry and Inverkeithing, on condition that those belonging to the court, as also strangers and messengers, should have a free passage. They had likewise the customs of vessels entering the harbour of Inveresk, or Musselburgh, which was under their jurisdiction. They had houses, lands, annuities, salt-pans, and they obtained a coal pit in 1201. They had one-eighth part of all fines for offences levied in Fife. They had the skins and fat of all animals killed for the festivals in Stirling, and, in the reign of Alexander III. they were entitled to certain duties from the king's kitchen. The first ships arriving at Perth and Stirling, yearly, paid them five marks of silver for vestments. They had, likewise, a tenth of all the hunting between Lammermoor and the Tay; a tenth of all the king's wild mares of Fife and Fothrif; a tenth of all the salt and iron brought to Dunfermline for the king's use; and a tenth of all the gold that might come to him from Fife and Fothrif. They had a tenth of the *kain* payable to the king from Fife, Fothrif and Clackmannan, in grain, cheese, malt, swine, and even a tenth of the kain of eels, and of all his lordships, in corn, animals, fishes, and money. The men belonging to the abbey were exempted from labouring at castles, bridges, and all other works. The abbot was superior of lands, the property of others, and received the resignation of his vassals in the attitude of kneeling. The monastery enjoyed full and unlimited power in exercising all the rights of property; and it was invested with the formidable power of enforcing those rights by excommunication. The territory of the abbey was a regality, and the merchants and burgesses of Dunfermline might freely trade within its bounds; but reserving to the king the great duties on hides, wool, skins, and other merchandises produced within the bounds. From various passages in the chartulary, it is evident, that if the lower order of peasantry were not actual slaves, they were but one degree removed from bondage.

A man and his whole property could be gifted from one to another, whether against his inclination or not. The master was entitled to any acquisition the bondsman might make, and to the property he enjoyed. As oil of olives was not produced in this country, Pope Nicholas issued a bull, permitting the inhabitants of the district, within the diocese of St. Andrews, to use butter and other products from milk, without scruple of conscience, during Lent, when flesh is forbidden. We are thus particular regarding the Abbey of Dunfermline, because it may be a specimen, once for all, of a system which formerly occupied a very broad space in the domestic condition of the country, and does not now exist. There is much to ridicule in the miserable superstition which dictated such a splendid style of living to a clergy whose learning was entirely confined to themselves; yet we are often tempted to think that, in an age when the rights of the weak were little regarded, and fighting was the profession of every able-bodied man, it was so far lucky that any part of the property of the country should have been thus staked off for the exclusive use of a peaceful and learned body. It was just so much gained for the cause of humanity—no matter through superstition—from the general system of spoil and ignorance. The remains of the pious Queen Margaret were buried here, and in 1250-1, took place the ceremony of her canonization and translation; on which occasion, we are told by the Monkish historians, that her bones became so heavy in passing the grave of King Malcolm, that there was no getting them carried further, till an ingenious friar suggested that the body of her husband should be carried away along with them. On this being done, no more difficulty was experienced! Her remains being placed by her descendant, Alexander III. in a golden shrine, enriched with jewels, continued to be an object of veneration, till the change of faith in 1560, when the coffer, in which her head and hair were enclosed, was carried to the castle of Edinburgh, and from thence transported to the manor-house of the laird of Dury, who was the abbot of Dunfermline at that trying era. After he had kept this religious pledge some years, it was, in 1597, delivered into the hands of the Jesuit missionaries in Scotland, who, seeing it in danger of being lost or profaned, transported it to Antwerp. Her relics were kept in the Scots college of Douay, in a hush of

silver, and exhibited to the curious and devout, till the suppression of the order of the Jesuits, when they were lost in the confusion which ensued. Certain relics both of Malcolm and Margaret are said, however, to be still preserved in the Escorial in Spain. The place in the abbey in which the bones of Margaret were deposited was beneath the high altar, a spot now in the open air, at the east end of the new church. It is covered with a very ponderous block of marble, or rather limestone, which rests upon a larger slab of the same material, and is now broken in four pieces. Along the sides of this stone, there are eight slight hollows, which tradition says were the receptacles for the lamps that were kept continually burning on her tomb. The most severe blow felt by the Abbey of Dunfermline, next to that at the formation, was the visit of Edward I. in 1303-4, who, on his departure, committed it to the flames, because, according to Matthew of Westminster's account, the nobles were accustomed to assemble here, to devise plots against the English usurper. Although, after this destruction, the abbey was rebuilt, and still continued eminent, yet it never again rose to the degree of its ancient grandeur. On this occasion the church and cells alone were spared. From the days of Malcolm Canmore, till the emigration of the royal family of Scotland into England, Dunfermline continued to be the place of occasional residence of the kings. Before Edinburgh became the acknowledged capital, which it could not be considered till the time of the Jameses, Dunfermline was more honoured by the residence of the kings than any other place, and we learn that several princes were born here. It is not probable that the strong-hold of Malcolm Canmore continued long serviceable for his more luxurious descendants. A palace of very elegant architecture was erected in 1500, by James IV. on a spot closely adjacent to the abbey, and here that sovereign frequently resided. It is now entirely demolished, except a single side wall. James VI. gave the palace of Dunfermline, with its lands, to the queen, on the morning after they were married, at Upslo, in Norway, as a *marriage gift*, and it was considered ever after as her majesty's jointure-house. Here, on the 19th of November 1600, she was delivered of her second son, the unfortunate Charles I. The bed in which he was born, after continuing many

years in the public inn of Dunfermline, was not long ago transported to Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Elgin, two miles from the town. It is a large four posted bed, and was brought by the Queen from Denmark, along with a cupboard or *army*, which is at present to be seen at Pittencrief House, within half a mile of the town.* The last prince that occupied the palace of Dunfermline was Charles II. who spent some time in it during his Scottish campaigns of 1650-1; and it was here he made his famous declaration of submission to the covenant. It is generally agreed among historians that the bodies of the following royal personages were buried in Dunfermline. Malcolm III. or Canmore, and Margaret his queen; Prince Edward their eldest son; King Edgar, Alexander I., and David I., their other sons; Malcolm IV., David's son; Alexander III.; King Robert Bruce, and Elizabeth his queen. Randolph Earl of Moray was likewise interred here. According to Fordun, Robert Bruce was buried in the middle of the choir. Barbour thus describes the inhumation of this illustrious restorer of the Scottish monarchy:

They have had him to Dunfermline
And him solemnly yrded syne,
In a fair tomb into the Quire,
Bishops and Prelats that were there
Assolizid him, when the service
Was done, as they best could devise,
And syne upon the other day,
Sorry and wo they went their way;
And he debowelled was cleanly,
And also balmid syne full richly;
And the worthy Lord of Dougl'as,
His heart, as it forspoken was,
Receivd has in great dowie,
With fair and great solemnitie.

The spot formerly pointed out as the burial-place of the kings, previous to the erection of the new church, was in what is called the *Palter Church Yard*, and was covered with six very large flat stones placed close together. On this being assumed, in 1818, as the site of a new parish church, the tomb of Robert Bruce was discovered and laid open. The body of the hero was found reduced to the condition of a skeleton, while the lead in which it had been wrapt was still entire, and even some

fragments of a fine linen cloth with gold, which had formed his shroud. He was re-interred with much state and solemn ceremony, by the Barons of the Exchequer, his bones having been, in the first place, deposited in a new coffin, which was filled up with a bituminous matter calculated to preserve them. Many of the most distinguished noblemen and gentlemen of the county were present. The tomb is now beneath the pulpit of the new church. The demolition of the sacred buildings at Dunfermline took place on the 28th of March 1560, and since that period, the wasting lapse of time, the neglect of past ages, and the dilapidations caused by modern improvements, have left only a few mouldering ruins; the melancholy fragments of which convey but a faint picture of the former magnificence of the different structures. Around the church is a remarkably well-preserved burying ground. The ground here must have a quality favourable for preserving the dead. Boece tells us that in 1448, "in pulling down the old wall of the venerable church of Dunfermline, there was found in a leaden coffin, and in a swaddling cloth of fine linen, a youthful corpse, retaining still a lively complexion all over, and not in the slightest degree corrupted. It was by antiquaries pronounced to be that son of St. Margaret who had died in infancy." When the monasteries were dissolved by parliament in 1560, Secretary Robert Pitcairn was appointed commendator of Dunfermline. A house which belonged to him in the Maygate, is yet in good repair and inhabited. The following inscription is carved in stone over the street door:

Sen. vord. is. thrall. and. thocht. is. fre.
Keep. wile. thy. tonge. I. counsell. the.

a sage prudent advice, worthy of a discreet secretary. The antique objects now existing, are, the side-wall and some vaults of the palace, the west window of the ruined fraterly (much admired), under which is a range of cells formerly used by monks, and the nave of the old abbey church, used till the year 1818 as the parish church, but now dis furnished. The new parish church, already alluded to, is built in continuation of this last structure to the east, on the site of the destroyed choir and chancel. At first view the close connexion of the old and new fabrics seems unfortunate, and not in the best taste. As the ancient building is of the heavy Saxon order of architecture, while the new edifice is of a light ornate Go-

* Mr. Paton, residing in Dunfermline, has, with the most praiseworthy good taste, exerted himself to collect the furniture of Dunfermline Palace, which, on the house going to ruins, about fifty years ago, was scattered over the country. He has one entire room in his house furnished with it.

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thic construction. Yet none but the most fastidious could seriously quarrel with the restoration which has been effected. Until about the epoch of the erection of this new edifice, which really deserves our praise, the taste displayed in Scotland in building churches was so gratuitously vicious, that the tourist should be thankful when he meets with any modern place of public worship erected prior to that date, belonging to the establishment, above the dignity of the plainest erection, not to mention a church like the present, on which no small expense and exertion of genius have been lavished. If any thing be blameable in the style in which the new church of Dunfermline has been reared, it lies in the detail of the building. The very handsome turret springing from the centre of the modern fabric is much injured by having the words *KING ROBERT THE BRUCE* represented in large stone letters in the ballustrade on its summit. Every general writer who has had occasion to speak of this church has unreservedly condemned so unbecoming an illustration of that generous sentiment in favour of the illustrious hero who sleeps below, held by the inhabitants of the district, and we could wish its place had been occupied by something more in harmony with the other parts of the building, and consistent with ordinary usages. The interior furnishings of the new church are in the best possible taste, and indeed there is not perhaps a more elegant provincial church in Scotland as to its accommodations. The town of Dunfermline now demands our attention. It consists of one principal street, stretching from east to west, with a variety of minor streets, crossing downhill at right angles, or proceeding in a northerly direction. The houses along the principal thoroughfares are nearly all well built, and have somewhat of a metropolitan air. What with the spires and other eminent points in the external aspect of the town, it has altogether a venerable and city-like appearance; and its internal aspect indicates as much comfort, if not elegance, as its exterior displays grandeur. Within the last thirty years, its size has been greatly increased, not only by the extension of the cross streets, but by the addition of a large suburb to the west. In this direction it was formerly prevented from extending by a deep ravine, and by the ground beyond being property, which was withheld from being feued; but both obstacles were simultaneously overcome by the spirited proprietor

of Pittencrieff, who filled up the ravine at a great expense, and feued out his ground to individuals willing to build. There is a number of private mansions in different parts of the town (generally off the public street), which, being surrounded with pleasure-grounds, have a pleasing effect in the general landscape. The improvements going forward in the course of the last twelve months are far from being inconsiderable in amount. Among other alterations, various new houses have been raised in the cross street leading north from the middle of the town, and the vicinity in this quarter has of late undergone a variety of beneficial amendments. During the vernal months of the year, the town seems enveloped in rich and exuberant fruit-trees, shrubberies, and hedgerows. Even the interior parts of the town abound with gardens of the most productive soil, well stocked with fruit-trees that can boast of a pedigree coeval with the monastery. The abbey park, once a noble inclosure, is now occupied with houses and gardens that also add much beauty to the town. The most prominent public building in Dunfermline is an edifice used as a hotel, and comprising apartments for the meetings of the guildry. It stands on the south side of the main street, and is built in the common Grecian style, with a site of one hundred and thirty-two feet in height, rising above the front of the house. It was built in 1808, by the fraternity of guildry, and a number of individuals who had shares in the property. The large hall, originally intended for the meetings of guildry, is fifty-two feet by thirty; the height twenty-one feet. A large chamber below it is occupied as a reading-room. The edifice receives the name of the Spire Inn. The market-cross of Dunfermline was taken down in 1752; but the central pillar was preserved. It is a circular column of about eight feet in height, surmounted by a rampant lion holding a shield, on which is a St. Andrew's cross. It is to this day preserved in the corner of a house near the place where it formerly stood, and which is still called the cross. The only other conspicuous public edifice in the town, is a huge meeting-house, standing in the cross street which proceeds northward from the High Street, and rearing its enormous rectilinear ridge over all the other buildings in Dunfermline, the abbey church itself not excepted. This house is as remarkable in the modern ecclesiastical history of Scotland, as its ap-

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pearance is conspicuous in the outline of the town of Dunfermline. It was the place of worship built about the year 1740, for the congregation of the parish church, when a decree of the General Assembly caused the expulsion therefrom of the celebrated divine, Ralph Erskine; on which occasion he was befriended and followed by almost every individual in his flock. This meeting-house may therefore be esteemed the parent establishment of the large and respectable body of dissenters who assume the principles of Erskine, and now style themselves the United Associate Synod. It is a curious fact, which no one accustomed to read the Scottish newspapers can have failed to remark, that the Queen Anne Street congregation, as if yet retaining a strong smack of the original heaven implanted into it by Erskine, are harder to please in the matter of ministers than any other particular flock of Christians in Scotland. Such a circumstance may perhaps be held to prove how much good may be done, how much enduring piety may be implanted, in a particular place, by one fervent-minded clergyman. Besides this large congregation, there are other two in the same communion, one of which originated in a *split* from that of Queen Anne Street; the other was the Antiburgher congregation, before the late union of the burghers with that opposing sect. There is likewise a congregation of what are called Original Burghers, and a congregation belonging to the Relief synod. The town has also a congregation of Baptists, which began here about the year 1780. A small party of the Society of Friends meets privately on Sunday. In 1815, the Methodists built a handsome chapel, in expectation of gathering a large congregation; but Methodism only succeeded in a place where religion has hitherto been in a low condition; it was quite a vain attempt in Dunfermline. The parish church has been collegiate and under the cure of two ministers, since 1645; and there is a chapel of ease connected with it. There are thus altogether eight regular clergymen in the town, besides occasional preachers of a lay character. Dunfermline supports a variety of beneficent institutions of a pious tendency, among which are the Western District of Free Bible Society, the Penny-a-week and Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Societies, a Missionary and Education Society, and the Dunfermline Ladies' Society in aid of Female Education in

India. Since a period long antecedent to the Reformation, a grammar school has existed in the place. Robert Henryson, or Henderson, the ingenious Scottish poet of the reign of James I. was at one time its master. In 1610, Anne of Denmark, the spouse of James VI. mortified £2000 Scots, out of the temporality of the abbey, for the support of the masters of the institution. The produce of this fund is not great, but the town council and guildry make an addition to it for the use of the rector. It is mentioned in the record of the presbytery, that the grammar school and school-house were a legacy bequeathed by a Romish clergyman, to the masters, for which they were to put up prayers for his easy passage through purgatory. An elegant and commodious new school now supersedes the edifice of this pious churchman. Dunfermline has another institution of a similar kind, under the patronage of the guildry. In this seminary, the Greek, Latin, and French languages, with mathematics, geography, and all the branches of a complete commercial education, are taught by two masters. The late Adam Rolland of Gask, Esq. left a donation of a thousand pounds, which is to be applied in affording education to children, whose parents are unable to pay for it. The teacher of this school is bound to instruct fifty children, sent to him by the managers, and he is allowed to take in an additional number on his own account, for which moderate fees are charged. This institution has already proved a great blessing to many poor children. There are some other respectable schools for boys, and female schools, in which plain and ornamental sewing and embroidery are taught, and occasionally instrumental music, and the rudiments of drawing. Vocal music, with that of the piano-forte, are regularly taught, both privately and in public. An academy for drawing was established a few years since by the linen-manufacturers in the town. Sunday schools have been properly organized here for the last nine years, and there are at present about twenty such institutions in the town and parish. The expenses are liquidated by subscriptions, and by the collection at an annual sermon. Dunfermline also possesses an excellent Mechanics' Institution, which was established in 1825, and is now of extensive benefit. In 1789, a subscription library was instituted, under the title of the Dunfermline Town

Library, which is in the proprietary of shareholders, who pay small annual fees. There is also a Tradesman's Subscription Library on a similar plan; there are, besides, two circulating libraries in the town. Dunfermline has a printing-office, three booksellers, and two reading-rooms. Though a much more populous and opulent town than Cupar, it has no native newspaper; but we learn that a small literary periodical publication has just been commenced. The town and its neighbourhood, much to their credit, have upwards of a dozen friendly institutions calculated to give mutual aid in cases of sickness, old age, or death. Dunfermline has not as yet felt the blighting influence of assessments for the poor. Paupers are supported by funds arising from several mortifications—from the collections made at the church doors—from those arising from charity sermons—from money obtained for burying-places in the churchyard—from the fund of the guildry and the incorporations, and, above all, from the subscriptions of the Voluntary Association for the Support of the Poor. This society was formed in 1814, and it might very advantageously be imitated in other towns. Its operations are consistent with the soundest principles of the economy of large towns, and it offers an example of what might be accomplished in places of some population by the vigilance of local directors. Besides a committee of heritors and ministers, ten directors are chosen annually, who are appointed to ten respective districts in the town. Every district, both in the town and country parts of the parish, has two visitors, whose business it is to inquire, personally, into the circumstances of those who apply for assistance, to take inventories of their effects, and to ascertain that those persons continuing on the roll are still in need of support. They report monthly the state of their districts. We perceive, by a recent report of the proceedings of the association, that such has been the happy result of the exertions of its members, that the number of the poor, and the money expended in their support, have been for several years gradually diminished. A Savings Bank was established here about fourteen years since, and is in a thriving condition. The extended population and prosperity of Dunfermline have to be ascribed almost entirely to the manufacture and traffic in linen goods. Inasmuch as Dundee engrosses the

staple trade in coarse linen fabrics in land, Dunfermline has the chief trade in articles of a lighter fabric, such as fine and common shirtings, diapers for tablecloths, fine toweling, &c. The manufacture and sale of goods of this nature took root in the town about the beginning of the last century, and a few years ago, it was calculated that the value of the table-linen annually manufactured here exceeded £100,000. About sixty years ago, the London trade was opened up; and this extensive mart gave a new impetus to the table-linen manufacture here, which has continued ever since. The sales of the goods are chiefly effected in London; it being a fact no less remarkable than true, that even the better classes of the Scotch do not generally indulge in the fine and expensive linens of their own country, but content themselves with the produce of the Irish looms, of which there are great imports into Scotland. The linens of Dunfermline sold at home are principally dispersed by salesmen and hawkers, who travel over every part of the kingdom. The Board of Trustees for encouraging manufactures, &c. give annual premiums for the best specimens of table-linen exhibited; and also for the most elegant patterns adapted for it. For a long time the patterns wrought in the damasks of the place were meagre and inferior; but within these few years, a much better taste has arisen, and the patterns have been much improved in point of variety and beauty. At present there are upwards of six large establishments for the spinning of linen yarns: the weaving is accomplished by the hand, and engages a vast number of looms in the town and adjacent country. It may be mentioned that the Dunfermline trade has risen and come to a height only through the existence of restrictions on the introduction of German goods; and were the duties on imports abolished, it is to be feared that an almost instantaneous ruin would fall upon this productive branch of our home manufactures. Besides manufactories of those goods, there are four breweries, an iron foundry, a hard soap work, two manufactories of tobacco, three candle-works, and a tan-work. There is a brick-work in the neighbourhood. The town has eight incorporated trades, whose laws against intruders are strictly enforced; no unqualified tradesman being permitted to do any work within the limits of the burgh, or to bring into it any finished work, without pur-

chasing liberty from the respective trade. The civil jurisdictions in the town now attract our notice, and here it is necessary to revert to the ancient ecclesiastical authority exercised by the abbots. During the period of the domination of the Roman Catholic Church, the sovereigns of the country, among other privileges, frequently conferred very extensive civil powers on the abbots of monasteries, which they had a right to exercise over all those different territories they acquired, as well as within the bounds of their more immediate halidom. Privileges of this nature obtained the name of powers of regality. In this way the abbots of Dunfermline, by means of delegated officials, held magisterial authority over their own town of Dunfermline, and the burghs of Kirkaldy, Musselburgh, and Queensferry, if not several other places. It cannot be ascertained at what period Dunfermline had this honour conferred upon it; but there is direct evidence from a charter that it was as early as 1363. This is a charter of David II. in the thirty-fourth year of his reign, to the abbots of Dunfermline, in favour of *their burghs*, as above specified. The jurisdiction so granted seems to have extended not only to civil cases, but also to capital crimes. At the Reformation these very peculiar jurisdictions did not cease: they merely passed into the hands of influential noblemen or others, in general along with the temporal possessions of the exiled monks. As already mentioned, the temporality of Dunfermline was given to Secretary Robert Pitcairn. After the demise of this person, the temporality, with different exceptions, was annexed to the crown, by act of parliament, in 1587. The abbey of Dunfermline, having been exempted, was made a temporal lordship by James VI., and, as formerly mentioned, bestowed by him on his consort, Queen Anne, as a gift, at his nuptials in 1589. Parliament ratified this gift in 1593; and in 1612 it likewise confirmed an indentment by James, conveying the lordship to the queen and to the heirs of her body by him. The burgh of regality of Musselburgh, having been, in the mean time, converted into another temporal lordship, and given to Chancellor Thirlestane, did not fall under the grant of the queen. In 1596, Alexander Seton, Lord Urquhart, president of the Court of Session, became hereditary bailie of the lordship, by a charter from Queen Anne. In 1605, he was created Earl of Dun-

fermline; but in 1695, the peerage became extinct for want of issue. In 1639, Charles I. granted to this earl a lease of the feu-duties and teinds of the lordship, for three nineteen years, commencing in 1639; but in 1665, John, Earl, afterwards Marquis of Tweeddale, in consequence of a debt due to him by the Earl of Dunfermline, obtained, by a process of law, a right to both the bailieship and the feu-duties and teinds. It is curious to trace the destiny of the plundered revenues of the abbey:—Tweeddale's right was confirmed by a charter under the great seal, dated 12th of February, 1669, and in 1693 he obtained, in his own name, a prorogation of the lease for three periods of nineteen years after the expiry of the grant, to which he had acquired a right. This last grant having expired in 1780, the Countess of Rothes, the Earl of Elgin and others, who were at the time possessors of the lands out of which the feu and teind-duties were levied, obtained from the crown a lease for nineteen years of the duties for the behoof of themselves and the rest of the vassals, at the yearly rent of £100. This lease expired some years ago; but the lessees still continue in possession, by what is called a tacit re-location. The office of heritable bailie of the lordship continued in the family of the Marquis of Tweeddale, who also obtained the offices of constable, mayor, and sergeant. On the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1748, the regality of Dunfermline was bought up for £2672, 7s. and the office of clerk for £500. Still the Marquis was suffered to retain certain dues belonging to his judicial functions, under the appellation of "Sergeant's Corn," &c. and till this day, they are drawn as regularly as if the monastery were in full operation. Many volumes of the records of the bailiewick are extant, referring only so far back as 1582, but containing a variety of strange particulars illustrative of the judicial procedure in the courts of the bailie. There occur several instances of capital sentences. In 1587, one Hew Watt, vagabond, was convicted of stealing cattle, and condemned "to be hangit to the death on Baldrie's gallows, or ellis drownit, at will of the judges." In 1588, Andro Stewart, another "vagabond," was sentenced to be "burnt on the right shoulder, with the common marking yron of Dunfermline, scourged, and banished." The trials were by juries, sometimes of eleven or thir-

teen persons. The last capital punishment under these authorities, was in 1732. The most odious instances of such a tyrannous and barbarous judicature inflicting the punishment of death, occurred in 1643, when six women were burnt for witchcraft, in the vicinity of the burgh. Other two unhappy females would have shared the same fate had they not died in prison. For nearly a hundred and fifty years before the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, the municipal government of Dunfermline was somewhat anomalous. In 1583, the year after the temporalities of the church were annexed to the crown, James VI., then a young man of twenty-two years of age, elevated the town to the condition of a royal burgh. His grant was a charter of confirmation of a variety of privileges previously enjoyed under the abbots, but it unfortunately did not include any right to the lands, or temporalities, of the church. Henceforth, till the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, there was, in some respects, a conflict of civil powers. In 1724, the *scot* of the burgh was placed on the footing it still maintains. The magistrates, consisting of a provost, two bailies, and a dean of guild, a treasurer, a chamberlain, and a town clerk, have their separate duties. The council is composed of twenty-two members; twelve of whom are guildry or merchant councillors, and ten from the trades; eight of these being deacons of incorporations, which are eight in number, wrights, smiths, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, bakers, masons, and fleshers. The town-council is annually elected throughout all its members. The burgh joins with Queensferry, Culross, Inverkeithing, and Stirling, in sending a member to Parliament. The armorial bearing of the burgh is significant of the origin of the place. It consists of a tower supported by two lions, inclosed in a double circle. Round the exterior circle is, "*Sigillum civitatis Fermeloduni*;" and round the interior is, "*Esto rupes inaccessa*;" on the reverse is a female figure, bearing a sceptre, and on each side an inverted sword; round it is, "*Margaritha Regina Scotorum*." The annual revenue of the burgh is about L.1500, which arises from the rents of landed property, from coal rent, and from the petty customs. There are about nine hundred acres of land belonging to the burghal corporation, of which two hundred are planted. The land is partitioned into three farns. Though possessing such

sources of revenue, it is understood that the affairs of the burgh are not in a flourishing condition. A considerable part of the landed property has been, or is in the course of being disposed of, to pay off debt incurred by the profuse expenditure of former magistrates, or by outlays in attempting to discover coal. The land-tax or cess, payable by the burgh to government, amounts to about L.80, and an additional levy of L.45 is made merely to stand for the expense of collection. Such a system of procedure need excite no surprise, as a similar evil haunts almost every town with burghal privileges in the kingdom, and seems to be endured with an exceeding degree of patience. The fraternity of guildry of Dunfermline is an important body. It possesses considerable property in the neighbourhood of the town, and at North Queensferry. Its present revenue, including the money gathered from the sale of licences to shops, is about L.350. The dues of entry to neutral members, are a little above L.30; but to sons or sons-in-law, within burgh, they are only thirteen shillings and fourpence. The constabulary force of the burgh is of ancient standing. There are twenty constables, annually chosen by the council; one of whom is elected by themselves as chief, and is dignified with the title of "My Lord." Their duty is to quell riots in the street, or disturbances in public-houses, and generally to preserve the peace of the burgh. On Sunday forenoon, four of them in rotation, with two officers, perambulate the streets, and prevent any misdemeanour or indecorum during public worship.* At the beginning of the present century, the police of the town was found to have become inadequate

* In times of greater religious fervour, there existed in most of the Scottish towns, and more particularly in those of the western part of Fife and in Stirlingshire, a class of functionaries called *seizers*. They were authorized to prowl about on the streets and in the vicinities of towns, during the period of divine service on Sundays, in order to seize and place in confinement all whom they noticed out of the church. We are informed by tradition that these duties were performed with unscrupulous zeal. The above constables of Dunfermline, their successors, exercise their functions with a moderation agreeable to modern manners, and resemble in this respect the church wardens of England in some of the large towns. To show that *seizing* is not confined to this country, but obtains even to as great rigour in some places across the border, one of the writers of the present work has frequently seen boys brought into the churches in an English manufacturing town during the service, and placed in a species of pillory before the rails of the communion

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to its purpose, in consequence of the increase of the population, and the change of manners; the magistrates and other intelligent citizens were therefore induced to give form to a Police Bill, which was passed in 1811. By this the bounds of the burgh were extended and defined. The town was divided into ten wards, and the system of police was regulated in much the same manner as in other places. The improvements produced by this act have been already numerous and important, contributing greatly to promote the health, safety, accommodation and comfort of all the inhabitants. The expenses of the establishment are defrayed by assessments. The streets are now lighted with gas. Being situated at a considerable distance from the county-town, Dunfermline is constituted the seat of a sheriff-substitute for the Western District of Fife, who holds a weekly court on Fridays, during the session, at Dunfermline. Besides this he holds a court twice every month, for deciding on debts below L.8, and other petty subjects of litigation. A certain number of procurators are settled in the town, and act before the first mentioned courts. A justice of peace small debt court is held on the first Monday of every month. Dunfermline is entitled to have eight annual fairs and two weekly markets; one every Tuesday, for the sale of grain by sample, and every Friday, for butter, cheese, eggs, &c. Until within these few years it was the custom of the weavers of the town and neighbourhood to have a procession at June fair; but the necessities and feelings of recent times have conspired to extirpate this joyous holiday.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 13,681.

DUNGEON, (LOCH) a small lake situated in the centre of the hilly parish of Kells, stewardry of Kirkcudbright.

DUNIPACE, a suppressed parish in Stirlingshire, united to Larbert, which bounds it on the east. Both are chiefly composed of beautiful flat fertile lands on the left bank of the Carron River. This district is rendered famous in the works of most Scottish historians, from possessing two mounts called the Hills of Dunipace. Not long after the Carron has reached the low country, it comes up to a small but pleasant valley, where, upon the north or left bank, stand these beautiful mounts, now planted with firs, at a short distance from each other, with the kirk standing in the low ground between them. The whole

structure of the mounts is of earth, but are not both of the same form and dimensions. The more easterly one is perfectly round, resembling an oven, and about fifty feet in height. That it is an artificial work does not admit of the least doubt; but the same thing cannot be affirmed with equal certainty of the other, though it has also generally been supposed to be so. It bears no resemblance to the eastern one either in shape or size. At the foundation it is nearly of a triangular form, but the superstructure is quite irregular, nor does the height of it bear any proportion to the extent of the base. Buchanan calls the western mount the smaller; but his memory had quite failed him, for there are at least four times the quantity of earth in it that is in the other. Neither can we discern any appearance of the river's having ever come so near as to wash away any part of it, as that historian affirms, though it is not improbable that considerable encroachments have been made upon it, so as to alter its original shape, as it affords an excellent gravel for different uses. The common account, says the historian of Stirlingshire, whom we follow, which is given of these mounts, is, that they were erected as monuments of a peace concluded in that place, betwixt the Romans and the Caledonians, and that their name partakes of the language of both people, *Dun* signifying "Hill" in the Gaelic, and *Pacia* "of Peace" in the language of Rome. As corroborative of these mounts being *hills of peace*, historians record that three several treaties of peace were ratified in this part of the country betwixt the Romans and the native inhabitants. The first was by Severus, about the year 210; the second soon after, by his son Caracalla; and the third by the usurper Carausius, who entered into terms with the Caledonians for the purpose of inciting them against the Romans. Antiquaries seem inclined to consider that it was the first treaty of peace which led to the designation they now possess. Without denying the fact that various treaties of peace were entered into in this neighbourhood, the present writers are quite opposed to the etymology adduced. The names of places in Scotland, as may be noticed under the various heads in this work, are almost all pure Gaelic, with only an Anglican inflection of the terms, suitable to modern tongues. An authentic instance never wherein there is a mixture of Celtic and

tin, though occasionally the Romans qualified the harsh designations of the Celts by a sonorous termination. There are strong reasons for supposing that these mounts are sepulchral monuments. Human bones and arms have been discovered in earthen fabrics of a similar construction, in many parts of the island, and the little mounts or barrows which are scattered in great numbers around Stonehenge, in Salisbury plain, are understood to be the sepulchres of the ancient Britons. Under this impression, the name of Dunipace may be traced to *Duin-na-Bais*, or the "Hills of Death." Retaining this etymology as more feasible than the other, and conceding that they are *not* sepulchres, the name will be equally appropriate to a spot where the judgment of death, or other solemn judicial proceedings, used to take place. Be this as it may, Dunipace is taken notice of in history, as a place where important national causes have been decided, and that more than once, by great monarchs in person. Among the latest occurrences of this kind, we find that, on the 14th of October 1301, Edward I. of England here signed a warrant to his plenipotentiaries, who were at that time in France, authorizing them to consent to a truce with the Scots, as a necessary preliminary towards a peace with their ally, the French King, between whom and Edward an obstinate war had long raged.

DUNKELD AND DOWALLY, two parishes in the centre of Perthshire, now united into one, the capital of which is the town of Dunkeld. The parish of Dunkeld consists of no more land than that which is covered by houses of the town. To the north-west, along the east bank of the Tay, is the parish of Dowally, which constitutes what may be called the country part of Dunkeld parish. A portion of Dowally is separated from the larger part of the district by an intervening part of the parish of Logierait. The land is of an irregular romantic nature, devoted mostly to pasture and to plantations. In the lower parts there are some fine haughs. Craigie-Barns and King's Seat are the chief hills. To the east, among the high grounds, is Loch Ordie. The town of Dunkeld is the chief and central point in the tract of beautifully romantic scenery, which constitutes the upper part of Perthshire. It is situated fifty-seven miles
 n from Edinburgh, fifteen from Perth,
 four from Kenmore, and twelve from

Blairgowrie. In ascending the banks of the Tay from Perth, Dunkeld is found nestling in the bosom of an amphitheatre of hills, exactly at the place where the Highlands and Lowlands seem to meet, and where the noble river first emerges from its mountain fastnesses, into the fertile land to which it contributes so much additional beauty. The first peep of the town, as obtained from Birnam Hill, is exceedingly striking. Deep under the brows of the lofty woody hills, lies the little Highland town, rendered in itself worthy of the picturesque scenery around and above it, by the fine antique effect of its ruined cathedral, rising above even the lofty trees that encompass it, and the modern elegance of the bridge over the Tay, by which the village is approached. Dunkeld is chiefly interesting as the object of a pleasure tour, or as a point in Highland scenery from which radiate many various lines of route. Being thus a place of infinite resort in summer, it is provided with two inns, one of which is upon a first rate scale, both as to extent and quality of accommodation, containing, in 1826, no fewer than thirty-five bedrooms. The houses of the town are in general old, and of humble appearance; and no manufacture worth notice seems to have as yet found its way into this retired spot, except the preparing of leather. The origin of the place as a settlement of population is lost in the mists of antiquity. The Gaelic name of the place, *Dunchailledun*, seems, to our perceptions, to indicate a fort on the top of some one of the neighbouring woody hills; but the earliest authentic notice speaks of nothing but a retreat of the early religious order, called the Culdees. This ancient monastery, which authentic history notices so early as 729, was, in 1127, converted into the seat of a bishopric, by David I. on the country passing from the Culdee to the Roman Catholic establishment. How a religious institution of this order could exist in such a spot, at such a time, is to us matter of astonishment. We find, in Spottiswood's Church History, that the poor bishops had dreadful battles to fight occasionally, with the lawless clans around them. The clan Donnachy, or Robertson, seems to have been a dreadful source of annoyance to the holy men. It is, at the same time, amusing to find, that the terrors of the church would sometimes assert their sway over the superstitious and half-instructed minds of the savage chiefs, compelling them, perhaps only a

short time after they had attacked the prelate and his vassals with sword and buckler, or stolen his cattle and burnt his stack-yards, to come in hair-cloth shirts to the altar, and implore the forgiveness at once of heaven and his lordship. The first bishop of this see whose name appears prominently in history, is the famed William Sinclair, brother of Sir Henry Sinclair of Roslin, who assumed the mitre in 1312. He distinguished himself by repelling a body of English, who landed near his palace at Auchtertool in Fife, and who had previously driven back a band of regular soldiers under the sheriff. King Robert Bruce was so much impressed with the gallantry of this action, that he used ever after to call Sinclair "My own bishop." At his death in 1337, he was buried in the choir of the cathedral, which he had himself built from the ground; and there still exists, on the top of that building, a fluted cross, which was part of the armorial bearings of his family. Bishop Brown, who flourished at the end of the fifteenth century, rendered himself, in our opinion, equally worthy of the praise of history, by sending preachers, who understood the Erse language, into the Highlands, to instruct the benighted Gael. In the early part of the sixteenth century, the see of Dunkeld was honoured by no less distinguished an occupant than Gawin Douglas, a younger son of the Earl of Angus, the translator of Virgil into the Scottish language, and author of many beautiful original poems. At the epoch of the Reformation, the revenues of the see amounted to upwards of L.1600. In the period of Episcopacy prior to the revolution of 1688, so poor was the benefice, that the king, as is understood by an entry in the secretary's books, had to make a gift of L.100 to the incumbent. Since the Reformation, the cathedral, which never was a very fine structure, has gone, in a great measure, to ruins. The architecture is partly Saxon and partly Gothic, like most of the abbeys. The choir, which was built, as just mentioned, by King Robert's bishop, is still entire, and converted into the parish church, of late very elegantly fitted up. The pile of building is about two hundred feet long and sixty wide. On the north side of the choir is the charter-house, built by bishop Lauder, in 1469; the vault of which is now used as the burying-place

of the Atholl family. In the porch of the present church is the tomb of Alexander Stewart, a younger son of Robert II., and called, on account of his ferocious character, the Wolf of Badenoch. The situation of the cathedral, in the midst of a fine grove, on the left bank of the Tay, and just within the whisper of the town, but yet sequestered from its gaze, is calculated to delight the imagination. The Bridge of Tay, at this place, is a magnificent structure of seven arches, built in 1809, and the expense of which was chiefly disbursed by the late public spirited Duke of Atholl; government contributing only about L.5000, while fully six times as much was given by his Grace, not to speak of a great sacrifice of property made by the latter at the same time. A secondary seat of the Duke of Atholl stands near the town, connected with which are a series of pleasure-grounds and a succession of walks and rides, which may well be pronounced without parallel in Scotland for the many beautiful and romantic, or wild and grand prospects, which they open up. A splendid mansion, projected by the late Duke, was recently stopped in consequence of his death, after considerable progress had been made in the building, which it was supposed would cost about L.100,000. The Bran, a tributary of Tay, runs through the grounds, forming at one spot a cascade of famed merit, which is rendered additionally attractive by a beautiful and elegant erection called Ossian's Hall, built by the late Duke for the convenience of seeing the natural wonders of the scene to the best advantage. The tourist is brought into Ossian's Hall before he knows that the fall is near, and then, upon a shutter being withdrawn, the tremendous scene of cascades thunders before him in all its magnificence. About a mile farther up the stream, a chasm of fifteen feet wide is spanned by an arch called the Rumbling Bridge, above which the water pours down over a bed charged with massive fragments of rock, making that peculiar sound which is indicated by the name given to the arch-way. The lines of walk through these delightful pleasure-grounds are said to be altogether about eighty miles in length. Many objects of course are pointed out in them by guides, which we do not find it necessary to allude to particularly; but it is impossible to omit noticing the extensive and en-

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chanting prospects which are obtained by climbing the neighbouring hills, particularly that called Craigie-Barns. Dunkeld was the scene of a remarkable historical incident, which took place on the 21st of August 1689. A single regiment (the Cameronian, now the 26th) having been absurdly exposed here, to garrison the place against the remains of that Highland army with which Lord Dundee had endeavoured to oppose the revolution settlement, the mountaineers came down in great numbers and attacked it. Being chiefly Scottish presbyterians, and therefore inspired with strong sentiments of antipathy against the cavalier Highlanders, these poor men fought most desperately, and finally maintained their post in Dunkeld house, though at the expense of their brave commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Cleland. A Jacobite poet of the next age, who could not conceal his spite at this discomfiture of his friends, alludes to it in a pasquinade addressed to the Cameronsians,

" You fought like devils, your only rivals,
When you were at Dunkeld, boys."

Besides the established church, there are two dissenting meeting-houses in Dunkeld. The village has five annual fairs.—Population in 1821, 1915.

DUNKELD, (LITTLE) an extensive parish in Perthshire, lying on the west or right bank of the Tay, opposite the above-described parish of Dunkeld, and incorporating the suppressed parish of Laganalachie. The figure of the parish is a kind of irregular triangle, the larger sides being the northern and southern boundaries, each of them from fifteen to sixteen miles in length. Nature has divided it into three districts, each of which would make a parish of ordinary magnitude. The first begins at the eastern extremity next the parish of Kinclaven, and ends at a small village called Invar, about a quarter of a mile west from the church. Murthly, the residence of the Stewarts of Grandtully, is in this district, and presents itself to the eye of the traveller at the distance of a mile on the right hand, the moment he comes in sight of the Tay, upon the road from Perth to Dunkeld. The western part of this district consists of a stripe of arable land, extending three miles below Invar, in the bottom of a deep narrow vale along the Tay, adorned with oak woods and plantations. The hill of Birnam rises on the south side of

this vale with a rude and striking magnificence, to an elevation higher than that of the Sidlaw hills in Forfarshire opposite to it. The second district stretches from Invar along the Tay about ten miles, till it joins Grandtully in the parish of Dull. The greater part of this tract, having once been the property of the see of Dunkeld, is called the Bishopric. The remaining district is separated from the bishopric by a large tract of hilly ground of considerable extent and elevation. This too is a valley extending nine miles westward from Invar to Amulree, and derives the name of Strath-bran from the river Bran, which runs through its whole length and falls into the Tay opposite Dunkeld. The districts altogether comprehend nearly 4000 acres of hilly ground; but the original heathy aspect of a great part of the territory has given way before a variety of improvements, and especially beautiful plantations. In a plain on the bank of the Bran, three miles above Little Dunkeld, are the ruins of Trochrie castle, formerly one of the seats of the family of Gowrie. When the lands of that ill-fated house were forfeited, Trochrie, and the whole extensive barony of Strath-bran, were granted by James VI. to William Stewart of Banchrie, a faithful servant of the king, and the brother and heir of Sir Thomas Stewart of Grandtully. Remains of Druidical circles and cairns are prevalent in the parish. The village of Little Dunkeld lies at the south end of the bridge, which carries the road across to Dunkeld.—Population in 1821, 2977.

DUNLOP, a parish in the upper parts of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, situated betwixt the parish of Beith on the west and Stewarton on the east. A small portion of it belongs to Renfrewshire. It measures from six to seven miles in length by a breadth of from two to three miles. It comprises altogether upwards of 4500 acres, 3200 of which are cultivated grass land, and less than 1000 are under tillage. The real rent of the whole may be about £.6000. The village of Dunlop, consisting of a single street and inhabited by about 200 people, lies five miles south of Beith, three north of Stewarton, and nine north-east of Irvine. It has ten shoemakers, eight masons, six weavers, six smiths, five wrights, and one tailor. It has neither a baker nor butcher, and so few are the diseases or disputes among the people that there is not a person in

DUNLOP.

the medical profession, nor a lawyer in the parish. There are also no dissenters from the established church. The parish of Dunlop has been long noted for the superiority of its dairy produce, but especially for its cheese, which is generally made without dye. This article is exported to all parts of the country, and is preferred to all other kinds of Scottish cheese. The manner in which Dunlop became famed for its cheese, of which there are now many imitations, deserves to be noticed: Prior to the Revolution of 1688, the manufacture of cheese of a fine quality was generally unknown in Scotland. The people at large were then contented with that hard unsavoury stuff made from skimmed milk, which still obtains among the peasantry of Tweeddale and other remote districts. Between 1688 and 1700, the proper method of making that article first became known, and the knowledge was introduced by an accidental circumstance. During the troubles which befell in the west of Scotland between the restoration and the revolution, a woman named Barbara Gilmour, had, it seems, been necessitated, like many of her countrymen, to flee from her native district, Cunningham in Ayrshire, to Ireland, where she took up her residence in the county of Down. Perhaps she only accompanied her father or some other relative, but of this there is now no certainty. In Ireland she gained a thorough knowledge of the management of dairy produce, and especially of the art of making cheese of a sweet pure nature from unskimmed cow's milk. When the civil commotions were at an end, she returned to the parish of Dunlop, where she became the wife of a farmer. In this situation she made the art she had acquired in her exile of some use, by addressing herself to the manufacture of cheese, in a way hitherto never attempted in her native country. The most complete success crowned her efforts. She was imitated by all the neighbouring goodwives of the district; and in the course of time, *Dunlop cheese* acquired a name which it still very creditably possesses. The descendants of Barbara are, we believe, still on the same spot on which the first cheese was made.—Population in 1821, 1097.

DUNNET, a parish occupying the north-western extremity of Caithness, and the most northerly land of the island of Great Britain. It extends ten miles in length from north-west

to south-east, by a breadth of about four at widest. Its north-western extremity is peninsula formed by Dunnet Bay on the south-west, and by an indentation of the Pentland Firth on the north-east. The outer extremity of this peninsula is termed *Dunnet Head*. The coast here has a truly terrific appearance, one worthy of the country of which it is the protecting boundary. It consists in most places of precipitous rocks and cliffs from one hundred to four hundred feet in height, against which the waves of the Atlantic perpetually dash in all their fury. From the Head, the surface declines and becomes flat. Moore, mosses, lakes, and sandy wastes, with a small proportion of arable land, cover the greater part of the district. In Dunnet Bay there are some tolerable harbours. Freestone of a good quality is abundant, but, being in remote situations, is of little value.—Population in 1821, 1636.

DUNNICHIEN, a parish in Forfarshire, of an irregular shape, and extending about four miles in length, having the parish of Forfar on the north-west, Liverarity on the south-west, Rescobie on the north, and chiefly Kirkcaldy on the east. It is nearly all arable and productive. In the north-east part of the parish is the modern village of Lethem, established some years ago on the estate of Mr. Dempster, and where considerable quantities of linen cloth and yarn manufactured in the neighbourhood, are sold at a weekly market. At Dunnichen and Lethem there are congregations of Independents.—Population in 1821, 1483.

DUNNING, a parish of considerable extent, in the southern part of Perthshire, comprehending a part of the district of the Ochil Hills, and a portion of the rich vale of the Earn, that river being its boundary on the north. The parish is bounded by Forteviot and Forgandenny on the east, and Auchterarder on the west. The district possesses some fine country seats; among the rest is Duncruib, the residence of Lord Rollo, whose family became possessed of it near the end of the fourteenth century. The village of Dunning lies near the centre of the district, at a spot where different roads meet, distant nine miles from Perth, and five from Auchterarder. It being found necessary by the troops of the Earl of Mar, in 1715, to burn down all the villages on the road between Stirling and Perth, in order to protract the advance of the royal troops, under the Duke of Argyll, while they

were themselves retreating into Angus, Dunning suffered among the rest. It is recorded by tradition, that, at the conflagration, only one house in Dunning escaped, and that by an ingenious device on the part of its proprietrix and inhabitants. While the rest of the cottages were in flames, she threw parcels of wet straw on the fire within the house, which misdirected such a smoke round this particular dwelling, that, believing it to be in a fair way of demolition, the soldiers did not molest it. As commemorative of the destruction of the village, a thorn tree was planted, which now attracts the notice of visitors from its size and appearance. It should be mentioned, to the credit of the Chevalier de St. George, that he took measures, before quitting the country, for repairing the mischief occasioned in this district by his followers, though, from some accident, these measures were not effectual. The village of Dunning stands on the banks of the rivulet called the Dunning Water, (a tributary of the Farn,) and about half a mile from the base of the Orhil Hills. It contains a variety of good houses, and is much neater in appearance than most places of its size. It is under the government of a baron-bailie, and is the seat of a justice of peace court. It has several friendly societies, and, besides the parish kirk, two meeting-houses of dissenters. It is entitled to hold three annual fairs.—Population in 1821, 1876.

DUNNOTAR, a parish in Kincardineshire, lying on the sea-coast, immediately to the south of the river Carron, which falls into the sea at Stonehaven. The parish of Kineff bounds it on the south, and Glenbervie on the west. The parish is of a triangular figure, and is generally uneven in its surface, and not very productive, except in the low grounds. It is divided into two equal portions by a den or hollow, which, originating at the north-east angle, widens as it reaches the southern boundary, and is the beginning of the great *Hou of the Mearns*, which from thence extends across the island, partly under the designation of Strathmore. The town of Stonehaven, within the district, is noticed elsewhere. Dunnotar kirk is situated near the Carron, not far from Stonehaven. The sea-coast is here, for the greater part, very bold, and perforated by caves; and the face of the precipices is, in many places, the appropriate residence of vast flocks of sea-fowl. About a mile and a half

south of Stonehaven, is the extensive fortress of Dunnotar, once a place of great strength and importance, but which has been gradually going to ruin since the attainder of its proprietors in 1716. If the reader can conceive the idea of a semicircular sweep of bold precipitous coast—an immense hill of rock projected into the sea from the bottom of the semicircle—and on the top of this rock a series of buildings rather resembling a deserted city than a dismantled castle—he will have as good a mental picture of Dunnotar as it is possible to obtain without the assistance of a sister art. The superficies of the castle measures three acres, half of the space of Edinburgh Castle, the rock of which it otherwise somewhat resembles. It is approached by a steep path winding round the body of the rock, which, unless by this narrow neck, has no connexion with the land, and is, in fact, divided from it by a deep chasm. The visitor in the present day can only gain admission by application to a person who lives in Stonehaven. Notwithstanding the inaccessible and inconvenient situation of the summit of this insulated rock, it was, at one time, occupied as the site of the parish church and church-yard, and that at an epoch long before its assumption as a place of warlike defence. The building now called the chapel was the parish church. During the war of independence which Scotland carried on against Edward I. the natural strength of the rock induced Sir William Keith, then Great Marshal of Scotland, to build a castle on it, as a place of safety for himself and friends; but, in order to avoid offence, he first built a church for the parish in a more convenient place, notwithstanding which, the Archbishop of St. Andrews pronounced sentence of excommunication against him, for violating sacred ground. Sir William, on this, applied to Pope Benedict XII., setting forth the exigency of the case, and the necessity of such a fortress, with the circumstance of his having built another church; on which His Holiness issued his Bull, dated July 18, 1294, directing the bishop to take off the excommunication, and to allow Sir William to enjoy the castle at all times, on the payment of a certain recompense to the church. About the year 1296, this castle was taken by Sir William Wallace, who, according to his historian, burnt four thousand Englishmen in it. Blind Harry's account of this

achievement presents a vivid picture of the scene :—

The Englishmen, that durst them not abide,
Before the host full fear'dly forth they flee
To Dunnotar, a swake within the sea.
No further they might win out of the land.
They 'sembled there while they were four thousand,
Ran to the kirk, ween'd girth² to have tane,
The lave remained upon the Rock of Stane.
The Bishop then began to treaty ma,
Their lives to get, out of the land to ga;
But the/ were rude, and durst not well assy;
Wallace in fire gart set all hastily,
Burnt up the kirk and all that was therein,
Attour the rock, the lave ran with great din,
Some hung on crags, right dolefully to dee,
Some lap, some fell, some fluttered in the sea,
No Southern in life was left in that hold,
And them within they burnt to powder cold.
When this was done, fell fell on their knees down,
At the Bishop asked absolution.
When Wallace leugh, said, I forgive you all;
Are ye war-men, repent ye for so small?
They rued not us into the town of Air,
Our true barons when they hanged there.

In 1336, this castle was re-fortified by Edward III., in his progress through Scotland; but as soon as that monarch quitted the kingdom, it was retaken by Sir Andrew Murray. For many centuries afterwards, it continued in the possession of the Marischal family as their chief residence, without making any particular figure in history. But in the time of the great civil war, it once more became a place of note. The Earl Marischal of that period was a hearty Covenanter. In March, 1645, having immured himself in his fortress, along with a great number of gentlemen belonging to the same party, and, in particular, no fewer than sixteen clergymen, all of whom had fled thither for refuge from the Marquis of Montrose, he was regularly summoned by that celebrated leader to surrender, under pain of being proceeded against as a traitor to his king. The Earl, it is said, was a good deal inclined to come to terms with Montrose; but he was over-persuaded by his garrison of ministers; and accordingly the royalist general lost no time in subjecting his property to military execution. The whole of the neighbouring lands were ravaged; the woods of Fetteresso burnt; the villages of Stonehaven and Cowie, belonging to the Earl Marischal's vassals, met the same fate; as also the fishing-boats which lay in the harbour of the former port. It is told, that, when Earl Marischal saw

the smoke ascending on all hands from property, he betrayed symptoms of deep regret for having rejected Montrose's proposals. But the famous Andrew Cant, who was among the number of his companions, elevated his resolution at once to its original pitch of firmness, by assuring him that *the reek* would be a sweet-smelling incense in the nostrils of the Lord, rising as it did from property which had been sacrificed in such a holy cause. At the approach of the English army under Cromwell, in 1650, when the Scottish Covenanters had all become modified royalists, Dunnotar was selected as the strongest place in the kingdom for the preservation of the regalia. It was subsequently besieged and taken by Cromwell; but those precious and time-honoured relics had previously been smuggled away, and buried for security under the pulpit of the parish church of Kineff, (in the neighbourhood of Dunnotar,) where they remained till the Restoration. During the reign of Charles II. Dunnotar was used as a state-prison, chiefly for the confinement of the persecuted people of the west of Scotland, many of whom endured cruelties in its horrid dungeons, such as have rarely been equalled. It was dismantled soon after the civil war of 1715, when its proprietor, James, Earl Marischal, was attainted for high treason. Since that period, the direct line of family having become extinct, the castle has become, by purchase, the property of the nearest heir-male, Sir Alexander Keith, of Dunnotar and Ravelston, Knight Marischal of Scotland. Though dismantled, the buildings of the castle are yet pretty entire, there being, in general, nothing wanting except the roofs and the floors. "The battlements, with their narrow embrasures," says a contemporary, "the strong towers and airy turrets, full of loop-holes for the archer and musketeer, the hall for the banquet, and the cell for the captive, are all alike entire and distinct. Even the iron rings and bolts that held the culprits for security or for torture, still remain, to attest the different order of things which once prevailed in this country. Many a sigh has been sent from the profound bosom of this vast rock; many a despairing glance has wandered hence over the boundless wave; and many a weary heart has there sunk rejoicing into eternal sleep."—Population of the in 1821, 1797.

DUNOON, a parish in the district of Cowal, Argyleshire, lying on the shore of the Firth of Clyde. It consists of little else than a stripe of land, twenty-four miles long, by two in breadth; and includes the abrogated parish of Kilmun. The greater part is laid out in pasture, and there are even a variety of thriving plantations. The small decayed village of Dunoon is on the margin of the Clyde, and in its neighbourhood stand the ruins of Dunoon Castle. It was once a royal residence, of which the family of Argyre were constables. In the last period of Episcopacy, it was the residence of the bishop of Argyre, in the stead of Lismore. In former times, the ferry between Dunoon and Greenock was the principal inlet from the low country to Argyleshire; but new roads and modes of conveyance have deranged this traffic. A new parish church has lately been built.—Population of Dunoon and Kilmun in 1821, 2177.

DUNREGGAN, a small well-built village in Dumfries-shire, on the north bank of Dalwhat Water, where it is crossed by a bridge to Minniehive, five and a half miles south-east of Penpont.

DUNROSSNESS, a parish of the mainland of Shetland, occupying the extreme point of its southern peninsula. Sandwick and Cuningsburgh, the two other parishes in this arm of land, are now joined to it. The district is partly arable. On the west side lies St. Ronan's island. South from it is the promontory of Dunrossness, and adjacent to the latter is the Fitfull Head. Quendal bay, in the mouth of which is Cross island, indents its point. Next, on the east, is Sumburgh Head, Gutness Voe, the Pool, &c. The flag ship of the Spanish Armada was wrecked here in 1588; and the duke of Medina Celi resided for some time in Quendal House.—Population of the joint parishes in 1821, 3798.

✦ **DUNSCORE**, a parish in the western part of Dumfries-shire, district of Nithsdale, bounded by Glencairn and Keir on the north, and having Holywood and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright on the south. It extends about twelve miles in length, but is of irregular breadth; the parish of Glencairn coming so far in upon its centre as almost to render it two distinct districts. The Glencalander Water runs through its western limb, and it is intersected by the Cairn. The Nith touches its

eastern part, and here the land is arable. The district has been greatly improved. Robert Burns had at one time a farm in this parish, near the Nith, named Friar's Carse, the property of Robert Riddel, Esq. of Glenriddel, and it was while here that he had an opportunity of eulogizing the Cluden river, which is a continuation of the Cairn water. At this period he took charge of a village library, instituted by Mr. Riddel, and the first of the kind in Scotland. A letter to Sir John Sinclair, of Ulbster, Bart. written by Burns, descriptive of the rise of the library, may be found in his works, as also in the third volume of the Statistical Account of Scotland; it abounds in the same philanthropic and elevated sentiments which generally distinguish the writings of the bard.—Population in 1821, 1491.

DUNSE, a parish in the district of the Merse, Berwickshire, bounded by Bunkle and Edrom on the east, on the south by part of Edrom; Langton and Longformacus on the west, and Abbey St. Bathans on the north. It is an oblong figure, about seven miles in extreme length, and from two to three in average breadth. The northern part stretches into the Lammermoor hills, while the south projects into the noble plain of the Merse, and is generally level, except that Dunse Law stands like a vidette or outpost of the Lammermoor range, right in the centre. Cockburn Law, one of the most conspicuous of the Lammermoor hills, is comprised within the northern division of the parish; and the Whittadder, a small river, abounding in excellent trout, runs through its whole extent. The soil, in proportion as it is in the hilly or the level region, is pastoral or arable: in the latter great improvements have been effected in the modes of agriculture, and in all the various expedients for melioration, within the last age. Nearly a mile and a half from Dunse, on the road to Coldstream, is a distinguished mineral well, discovered in 1747, and styled Dunse Spa; it is a chalybeate of a strong quality, similar to that of Tunbridge in England, containing, when analyzed, iron, muriate of soda, lime, and carbonic acid gas.

DUNSE, a town in the above parish, and the seat of the parochial establishments, is situated on a fine plain under the southern skirts of Dunse Law; distant from Edinburgh forty-four miles, from Greenlaw eight, Berwick fifteen, and Ayrton eleven. This, though

not the county-town, (which honour is enjoyed by Greenlaw,) is by far the largest and most respectable town in Berwickshire. It is a burgh of barony, under Mr. Hay of Drumelzier, who governs it, by means of a bailie. The feuars manage other affairs by a council of nine. Dunse, being thus exempted from the curse of burgh politics, being the place where all the legal business of the county is done, the capital of a large agricultural district, and but little dependent on the fluctuating advantages of manufacture or commerce, is one of the most comfortable inland towns in Scotland. The most numerous classes of its population are the lawyers, the shoemakers, the tailors, and the keepers of places of public entertainment. There are two booksellers, one of whom has a printing-press. In external appearance, as seen from any point around, Dunse has a spired city look; and the streets are found, on closer inspection, to contain a respectable modicum of good houses. The town is of great antiquity, and was frequently destroyed in the Border wars; on one of which occasions it was shifted from its early situation under the walls of Dunse Castle, to the present site, which is half a mile to the south. The celebrated schoolman, John Duns Scotus, was born in the old town, in the year 1274.* It is a common story that the word *dunse* was derived from this scholar's local appellation, being applied, by way of irony, to stupid scholars, on the same principle as a heavy fellow is playfully styled a *bright man*. An elegant portrait of this eminent man has been appropriately placed in the court-room of his native town. In the market-place stands the Town-house, an elegant modern building in the Gothic style, erected, after a design of Mr. Gillespie, by Mr. Waddell builder, Gavinton. The spire attached to this edifice is a structure of praise-worthy beauty, considering the rank of the town in which it is erected. Dunse, in recent times, gave birth to a man whose name is held in greater veneration among the

Scottish peasantry than that of Duns Scotus, namely the Rev. Thomas Boston, author of the *Fourfold State*, and other esteemed works of piety. Dunse Castle is a splendid modern mansion, in the castellated style, situated about half a mile to the north of the town, upon the west skirt of Dunse Law. Formerly this was a stronghold of Raudolph, Earl of Moray, nephew and co-patriot of Bruce. It is now the seat of Mr. Hay, of Drumelzier, a cadet of the noble family of Tweeddale. The interior decorations of the house render it one of the finest mansions in this district of Scotland. Among the paintings are many saved from the wreck of the Seton gallery, in particular the well known family groupe representing the sixth Lord Seton, (the attached friend of Queen Mary,) surrounded by his family. Dunse Law, which rises to the height of about five hundred feet, at the back of the town, is remarkable in the religious history of Scotland. On the 6th of June, 1689, when Charles I. lay with his army encamped at a place called the Birks, on the opposite side of the Tweed, with the intention of reducing the Covenanters to his Episcopalian measures, a Scottish covenanted army of twenty thousand men, under General Leslie, took up their position here, to defend the country from invasion. This host, being assembled for a pious purpose, and composed of pious persons, rather seemed like a religious meeting than an army. The shingle huts in which the soldiers lived resounded incessantly with prayer and praise; drums beat the men to sermons almost every hour; not an oath was uttered; each soldier,

“ ——— in utrumque paratus,
Seu versare dolos, seu certis occumbere morti,”

strove to express by his external conduct the solemn feeling that the salvation of his own and his country's eternal interests depended upon him. The army had a battery of forty cannon on the brow of the hill, pointing in the direction of the king's camp. After lying in this position for three weeks, Charles I. was induced by their threatening attitude to enter into a treaty, in virtue of which the two armies were dissolved. During this period, Leslie and his chief officers had lodged chiefly in Dunse Castle, where, previous to the late re-edification of the mansion, their dining-room was generally shown to strangers, though degraded into the condition of the *Butler's Room*. Besides the parish church, Dunse possesses two establish-

* Camden and the authors of the *Biographia Britannica* contend that he was born at Dunstone, in Northumberland, but support their assertion with no proof. We consider the fact to be clear from what is stated by the Rev. Dr. Robert Bowmaker, in his *Statistical Account* of the parish, that the family, of which Duns was a scion, existed in the town of Dunse till after the beginning of the last century, and were proprietors of a small estate in the neighbourhood, called in old writings “Dunse's Half of Grualdykes.”

ments belonging to the United Secession Church, and one Relief chapel. The present church was built in 1790, and Mr. Hay is the patron. A branch of the British Linen Company Bank, a masonic lodge, a savings' bank, several Sunday schools, and other charitable institutions are established in the town. A Justice of Peace Court is held on the first Monday of every month. A market is held every Wednesday, and there are three great fairs for cattle and horses, and four for sheep. After Berwick ceased to be the county-town, in consequence of its being ceded to the English, Dunse enjoyed that honour in common with Lauder for a hundred and twenty years. It was then transferred, by parliament, to Greenlaw; but still Dunse was not altogether deprived of the privilege till the year 1696. Though by no means what is called a manufacturing town, it derives considerable support in the shape of weaving from Glasgow. "The Lads of Dunse," is the crack or festive name of the citizens, and there is a popular saying, how correct we shall not say, "Dunse dings a'." — Population in 1821, 3773.

DUNSINNAN, or DUNSINANF, an eminent hill in Perthshire, in the parish of Collace, rising about eight miles directly north from Perth, on the left side of the Tyi. It is of a conical form, and is elevated to the height of 1084 feet above the level of the sea. The top is flat and verdant, as are also its sides, though much broken by projecting masses of rock. When we make this statement, our readers will be aware that there is now very little trace left of the immense strong-hold built here by Macbeth, for protection from the indignation of his people and the attack of King Malcolm. Birnam Hill is distant twelve miles to the north-west, in the parish of Little Dunkeld. The ascent is exceedingly difficult on all sides, except that leading from Collace.

DUNSKERRY, an islet lying four miles north from Far-out-head, north coast of Sutherlandshire.

DUNSTAFFNAGE, a castle, once a royal residence, but now in a ruinous condition, situated at the mouth of Loch Etive, a short distance from Oban, in Argyleshire.

This ancient strength is situated in one of the finest possible positions. It occupies the point of a rocky promontory jutting out into the lake, where the waters form a beautiful curve, and expand within to a noble bay. On the

land side it is mean in its aspect; and as a defence it appears feeble; but towards the sea, it carries with it that air of rude strength and grandeur, which leads the mind back to the ages of Highland and feudal independence. Its own height is commanding; and the rock on which it stands, having been hewn into a regular square form, and made precipitous in order to conform to it in shape, the apparent altitude is much greater than the real. The masonry is rude and clumsy, but this is not discernible at a short distance. All is there picturesque and lovely, and a softness is thrown over it which is altogether enchanting. The fabric of the castle is square, measuring eighty-seven feet within the walls. At three of the corners are round towers, one of which projects a little. On three sides the building is little else than a shell, although the walls are of surprising thickness. On the remaining side it is preserved in tolerable repair. The present entrance is towards the sea, by a staircase, in old times probably by a draw-bridge, which fell from a little gateway. Lately a convenient tenement has been erected against it, which serves for the residence of a deputy to the factor of the duke of Argyll, a nobleman who is hereditary keeper of Dunstaffnage under the crown. Of the real history of this seat of royalty little is actually known, and the name of its founder is lost amidst the fables of our earlier annalists. To the amusing fictions of these personages, like the history of the first Scottish Kings, it is greatly indebted for its fame. It is said that it was originally built by Ewen the first, who was a contemporary of Julius Cæsar; "henceforward, and long after," says Macculloch, "being the palace of the kings of Scotland, that is, when Scotland, as Scotland, had neither king nor palace." In truth, the founder of Dunstaffnage is unknown, though it is almost beyond a doubt, that it was either the regular or occasional residence of the earlier generations of the royal family, when their realm was confined to Argyll. It is at least certain, that it was in many cases their place of sepulture. The building itself is of a much later date, and in all likelihood, superseded one of an older erection, about the beginning of the fourteenth century. In 1907, Dunstaffnage is known to have been augmented in some of its means of defence, by Alexander M'Dougall, Lord of Argyll. From being originally a royal residence, it seems to have

fallen into the hereditary possession of this family; and in 1305, it was besieged, taken, and garrisoned by Bruce, after the defeat of John, Lord of Lorn, in the pass of Loh Awe. In later times, James, Earl of Douglas, here joined Donald, Lord of the Isles, and induced him to take up arms against James II. At a still later period, namely, in 1685, the Earl of Argyle landed here on his unfortunate invasion. An evidence of the circumstance of Dunstaffnage having been among the earliest residences of the Scottish Kings, is obtained in the history of the "Stone of Dunstaffnage," sometimes called the Stone of Scone, on which, by an ancient usage, it was customary for the kings of Scotland to be crowned. The history of this famed palladium of the Scottish monarchy, whether fabulous or real, is by no means destitute of interest, the more particularly, as the stone exists in the present day, and must have been used as a coronation seat for at least thirteen hundred years. It is related in the fabulous chronicles, that the stone of Dunstaffnage was originally brought from the east, having formed the pillow of Jacob when he slept on the plains of Luz, an event recorded in the tablet by which Edward accompanied this trophy when he carried it away.

Si quid habent veri vel chronica cana fidesve
Clauditur hac cathedra nobilis ille lapis,
Ad caput eximius Jacob quondam patriarcha
Quem posuit, cernens numina mira poli, &c. &c.

From Syria, the stone was brought to Egypt, by Gathelus, the son of Cecrops, King of Athens, a person who entered into the service of Pharaoh, and married his daughter Scots. Having consulted with Moses, he was desirous to be out of the way of the impending plagues, and, accordingly, sailed from the Nile with his wife, and the curious stone, the trophy of one of his victories. Gathelus, we are next told, landed in Portugal or Spain. Acquiring an equally successful settlement in either of these countries, he at last bethought himself of invading an "islande opposite to Spaine, in the north, which a rude people inhabited, having neither lawes nor manners," and fitted out an expedition, of which Hiber was made Admiral. On the fifth day he landed in Ireland, which thus came to be called Hibernia, though the descendants and retainers of Gathelus received the name of Scots. According to the Irish records, the stone was brought thither from sin by the colony of Tuath de Danan, and

it was placed on the hill of Tara, where the kings of Ireland were wont to be installed in the royal authority. Its names, with them, were *Lagghail*, and *Clach-na-Cineanna*, signifying "the Fatal Stone," or, "the Stone of Fortune." A superstition is said to have prevailed regarding it in Ireland, that at the inauguration of kings, it had the property of emitting a sound, indicating the estimation in which it held the election. On all occasions of installation, which ceremonial was performed by the Druids, a rhyme in the ancient Irish Gaelic tongue was repeated by the officiating priest. The words were these:

Coniadh seult s'ar an fine,
Man ba breag an Fhaidine,
Mar a bhfu' ghid an Lia-fail,
Dhigid fhaithens do ghabhail

which have been thus translated by Boethius:

Ni fallat fatum, Scoti, quocunque locatum
Inveniet lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

or as Wintoun has it:

But gif werdis falhyand be,
Quhare-eyr that stane yhe scgyt se
Dare sall the Scotis be regnand,
And lordys hale oure all that land.

And some English poet has thus rendered it:

Consider, Scot, where'er you find this stone,
If fates fail not, there fix't must be your throne,

This stone, it is alleged by the fabulous chronicles above quoted, was brought from Ireland, along with Fergus I., in the year 330 before Christ, though, as other and more acute historians insist, it was not till 503 after Christ, that Fergus, the first Scottish king of Irish origin, began to reign in the western parts of this country. Towards the ninth century the history of the Stone of Fortune begins to clear up. It was deposited in the palace of Dunstaffnage, where it remained till the year 834, when it was carried by Kenneth II. to Scone, in Perthshire, "there to remain from thenceforth as a sacred token for the establishment of the Scottish kingdom in that countrie," which had before appertained to the Picts. At Scone, all the Scottish monarchs were crowned on it, till the time of John Balliol, Edward I. seized upon it and carried it Westminster, under the idea that he would thereby acquire more easily and permanently a right of governing the Scots. By the treaty of Northampton, 1327, it was to have been restored to Scotland; but this was never done.

The Scots, however, were supposed to have asserted their indefeasible right to it, and to have, at the same time, proved the truth of the prophecy connected with it, when James VI., on acceding, in 1603, to the English throne, used it at his coronation. In the present day, this stone remains in Westminster Abbey. It is of small size, of a dark appearance, and is, in some way, fixed to the bottom of the chair in which the kings of Great Britain are crowned. This chair, divested of its trappings, stands, like a miserable skeleton, among the trimmery crowded into the east end of the Minster, and made a show of to strangers. The tradition regarding it invariably describes it to be of marble; but this is a gross error. It is of a peculiar kind of sandstone, and, to lay the fable aside, there is much reason to suppose, that it is merely a fragment of the rocks on which Dunstaffnage is built, as these seem to be of precisely the same quality. There is another theory,—namely, that it is a meteoric stone, which, having fallen from the clouds, might easily excite the superstitious feelings of a rude people. Near the ruin of Dunstaffnage castle is a small roofless chapel, of exquisite workmanship and elegant architecture, where many of the kings of Scotland lie interred. The cemetery is still used by the inhabitants of Oban and the neighbouring country. On the south side of this chapel there is a projecting rock, where, if a person speaks aloud, the sound is heard at the chapel as if it proceeded from the spot. A ludicrous trick was practised by means of the echo, a few years ago, upon a fraudulent miller, who, while reading the inscriptions on some of the tombstones, was admonished to alter his measures, upon pain of going to hell. This unexpected menace from an invisible monitor so alarmed the poor man, that, in a fit of consternation, he fell trembling on his knees, and was found by some of his customers making due acknowledgment of his past transgressions. Clarke remarks that a curious species of theft has been practised of late years by the poor in these parts, which is likely to create no small degree of confusion among the antiquaries of future ages. They frequently push the sculptured stones from the tombs of the nobility, to place over the grave of a deceased peasant, so that a shepherd or a fisherman may perhaps be found lying under the hieroglyphics, the heraldry, and the effigies of Caledonian kings.

DUNSYRE, a rural parish in the eastern extremity of Lanarkshire, bounded by Dolphington and Walston on the south, and Carnwath on the west and north-west. The county of Edinburgh lies on its eastern side. It extends about five miles each way. This district lies high, and is devoted chiefly to pasture. On the holms by the edge of the small waters which pass through it, the land is subjected to cultivation. The village, with the parish-kirk, stands in the south part of the parish, on the public road. It owes its name to a remarkable hill in the immediate neighbourhood; the words *dun-syrth*, signifying “a steep hill.” From the twelfth century till the Reformation, the parish was a rectory of the monks of Kelso; but the revenue they drew from thence, as far up as the year 1816, we perceive by the chartulary, was not above five pounds six shillings and eightpence annually. At the Reformation the revenue had increased to L.20.— Population in 1821, 280.

DUNVEGAN, a small village and ancient castle situated near the head of Loch Follart, on the north-west coast of Skye; being the seat for many ages of the lairds of MacLeod.

DUPPLIN, once an independent parish in Perthshire, now united to Aberdalgy. The district is distinguished by the splendid modern mansion of Dupplin castle, a seat of the Earl of Kinnoul.

DURISDEER, a parish in Dumfriesshire, extending about five miles in breadth by eight in length, bounded by Sanquhar on the north-west, by Crawford in Lanarkshire on the north-east, by Morton on the east, and by Penpont on the south. The river Nith intersects it and receives the Carron water at its south-eastern corner. Along the Nith and in other places there are various fine plantations. About a third part of the whole district is arable. The upper part towards the boundary of the shire is hilly, and the little kirk-town of Durisdeer lies in this direction at the entrance to one of the chief passes into Clydesdale, through which extends the great Roman way between Carlisle and Paisley, and which, under the name of the Weal-path, was, till lately, the principal access from Nithsdale into Lanarkshire. The situation of the village had originally been chosen for the erection of a castle intended to guard a pass of so much consequence. The name Durisdeer is derived from

words signifying "the passage of the oak-wood." The castle has been demolished since the days of David Bruce, and the road for some time disused; so that Durisdeer is now a sequestered lonely village. Prior to the Reformation the church of the parish was a benefice appropriated to one of the prebends of Glasgow cathedral. Besides the regular official, it had a chaplain, who served at an altar dedicated to the Virgin. After the Reformation the church was despoiled of all the lands that belonged to it, which were considerable: It appears that even the vicar's glebe and his pasture lands were seized by lay hands. The present parish church was built in the seventeenth century, and is well worthy of a visit. It contains the sepulchral vault of the Queensberry family, their pew, and a large apartment for their use during the intervals of public worship. The vault is surmounted by an aisle, containing a very elaborate marble monument to the memory of James, second Duke of Queensberry, the hero of the Union. In the wall behind, is a representation, in statuary, of the Duke and Duchess, the first of whom died in 1711, only four years subsequent to his triumph at the Union. This monument is in the Roubilliac taste, now so justly exploded. The noble pair are represented lying in a bed in their state dresses; the Duchess, who had died two years before her lord, lies quiescently on her back, as if dead, with her hands clasped above her breast; behind her appears his Grace himself, half raised on his elbow, and surveying the placid face of his lady with a countenance which might be melancholy, but for the ludicrous common-place expression given to it by his enormous Ramillies wig. His ermine cloak, moreover, his collar, and more than all, his knee-buckles and rolled stockings, all the intricate paraphernalia of full dress, as described so wittily by the Spectator, taken in conjunction with his Grace's awkward attitude, make it absolutely impossible to survey this elaborate work of art with any other emotions than of ridicule. Drumlanrig Castle, the seat of the Dukes of Queensberry, now the property of the Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, is situated in the southern part of the parish, on the right bank of the Nith.—Population in 1821, 1601.

DURNESS, a parish in the north-western part of the county of Sutherland, on the north coast, comprehended chiefly on a peninsula

betwixt Durness Bay on the west, and Loch Eribole on the east. The inner end of the peninsula declines into Strath Dinart, also included in the parish, as well as another strath to the east, called Strathmore, at the bottom of which there is a river flowing into Loch Hope. The length of the parish is considered to be fifteen miles, and its breadth thirteen. The district is mountainous and generally pastoral, but it possesses also many beautiful low-lying arable fields on the shores and banks of the streams. Great quantities of kelp are, or were lately, manufactured on the shores. The only remarkable monument of antiquity, that remains in this parish, is the famous tower, Dun Dornghil, (erroneously Dornadilla,) which lies in a picturesque spot, fully seven miles from the sea. It has been constructed without any cement, and, as is supposed, when the use of iron was unknown; consequently its antiquity must be very great. It is built in a circular form, tapering on the outside like a sugar loaf, externally fifty yards in circumference, and twenty-seven feet diameter in the inside. It contains three distinct rows of apartments, which communicate by stairs, and are all lighted from within. The wall in some places is nearly thirty feet high, in others not above eighteen; the door has been six feet in height, but one half of it is at present choked up with rubbish. The area appears to have been surrounded with two concentric walls. No tradition exists illustrative of the date of foundation or inhabitants of this singular edifice.—Population in 1821, 1004.

DURRIS, a parish in Kincardineshire, lying on the south bank of the Dee river, from which it extends southward to the Grampian hills. Its length is eight miles, and breadth five and a half. It is bounded by Maryculter and Petteresso on the east, and Banchoory Ternan, and Strachan on the west. The lower part, adjacent to the Dee, is flat and well cultivated, and considerable improvements are going on. A small portion lies on the north bank of this river.—Population in 1821, 945.

DUROR, a small streamlet in Argyleshire, a tributary of Loch Linnhe.

DUTHIL and **ROTHIEMURCHUS**, two parishes now united, lying partly in the county of Inverness, and partly in the county of Moray. The river Spey divides them. The river Dulan intersects Duthil, and falls into

the Spey. The parish of Rothiemurchus lies betwixt the Cairngorm mountain and the Spey, a short way further up that river than the greater part of Duthill. Jointly, they extend in length twenty miles, by a breadth of seventeen. The whole is generally highland in its character. The name of Grant prevails to the exclusion of almost every other. Game is plentiful, and there is a considerable quantity of natural wood.—Population in 1821, 1791.

DYCE, a parish in the south-eastern part of Aberdeenshire, lying on the south bank of the Don, which separates it from Fintry. The parish of Newhills divides it from Old Aberdeen on the east. From south to north a hill runs through the district called Tyre-begur. The low grounds contiguous to the Don are rich and arable.—Population in 1821, 605.

DYE, a small stream rising in the district of Lammermoor, Berwickshire. It passes the village of Longformacus, and falls into the Whitadder above Elmford.

DYE, a rivulet in the parish of Strachan, Aberdeenshire, a tributary of the Dee.

DYKE and MOY, two parishes united in 1618. They are situated in Morayshire, on the shore of the Moray Firth, along which they extend six miles, by about the same in breadth. They are chiefly bounded on the east by the Findhorn and the Loch at its mouth. A part of Moy belongs politically to the county of Nairn. The united parish exhibits some fine arable fields, lying in gentle slopes. The sea-coast is extremely sandy, and much land has been at different times covered and utterly destroyed by inundations of the sea, and the sand which it deposited. The castle of Darnaway, or Tarnaway, which has been the seat of the Earls of Moray, through all the successive vicissitudes of that great historical title, is situated on the left bank of the Findhorn, where it commands an extensive view in all directions. This mansion was originally built at a very remote era. A hall, eighty-nine feet long, thirty-five broad, and nearly fifty high in the walls within, was built by the celebrated Randolph, Earl of Moray, nephew of Bruce, who died Regent of the kingdom in 1392. It is said that it is spacious enough to hold a thousand armed men. The heroic founder is represented as having frequently slept in it, on rushes, surrounded by his retainers. About two hun-

dred years ago, an earl of the present race trenched upon the original dimensions, by building a series of little cots or vaults along the floor on both sides; but it was restored to its original dimensions by the late Earl, who, on rebuilding the ancient mansion in its present style, retained only this part, which he put into excellent order. The floor is of freestone flags; and the structure of the roof is in that Norman style, of which we have so good a specimen in the Parliament House, Edinburgh. The whole is composed of pieces of oak, none of which are more than ten feet long by six inches square, but which, being arranged on the same principle as the arch in building, are not only stronger than beams laid directly across but have a much more elegant appearance. An immense forest has of late years arisen round this grand mansion, composed principally of oak, beech, larch, elm, ash, and fir, and amounting, it is supposed, in all, to about fifteen millions of trees. The wood is thriving excellently, and yields a considerable revenue.—Population in 1821, 1460.

DYSART, a parish in the county of Fife, with its south side presented to the Firth of Forth, bounded on the west by Kirkcaldy, and part of Auchterderran, on the north by Kinglassie, and on the east by Markinch and Wemyss. Its greatest length is about four miles, and its extreme breadth, which is in the inland part, is nearly three. The ground rises gradually from the shore of the firth, and, on the north, has a slope down to the small river Ore, which intersects the district, and forms the boundary on the north-east. It is generally light arable land. The coast is bold and rocky. Besides the town of Dysart, there are four villages in the parish, namely, Pathhead, Sincleartown, Galatoun, and Borland. The district is rich in iron ore and in coal. Dysart coal was among the first wrought in Scotland, having been begun more than three hundred years ago, and it is known to have been on fire nearly so far back. It is said to have had periodical eruptions once in forty years, the most remarkable of which was in 1662. This fire is supposed to have been occasioned by pyrites, which is found in the coal. Buchanan, in his *Franciscanus*, describes the burning of the mines in his usual elegance of language:

Vicini deserta vocant: his saxea subter
Antra tegunt nigras vulcanus semina caute.

That those fires operated in remote times, may be inferred from the names assigned to various localities. The road from the harbour is hence called Hot Pot Wynd, and another near it, the Burning. In the course of last century, the coal was on fire three times, and was suppressed with considerable difficulty.

DYSART, a royal burgh, and the capital of the above parish, is situated on the coast of the Firth of Forth, about a mile eastward of the populous town of Kirkcaldy, to which it is almost joined by the intermediate large village of Pathhead. It consists of three narrow streets, with a species of square in the centre. The central street is full of antique substantial houses, the fronts of which are generally decorated with inscriptions and dates. Dysart, which now possesses only an export trade in coal and salt, was formerly so prosperous and so busy a place as to get the popular name of "Little Holland." The port had no fewer than thirty-six brigs belonging to it; and it was the custom to expose prodigious quantities of merchandize for sale, under the piazzas which then pervaded the central street. The square in the middle of the town, where the town-house stands, is represented by tradition as having been in those days, what with goods, and what with the merchants who attended them, a sight of no ordinary splendour. The town is mentioned in 1546, as one of the principal trading towns on the coast of Fife. The alteration in commerce consequent on the union of 1707, completely ruined the ancient trade carried on, and its decline was followed, as good wine is succeeded by the lees, by a trade in the way of smuggling, which in latter times has been entirely annihilated. For the manufacture and export of salt, the place has been long famous, so much so, that a proverb has arisen, and, "to carry saut to Dysart," is considered equivalent to the expression, "coals to Newcastle." The harbour of the town is tolerably good. The weaving of checks, ticks, and similar fabrics employs a good number of the inhabitants. Here, as well as everywhere else in Scotland, wealth and its accompaniment intelligence are upon the advance. In 1830, that important kind of institution, a news-room, was established in the town, chiefly by the efforts and patronage of Lord Loughborough, son of the Earl of Roslin, who contributes for his own share three London and two Edinburgh newspapers. There is also a Mechanics'

Library in the place. The town was created a royal burgh in the beginning of the 16th century, and it is governed by two bailies, a treasurer and twenty-two councillors. The burgh joins with Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn and Burntisland, in sending a member to parliament. The parish church of Dysart has two ministers; and the town has a congregation belonging to the Relief body. It is reported by tradition that there was a priory of Black Friars in the town of Dysart, but of this there is no testimony in the ordinary catalogues of religious houses. The most remarkable object of antiquity near the town is the castle of Ravensnig, situated on a rock, projecting into the sea, at the east end of Kirkcaldy. It, with the lands adjoining, was given by James III. to William St. Clair, Earl of Orkney, when he resigned the title of Orkney. It has ever since been possessed by the family of St. Clair. It was inhabited in Oliver Cromwell's time, and was fired upon by a party of his troops. It has, for many years, been uninhabited and in a ruinous state. The romantic ruin of this house, standing on the summit of a precipitous rock, is the most striking object in approaching the towns of Kirkcaldy and Dysart by sea. It will be remembered that it is alluded to in the beautiful ballad of Rosabelle in the Lay of the Last Minstrel. Three old trees once stood together, near the road from Dysart to Pathhead, regarding which two traditions are handed down: the one, that three brothers of the St. Clair family had encountered there during the night, and mistaking one another for robbers, had fallen by each others hands; that they were buried there, and three trees planted on their graves, commemorative of the melancholy event. The other is, that all the ground in the neighbourhood of Dysart had been originally covered with wood, and that when the forest was cleared away, these three trees were left as a memorial of its former state. In the last century they were much decayed, and three young trees were planted in their place. The arms of the town of Dysart bear one tree; and there has long been a proverb here, "As old as the three trees of Dysart." Dysart gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Murrays of Tullibardine. William Murray, the son of the parish minister of Dysart, and an intimate associate in youth of Charles I. was raised by that sovereign to the title of Earl of Dysart and Lord

Iuntingtower, in the year 1643. During the civil wars he was much employed in negotiations of importance. He left two daughters, the eldest of whom enjoyed the title, and married first, Sir Lionel Tollenache of Helming-

ham, in the county of Suffolk, and afterwards the truly infamous Duke of Lauderdale. By the first there was left a family who inherited the honours.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 6529.

EACHAIG, a river in Argyleshire, flowing from the south end of Loch Eck into the Firth of Clyde.

EAGERNESS, a promontory in the bay of Wigton.

EAGLESHAM, a parish occupying the south-eastern corner of Renfrewshire, bounded by the parish of Mearns on the north-west, Carmunnock on the north-east, and Loudon and Fenwick on the south and south-west. It is of a square compact form, measuring about six miles in length by five in breadth. The southern part, lying adjacent to Ayrshire, is of a bleak character, and abounds in mossy ground; but towards the small river White Cart, which separates the district partly from Lanarkshire, the land declines and is under good cultivation. The parish of Eaglesham acquired its name from the village where the church stands, and signifies the "hamlet of the church." The territory of Eaglesham was granted, with other estates, by David I. to Walter, the son of Alan, the first Stewart. Robert de Montgomerie, who accompanied Walter to Scotland, obtained from him the manor of Eaglesham, which was the first possession, and, for two centuries, the chief estate of the family of Montgomerie, who held it of the Stewarts, till the accession of Robert the Stewart to the throne, in 1371, when the proprietor of Eaglesham became a tenant in capite. The manner in which the Montgomeries of Eaglesham acquired the estate and honours of the peerage of Eglinton is noticed under the article EGLINTON. Sir John Montgomerie, who flourished in the fourteenth century, and in whose person the family acquired the Eglinton property, is said to have been one of the bravest men of his time. In 1388, being at the battle of Otterburn, he took prisoner with his own hand, Henry, Lord Percy, named Hotspur, who, after killing James, Earl of Douglas, and mor-

tally wounding the Earl of Moray, still pressed on too boldly among his foes. Sir John accepted a ransom for his noble prisoner, and with the *poind* money, built the castle of Polnoon, on his estate of Eaglesham, which long since fell into a ruinous condition. The village of Eaglesham is pleasantly situated in the lower part of the parish, about a mile to the north-west of the old castle of Polnoon, on a tributary rivulet of the White Cart, at the distance of nine miles from Glasgow. The old village was demolished in the year 1769, and was wholly rebuilt on a new plan, by the Earl of Eglinton. It consists of two rows of houses, two hundred yards asunder, with the rivulet running through the intermediate space, which is disposed chiefly as a bleaching-green. The cottages are leased on leases of 999 years. A number of trees in and about the place, add to the beauty of this pleasing village. Eaglesham has four annual fairs, and a weekly market. It is one of the few seats of the lawn manufacture in Scotland; and a cotton-mill gives employment to a considerable number of workmen. The Earl of Eglinton built a handsome new church in 1790, of an octagonal form, with a steeple furnished with a good clock and a fine-toned bell. It stands at the village of Eaglesham, where there is also a Secession meeting-house.—Population in 1821, 1927.

EAGLESHAY, a small island of the Shetland group, lying about a mile north from the main-land.

EALAN-A-GHARIN, and **EALAN-AN-DU**, two islands off the north-west coast of Sutherlandshire.

EALAN-NA-NAOIMPH, the island of Saints; **EALAN-NAN-ROAN**, the Island of Seals; and the Rabbit Islands,—three of the principal, though small islands on the north coast of Sutherlandshire, lying off the parish of Tongue. They are pastoral, and support a few inhabitants.

EALAN-USNICH, an islet in Loch Etive, in the district of Lorn, Argyleshire.

EALLANGHEIRRIG, an island of small dimensions, in the mouth of Loch Ridden, between Dute and Cowal. It derives some notoriety from having been fortified by the Earl of Argyle, in 1685, in prosecution of his attempt to establish the authority of the Duke of Monmouth. The strong garrison of Eallangheirrig surrendered to the royalists, after his Lordship's defeat.

EARLSFERRY, a town on the coast of Fife, in the parish of Kilsconquhar, lying at the head of a fine sandy bay, and so intimately joined with Elie on the east, that they both appear as one town. Earlsferry is a town almost unknown in Scotland, yet it has the distinction of being a royal burgh, and is governed by three bailies, fifteen councillors, and a treasurer; the oldest magistrate acting as provost. The burgh lost its right of voting for a member of parliament through inability to pay for the support of a commissioner to the Estates, prior to the Union. This has been subsequently found to be a serious loss to Earlsferry, which, not coming into notice in cases of election, like other towns in Fife, and being out of the way of ordinary traffic, has been consigned to a most inglorious neglect. It consists of a single street, with bye lanes, and is supported chiefly by weaving and fishing. It has no harbour. In the midst of its houses, rises an ancient steeple, slated on the sides, with dial-plates, the picture of impotent old age. Yet, however dejected, impoverished, and depressed the ancient burgh town of Earlsferry may now be, it was once a place of some consequence, with certain valuable privileges. It is perhaps not very generally known that it had the immunity of giving refuge to persons fleeing from the pursuit of justice. The tradition preserved illustrative of the origin and extent of the privilege is as follows. When Macduff, the thane of Fife, fled before the vengeful fury of Macbeth, and took the route to England, he arrived in a panic at the little fishing-village, the subject of our notice, whither his pursuers followed in search of him. By the assistance of the good people of the place, he carefully concealed himself in one of the caves, with which the rocky shore is indented, a little to the west, and so well was he sheltered that the officers

of Macbeth found it impossible to discover his retreat. They, however, forbade any one provide him with the means of leaving the coast, and kept a watchful eye on the whole southern shore of Fife. Regardless of danger, the fishermen of the town, watching an opportunity, brought the fugitive Earl out of his cave, and ferried him over to the opposite side, a distance of at least ten miles.* For this great service, the thane, on his restoration under Malcolm III. or Canmore, procured from the king certain burgal privileges for the town, which was henceforth called Earlsferry, besides the very singular immunity, that the persons of all who should pass the Firth in a vessel belonging to any of the inhabitants should be inviolable, in the case of pursuit, till they were half seas over. As this privilege could be operated upon, whether in the case of felony or simple debt, it may well be conjectured that the place thenceforward became a resort to all those who were obnoxious to seizure by the hand of legal justice or private revenge. For several ages it derived no small notoriety and opulence from this circumstance, and it was only in the sixteenth century, that the privilege was withdrawn or fell into disuse. The last authenticated case of a refugee coming hither for protection was that of Carnegie of Finhaven, who had slain Lord Strathmore, in a squabble in the street of Forfar, in 1728. The cave in which Macduff was sheltered is still shown, to the west of the town. It penetrates two hundred feet into the rock, and is supposed to be a hundred and sixty feet high, forming a grand alcove at the entrance from the sea.

EARLSTOUN, (properly **EACLDOWN**), a pariah in the district of Lauderdale, Berwickshire, lying on the east bank of the Leader, bounded on the south by Merton and on the north by Legerwood. The river Eden rises in its bounds, and flows towards the east. In length it is six miles, and its breadth from three to four. Adjacent to the Leader and the Eden, it is flat and stable. The other parts lie high, and are partly pastoral and partly arable. Plantations are now thriving. This

* It is a historical fact, so far as good Andrew Winton can make him, that Earlsferry was really the place of Macduff's embarkation for Lothian, Kingsconquhar Castle being that in which his wife and children suffered from the cruelty of the tyrant.

contains much classic ground. On the bank of the Leader, between the Tweed and the village of Earlstoun, rises a double-topped eminence or hill, on the western slope of which is the estate and house of Cowdenknows, an ancient possession of the Homes, and now, by purchase, the property of a gentleman of that name. The house is surrounded by some fine old trees, and a quantity of modern plantations. Beneath it, the bank descends to the Leader. In former times, these hills were covered with natural broom, which grew to a great height and luxuriance, and became the scene of a well-known ballad or legendary poem, the air of which was afterwards set, by a bard of Rumsay's days, to a beautiful pastoral song. The original shrub has been completely extirpated, and the ground in general reduced under cultivation. At the northern base of the hill of Cowdenknows, on a flat piece of ground stretching eastward from the Leader, lies the pleasant small village of Earlstoun, or *Ercaldoun*, as it was designated in ancient times, most probably from having been the property of the Earls of March. It is situated at the distance of seven miles south from Lauder, and consists of one long single street, chiefly composed of houses of one storey, with here and there one of a larger size, occupied as an inn or a shop. The inhabitants, amounting to about a thousand, are chiefly engaged in weaving, and in agricultural labour, the limited extent of the level country in this district preventing the settlement of such a population in the neighbourhood, as might give occasion to much business of a general nature. A manufactory of shawls has lately been established upon a small scale, by the *Misses Whale*, and promises, from the excellence of the article produced, to extend considerably. Such an isolated instance of industry and ingenuity, springing up in a small lonely village, where, some years ago, shawls were not even known, is worthy of all encouragement. Some extensive sheep and cattle fairs are held at Earlstoun, and the place derives some advantage from the transit of one of the roads from Edinburgh to Kelso, Coldstream, &c. The village possesses a school or academy, much superior to the generality of such establishments in places of the same grade, being mainly indebted for this eminence to a foundation made by a benevolent individual in favour of the teachers. A justice of peace court is held

here on the first Tuesday of every month. Besides the parish church, there are two dissenting meeting-houses in the village. Earlstoun derives no small fame from having been the residence of that eminent character in the popular traditions and superstitions of Scotland, Thomas the Rhymer. This gifted individual, who is latterly proved by the publication of his romance of "*Sir Tristrem*," to have been a distinguished minstrel or poet, is, in Earlstoun, and generally over Scotland, only remembered on account of his vaticinal powers, the monuments of which exist in the shape of a few rude detached rhymes. Little is known of him with certainty. It is only ascertained that he flourished during the latter half of the thirteenth century, and that he was the proprietor of a house and some adjoining lands near the village now under our notice. His proper name was Thomas Learmont, and he must have died before 1290; for his son then resigned the property of his late father to the Trinity-house of Soltra, in whose chartulary (preserved in the Advocates' Library) exists the document testifying this circumstance. From Barbour's "*Bruce*," it is observable that his predictions were held in such reputation as to influence the conduct of that Scottish hero in 1306. If we are to believe a story told by Fordun, (who calls Learmont "*ruralis ille vates*,") and repeated by Boethius and Spottiswood, the Rhymer was held in repute as a prophet in 1285. On the day before the sudden and accidental death of Alexander III. by falling over a rock at Kinghorn, he is mentioned as having foretold the turmoils which were to ensue on that event, by prognosticating that, before the next day at noon, such a tempest should blow, as Scotland had not felt for many years before. "Whence or how he had this knowledge," adds the sagacious historian, "can hardly be affirmed, but sure it is, that he did divine and answer truly of many things to come." The common tale is, that, being carried away by the fairies to their country, and becoming a favourite with the Queen of Fairyland, he was gifted by that personage with the power of prophecy; that, being afterwards permitted to return to earth, he exercised his gift for several years with great applause; but was finally carried back to Elf-land, in a mysterious manner, at the command of his preternatural mistress. In the present enlightened times, the whole secret may be

on simpler grounds. It is observable that the sentiment of his sayings is such as might with safety have been expressed by any person of a calculating or reflecting character. Like all other prophecies, they are given in ambiguous terms, and leave great latitude for the imagination. Moreover, they are seldom heard of till after they are fulfilled; or, if they be current before, they may occasionally be verified by persons constraining them to come to pass. As a specimen of his prophetic powers, he had the sagacity to discover that the ground would be more generally cultivated at some future period than it was in his own time; but also knowing that population and luxury would increase in proportion, he was enabled to assure the posterity of the poor, that their food would not increase in quantity. In allusion to this change in the country, he is said to have expressed himself thus:

The waters sall wax, the wudds sal wene,
Hill and moss sall be a' torn in;
But the launds' will ne'er be braider,

The melancholy truth of this remark must strike every reader. According to tradition, and the above evidence, Thomas Learmont was the *laird*, or proprietor of a tower, near Earlstoun, of which part of the walls, and nearly the whole of the lower vaults, still exist. That he was a man of distinction, is proved by the important character of his dwelling, which appears to have been a species of baronial tower; and it is confirmed by the expressions used in the charter of renunciation by his above mentioned son; the renunciator being styled, "Thomas de Ercildoun," while the property resigned is termed "*ejusdem domus totam terram means cum omnibus pertinentibus suis quam in tenemento de Ercildoun hereditarie tenui.*" Moreover, one of the Rhymer's popular appellations is "*Laird Learmont*," a phrase denoting much more distinction a few centuries back than now; and it is said by the country people in the neighbourhood of his residence, that he married the daughter of no less a personage than the Knight of Thirlstane, ancestor of the Lauderdale family. Whatever might be the Rhymer's own rank or wealth, it does not appear that he entertained any hope that it would continue with his posterity; for he is said to have foretold the destruction of his habitation and family in the following lines;

The haes shall kittle on my hearth-stane,
And there never will be a Laird Learmont again.

Implying that, in succeeding ages, wild animals should litter upon the innermost and most sacred *penetrata* of his house, and that he himself would be the last laird of his family. The first part of this prediction is said to have been fulfilled about a century ago, when a hare actually did take up her residence, and produce her young, upon the hearth-stone of the ruined tenement; and the second may, perhaps, be considered as verified by his son's alienation of the family property. The memory of the Rhymer is held in profound respect over all Scotland, even (as we have been assured) in the western islands, but chiefly, as may naturally be supposed, in the southern districts. At this day, few great national events occur, especially if they be of a nature calculated to strike the popular mind, but we immediately hear a prophecy of Thomas the Rhymer quoted as applicable to the subject, though evidently a mere figment of some modern imagination. The inhabitants of Earlstoun point out with pride the ruins of his residence, which stand in the low grounds betwixt the Leader and the village. The Eildon-tree (a few miles off,) from beneath the shade of which he delivered his prophecies, no longer exists; but the spot is marked by a large stone, called the Eildon-tree Stone. A neighbouring rivulet takes the name of the Bogle Burn, from the nature of the supposed visitants of the Rhymer. In addition to the oral report of Earlstoun, as to the existence of their celebrated townsman, the place contains a still more credible memorial. In the wall of the church of Earlstoun there is a stone bearing this inscription:

Auld Rhymer's rap
Lies in this place.

A family of the name of Learmont, or Learmonth, said to be descended from the Rhymer, still claim and exercise the right of burying their dead in the ground adjacent to this stone, which is a modern copy of a more ancient one destroyed about forty years ago by a company of drunken boors. Before the Reformation, the church of Earlstoun was a vicarage of the priory of Coldingham. Since that period, the place was the seat of a presbytery; but it does not now enjoy any such distinction.—Population in 1821, 1705.

E A R L S T O U N , a small village in Clack-

EARN, or ERNE, (Locu) a lake in the district of Strathearn, Perthshire,

Eight miles in length, by about one and a half to half a mile in breadth. This fine sheet of water is encompassed by some of the most famous scenery in the Highlands, and is very frequently visited by tourists. In all directions around rise lofty hills, which terminate in bold, various, and rocky outlines, and are enriched in their lower parts with precipices and masses of protruding cliffs, deep hollows and ravines, and with the courses of innumerable torrents which pour from above. Wild woods distributed over the surface of the mountain declivities, give additional ornament and warmth to the scene. There is a small islet near each of its ends. A road from Comrie is led along both sides of the lake, to a village at the western extremity, called Lochearn-head, where there is an excellent inn. A few streamlets supply the water of Loch Earn, and from the east end flows the river Earn, now to be mentioned.

EARN, or ERNE, a river in Perthshire, which issues from the above loch, and flows in an easterly, but very irregular direction, till it falls into the Tay, a few miles below Perth. The tract of country which this river intersects, comprehends a space of about thirty miles; but the length of the river is much greater, as it describes innumerable and very beautiful windings or links. The district is designated Strathearn, and is celebrated for its fertile appearance, its numerous villas, villages, and plantations.—See **STRATHEARN**. The Earn is increased every mile by the addition of rivulets and streams, the chief of which are the Ruchil, Lodnock, Turret, Peffray, Machany, Ruthven, Dunning, and May. After flowing through a long stretch of flat carse land, it joins the Tay, about a mile to the north of Abernethy. The course of the Earn, especially near its embouchure, has been repeatedly altered by natural causes, and the soil of the fields on its banks is in many places of an alluvial nature.

EARN, (BRIDGE OF) a village on the right bank of the Earn, near the foot of Strathearn, in Perthshire, parish of Dumbarny, four miles south of Perth, on the great north road. Some years since, it consisted of only a few thatched cottages, with an ancient bridge, which was one of the principal passes in Scotland. Recently, the place has been completely revolutionized. The old bridge, which since the times

of Bruce had been a land-mark in the popular mind, is broken down and half swept away, and a beautiful new one, of three arches, is erected a little further up the Earn. The village is now composed of a number of handsome new houses, rented as lodgings for valetudinarians; and there is one large boarding-house for strangers. The mineral waters of Pitcaithley are within a mile to the southwest. The parish kirk of Dumbarny stands close by the village.

EARSAY, a small lake in the western part of the Isle of Arran.

EASDALE, a small circular island, of about one mile and a half in diameter, lying off the coast of Seil Island, contiguous to the main-land of Ayrshire. For many years this island has been one universal slate quarry, and its mines are now sunk beneath the level of the sea. In a short time it may be laid under water. The slate it produces is of that kind called *andasia tegularis*, and is used for house-roofing. The island is well suited for exporting its materials by the Caledonian Canal or the west sea. Easdale was quarried for slate a hundred and fifty years since.

EASTWOOD, a parish in the north-east corner of Renfrewshire, bounded on the north by Govan and Gorbals, and on the south by Neilston and Mearns. It consists of a district of four miles in length by three in breadth, and is well watered by the White Cart and Auldhouse Burn. The surface is generally under a good state of cultivation, and is well enclosed and planted; spots being here and there used as bleachfields, or for other purposes connected with the manufactures which overrun this entire district of Scotland. This parish was, for many years at the beginning of the last century, under the ministration of the Rev. Mr. Wodrow, author of the Church History of Scotland between the Restoration and the Revolution. Here he collected his celebrated library of manuscripts, and prosecuted, what was then a rare study in Scotland, his inquiries into natural history. Within the parish lies the considerable manufacturing town of Pollockshaws—See **POLLOCKSHAW**—besides many other industrious villages. Anciently, the name of the parish was **POLLOCK**, from a Celtic word, signifying a pool in a river. In the fourteenth century, the designation was changed to that which it now possesses.

old church of Pollock was dedicated to St. Couval, who was one of the disciples of St. Kentigern, and is said to have died about the year 612.—Population in 1821, 5676.

ECCLES, a parish in the district of the Merse, Berwickshire, lying to the west of Coldstream, and bordering upon the river Tweed. It extends eight miles in length, by nearly six in breadth. The land is rich, well cultivated, and enclosed. There was once a nunnery, of great magnitude and repute, in the parish, of which few vestiges now remain. It was erected into a temporal lordship in favour of George Hume, afterwards Earl of Dunbar.—Population in 1821, 1900.

ECCLEFECHAN, a thriving manufacturing village near the foot of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, in the parish of Hoddum. It is a stage on the road to Carlisle from Glasgow, and is distant sixteen miles north-east from Dumfries. It possesses a distillery, has a dissenting meeting-house, and is celebrated for monthly cattle markets.

ECCLESMACHIAN, a parish in the centre of Linlithgowshire, lying south of Abercorn, and east of Linlithgow. Its length is about four miles, and its breadth only one. It is watered by a tributary of the Almond. This small parish is altogether under cultivation. The surface is flat and finely enclosed.—Population in 1821, 303.

ECHT, a parish in the south part of Aberdeenshire, lying to the west of Aberdeen, measuring about four miles and a half each way. It is a hilly district, but having a large proportion of the land under cultivation.—Population in 1821, 1030.

ECK, (Loch) a lake in Argyllshire, at the centre of the district of Cowal. It extends from north to south about six miles, by about half a mile in breadth. It receives the Cur Water, and discharges itself into the Firth of Clyde, by the Eachaig river. This once solitary mountain lake has latterly become a thoroughfare for the numerous tourists, who take advantage of the steam conveyances to be found at Glasgow, in order to enjoy the scenery of the West Highlands. It abounds in a variety of fresh-water fish.

ECKFORD, a parish in Roxburghshire, bounded by Crailing on the west, Roxburgh on the north, and Linton and Morbottle on the east. It is of a triangular figure, with the broadest end to the north, where it is from four to five miles

across, and extends about seven miles in length. The Tiviot river, after issuing out of Crailing parish, passes through part of the parish of Eckford, the smaller detached portion on its left bank forming the estate of Ormiston. The village of Eckford lies near the public road from Kelso to Hawick. The greater part of the district has been much improved. In the south-east border of the parish, is the village of Cessford, with an old castle of the same name, the original patrimonial property of the family of the Duke of Roxburgh, who of old were only lairds of Cessford. Cavertown is another village, in the east part of the parish, at which the Kelso races are held.—Population in 1821, 1183.

EDAY, or **EDA**, an island of the Orkneys, north of the main land, and situated between Westray and Stronsay. Its length from north to south is about five miles and a half, and at some parts, it is two or more miles broad. At the middle it is indented by the sea on both sides, leaving a narrow isthmus between the two ends. It is altogether hilly and pastoral. It possesses one or two good harbours, and is inhabited.

EDDERACHYLIS, a very extensive parish on the western side of Sutherlandshire, bounded by Durness on the north, and Assynt on the south, forming part of Lord Reay's country. On the coast it is indented by different irregular arms of the sea, connected with rivers. The whole surface is mountainous, rocky, and pastoral. Along the coast there are some small pastoral islands.—Population in 1821, 1229.

EDDERTOWN, a parish in Ross-shire, lying on the south shore of the narrow or inner part of the Bay of Dornoch, or Firth of Tain, extending ten miles in length by seven in breadth. On all sides but the north it is surrounded by mountains, from whence the land declines towards the firth. A part is arable, and the climate is cold and raw. At present a variety of improvements are going on.—Population in 1821, 915.

EDDLESTON.—See **EDLESTON**.

EDEN, a small river in the county of Fife, rising in the high grounds west of Strathmiglo, and receiving some tributaries from the hills on the confines of Perthshire. The main parental rivulet originates in the mossy land north-west of the Lemond Hills, not far distant from Loch Leven, from which, to all appearance, it would not have been difficult to have cut a

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channel leading into the bed of the Eden, so as to have made that river of much greater importance. As it is, the Eden is a diminutive river, and for the greater part of its course, from the way it has been banked in, rather resembles a mill-lead or a small artificial canal, than one of the sunny sparkling streams of our picturesque country. It runs from west to east through the Howe of Fife, passes Cupar on the south, and finally falls into the shallow *sinus* betwixt St. Andrew's Bay and the estuary of the Tay. At its embouchure, there is a vast tract of waste ground left bare at low water.

EDEN, a small river in the district of Merse, Berwickshire, and Roxburghshire. It is formed by two chief tributary streams, one of which arises in the hills on the south-east of Faristoun, the other more towards the north in Lammermoor, and which meet at Mellerstain Mill. The streams, when joined, pass Nenthorn and Ednam, and fall into the Tweed, little more than two miles below Kelso.

EDENDON, a rivulet in the north-western part of Perthshire, rising in the heights separating the county from Inverness, and joining the Garry near Dalnacardoch.

EDENHAM, or EDNAM, a parish belonging to Roxburghshire, lying on the north bank of the Tweed, between Coldstream and Kelso. It stretches from the Tweed towards the north-west, and is watered by the small river Eden. The land of this parish is among the finest in the Merse, being beautifully cultivated and enclosed. The pleasant church

village of Ednam is situated on the left bank of the Eden, two miles and a half north-east of Kelso. Thomson, the author of "the Seasons," was born in the manse of Ednam in the year 1700, his father having been clerical incumbent of the parish. The birth-place of the poet of the Seasons has been thus beautifully described by Moir, the Georgic Scottish poet of our own time:—

A rural church,—some scattered cottage roofs,
From whose secluded hearths the thin blue smoke,
Silently wreathing through the breezeless air
Ascended, mingling with the summer sky—
A rustic bridge, mossy and weather-stained—
A fairy streamlet, singing to itself—
And here and there a venerable tree
In foliaged beauty:—of these elements,
And only these, the simple scene was formed.

—Population in 1821, 601.

EDENKEILLIE, a parish in the centre of Morayshire, situated on the right bank of the Findhorn, and watered by the Divie and other streams tributary to that large river. Its length is twelve miles by ten in breadth. Ardcloch lies on the opposite side of the Findhorn. The district is hilly and generally pastoral. There is much natural wood and plantations, some of which, with the low grounds, suffered dreadfully from the floods of August 1829. The Knock of Brue-Moray is a conspicuous hill in the parish. Further to the south, lies the lake of Lochindorb, in the centre of which is an old castle, which had the honour of being besieged by King Edward of England. The parish contains other remains of the edifices of a former age.—Population in 1821, 1233.

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

THE county of Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian, is situated in the southern division of Scotland, having the arm of the German ocean, called the Firth of Forth, on the north, Linlithgowshire or West-Lothian on the west, Lanark, Peebles, and Selkirkshire on the south, and Haddingtonshire or East-Lothian, with small portions of Berwickshire and Roxburghshire, on the east. It lies between 55° 39' 30" and 55° 59' 20" north latitude, and between 2° 52' and 3° 45' 10" west longitude of Greenwich. The shire extends, at a medium computation, from east to west thirty-eight miles, and from north to south, fifteen. It has a beach of about twelve miles along the Firth of Forth.

By measurement, it has a superficies of 859 square miles, containing 229,120 English acres, which, by the amount of population in the present day, gives about an acre for every individual. The greater proportion of the county is mountainous, at least hilly, and in many places it is wild and pastoral. The most prominent rising grounds in the district are the Pentland hills, which proceed out of Peeblesshire in a continuous range or ranges, and present a bold front to the north and east within a few miles of the sea. The highest of these hills lies about the centre of the continuous group, and rises to an elevation of nearly sixteen hundred feet above the level of the Firth of Forth.

The Moorfoot hills, next in point of prominence, proceed likewise out of Peebles-shire, at the distance of several miles farther south, and extend much farther toward the east. These hills, which are in some respect a continuation of the Lammermoor hills, in a westerly direction, serve, with a wild hilly region behind them, to shut out the vale of the Tweed from the basin of the Firth of Forth. They cut off from the main part of the county the parishes of Heriot and Stow, which constitute a sort of district by themselves, watered by the Heriot and Gala waters, almost the only streams running out of the shire in any other direction than towards the Forth. Along the large inclined plane which lies between these hills and the sea, there are some considerable exceptions to the generally undulating character of the ground. A range of low hilly ground extends in a westerly direction, along the centre, from Tranent to Dalkeith, being generally fine arable land, though in some places rather of an upland character. More to the west, we find, in addition to the striking eminences of the Pentlands, the Braid, Blackford, Corstorphine, and Dalmahoy hills; and on a situation nearer the sea, rises that strange congeries of rocky mounts, among and upon which is placed the romantic capital of the shire and kingdom. Two of the more elevated of these last eminences, designated Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags, remain in all the rudeness of their original condition, shooting up in broken, rocky, and in some places basaltic precipices, to a height of from five to nine hundred feet. The two others are the Calton Hill, which, fifty years ago, was as *wild* and *primitive* in condition, and the hill on which the ancient city itself is placed. There can be no doubt, from external appearances, that the whole were thrown into their present form by some magnificent post-diluvian convulsion. It is curious to see the different fates of the various hills, one condemned for centuries to be trod by a close population, and become the scene of many historical events, while the others preserve the same grey cliffs, unmodified by man, which they presented to the skies at the hour of their birth.

An outline of the configuration of the county being thus presented, before entering upon its statistics in detail, it will be advantageous to search a little into its antiquities and history, though, in prosecuting such an ob-

ject, much must necessarily be left to be introduced in the historical account of the metropolis.* In the first century of the Christian era, this district of Scotland was inhabited by tribes of Ottadini and Gadeni, the British descendants of those enterprising foreign Celts, who had first landed in the island. This original people have left significant traces of their presence in the names of streams, hills, villages, and towns, and it is remarked as an evidence of their long dominion in the country, to the exclusion of the western tribes, that few places in the county have designations of Scotch-Irish origin. By the same process of examination, it is discovered that there never was a Scandinavian settlement in the shire. The Celts, or their mixed descendants, have bequeathed other remains, in the shape of cairns, barrows or tumuli, battle stones, camps formed with deep rings of earth, stone coffins, and artificial caves for refuge. The Roman legions entered upon the area of Edinburghshire, about the year 80, when Agricola formed a chain of forts across the isthmus of land, between the estuaries of Clyde and Forth. The Romans were subsequently induced by the incursions of dispossessed and other Caledonian savages to draw their legions within a similar boundary in Northumberland and Cumberland; but the territory of the south of Scotland, so lost, was again recovered; and, to pass over the obscure history of the wars of the natives and their irresistible enemies, the Romans finally secured the space they had at first marked down as their own. The skillful general who restored the Roman yoke was Theodosius, under the Emperor Valentinian I., who, in compliment to his imperial master, entitled the extensive district he had thus conquered, the province of Valentia. The Roman occupants of the forests and glades of the Ottadini, had the sagacity to fix upon the best places of defence, and to secure their

* In the composition of the articles EDINBURGHSHIRE and EDINBURGH, in which much historical illustration is necessarily involved, the authorities consulted have been the works of George Chalmers, Gibbon, Pitcairney, Holmehead, Fountainhall, Maidland, and Arnot, besides others of inferior note. To the first of these writers, the erudite author of CALDONIA, we have here and elsewhere to acknowledge many obligations. For some useful statistical facts in this article, we have, at the same time, to thank a number of private individuals qualified to give information on various points, where information was required.

authority by a ramification of camps, roads, and forts, many of which are yet far from being obliterated. During their residence, they reared altars, baths, granaries, and other works of art, still occasionally seen, and dropped those coins and weapons which from time to time are exposed in turning up the surface of the soil. This magnificent and warlike people retained possession of the province of Valentia three hundred and sixty years. The exigencies of the state at length required their presence nearer the capitol, but it was with extreme regret that they abandoned their settlements. We are told that they delighted to dwell on the pleasant and salubrious shores of the Forth, where traces of their domestic and military stations are still very considerable, after a lapse of nearly fourteen hundred years. The date of their abdication is 446, and the epoch of the re-subversion of the Romanized Ottadini by Saxon invaders, is only three years later. After a century of hard fighting, the superior genius of the Saxon Ida fixed this new race in those districts, now comprehended in the shires of Berwick, part of Roxburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, and part of Stirling. This ample province, upon whose precise dimensions no two historians can agree, in the course of time came to receive the distinctive appellation of *Laodonie*, *Lothene*, and more recently *Lothian*. The origin of this title is exceedingly puzzling. Buchanan deduces the term from *Lothus*, a king of the Picts, without certifying that there ever had been such a personage, and leaves the name to be elucidated by modern investigation. The Saxon Chronicle mentions that "Malcolm came out of Scotland into *Lothene*, in England," from which manner of considering Lothene as in England, the English writers carried up the limits of England even to Stirling. Nennius denominates the district *Provincia Lodonesic*, and Florence of Worcester speaks of the same country as *Provincia Loidia*. From these and other records, it is clear to the present writers, that the derivation of the word from *Lothus* is fabulous. In the Teutonic language, *Lot-ting*, *Lothing*, or *Lodding*, signifies a special jurisdiction on the marches of two kingdoms, and such an etymon appears very apposite to the situation of this tract of country. Till the present day, the name given to the district, in common speech, is *London*, and here, as in many cases, which

have fallen under our notice, the popular phrase is more correct, as regards etymology, than that which is in use among writers.

By whatever title the district was denominated by the Saxons, they were not long in securing to themselves its complete possession. They fixed themselves in the country by the erection of forts and other strengths, the chief of which was the castle of Edinburgh, which till our own times stands a monument of the skill and power of its founders. From 449 till 1020 they continued, through a period of mingled peace and war, the masters of Lothian. In this space of time the original Celtic tongue was nearly lost, within the limits of the province, and fled westward among the tribes of Strath-Clyde, Argyshire, and Galloway, where, for many centuries later, it remained the only spoken language. The speech of the Anglo-Saxons became predominant in its stead, and, as marking its very general reception, it is noticed that it almost divides with the Gaelic the glory of giving names to places within the shire of Edinburgh. In the year 1018, Malcolm II., king of Scots, in prosecution of a quarrel with Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland and possessor of the territory of Lothian, conducted his Scottish warriors from their western and northern domain, through the intervening country, and met his foe between Curham and Wark, on the south bank of the Tweed. The battle was long contested with desperate valour, and the palm of victory was claimed by Uchtred; but this prince being soon after assassinated, his earldom descended to his brother, the less valiant Eadulph, who, dreading the arms of the Scots, was induced, for the sake of peace, to cede Lothian for ever to Malcolm. Some years after this event, which occurred in 1020, Canute penetrated into the Scottish territory for some cause which history does not explain, and obtained an engagement from Malcolm to perform certain feudal servitudes for the district he had acquired. Such a species of degradation, however, was subsequently abrogated, and Lothian became an unquestioned part of the free northern kingdom. In time, the district was divided into distinct shires, and the name of Lothian was entirely lost in the county of Berwick. It nevertheless, as may be seen, still continues applicable to the shires of Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Haddington.

The Anglo-Saxon and Scoto-Saxon periods

have bequeathed, in the district of *Mid-Lothian*, as well as in the adjoining shires, different castles and strengths, nearly all in a partially or wholly ruinous condition, except that of *Edinburgh*. The most remarkable are the castles of *Craigmillier*, *Roslin*, *Crichton*, and *Borthwick*. Next to the castle of *Edinburgh*, in point of importance, was the fortress of *Dalwolsie* or *Dalhousie*, in the parish of *Cockpen*, which appears to have been held out against almost every English army which invaded this part of Scotland, and though repeatedly burnt, was only ultimately destroyed to make way for a modern mansion. The castle of *Dalkeith*, now removed for the same reason, was also a strength which came very often into notice in the history of early times. Of those castles which are still standing, *Craigmillier* is the most worthy of notice, as much for its striking effect on a commanding eminence, about three miles south from the metropolis, as for its extensive means of defence.

If fields of battle constitute what is termed classic ground, *Edinburghshire* is not deficient in such qualifications. Every foot of ground covered by the metropolis and its environs has been the scene of warlike strife, frequently involving the fate of the kingdom. The county was not much implicated in the Wars of the Succession, till the year 1302, when the troops of *Edward*, under *Segrave*, were attacked and defeated at *Roslin* by some chosen bands under *Comyn*, the guardian of Scotland, and *Simon Fraser* of *Tweeddale*. In 1303, during the struggle which *Edward III.* maintained with Scotland for the restoration of the *Balliol* dynasty as a race of vassal kings, the *Borough-moor* of the metropolis was the scene of a desperate conflict betwixt troops in the pay of the English monarch, and the Scottish patriots, under the *Earls of Murray* and *March*, and *Sir Alexander Ramsay*. A similar conflict took place at *Crichton*, three years later, between the English and *William Douglas*; but at this epoch the area of the county was so much the scene of hostile meetings, that it would now be impossible to point out the precise battle-fields. *Sir Alexander Ramsay* of *Dalwolsie*, the ancestor of the present *Earl of Dalhousie*, one of the most enterprising soldiers of that active age, issued frequently from the *Ottadinian* caves of *Hawthornden*, and with his gallant band of patriots chased the mercenary forces of England beyond the

borders. In 1385, the shire of *Mid-Lothian* was subjected to the horrors of pillage and conflagration in the retaliatory expedition of *Richard II.* A century and a half later, it suffered much from the invasions which the English made into Scotland on account of the treaty of marriage between the son of *Henry VIII.* and the young *Queen of Scots*. The first of these invasions, in 1547, broke upon the shores, and spent its first and greatest rage on the interior of *Mid-Lothian*. The country was soon after the scene of many of the insurrectionary movements against the authority of *Queen Mary*, particularly that at *Carberry Hill*. From that period downwards, although the seat of the capital, it has not suffered much from those sanguinary events which compose the greater part of the memorabilia of history.

To proceed with its establishment as a shire; it may be mentioned, that the district became subject to the government of a sheriff, prior to the reign of *David I.* (anno 1124), and it is equally certain that this official, whether in the appointment of a Scottish or English sovereign, was occasionally sheriff, at the same time, over the districts of *West* and *East-Lothian*, which, in general, were more immediately under the regimen of constables. It is now a matter of great difficulty to ascertain the exact species of jurisdiction which the sheriffs of *Edinburghshire* exercised, inasmuch as their authority seems to have been drawn in every age within a narrower circle, and at all times tempered by the local powers of regality, as well as confused by an arrangement long since discontinued, but which prevailed in the reign of *David II.* namely, the separation of the district into *wards*, each of which was superintended by a *sergeant*, a functionary resembling, we imagine, the district lieutenants of this important county in modern times. The office of sheriff of *Edinburghshire* seems, at any rate, to have been an appointment of great trust and dignity, and this is more particularly evident from the circumstance, that he had the liberty of attending parliament, and, on certain occasions, opening the business of the meeting; indeed, it appears that even his deputies had sometimes this privilege. From the thirteenth to the eighteenth century, the office was filled by the heads of families of note in the shire and its vicinity, and, among the rest, by the *Sinclairs* of *Roslin*, the *Prestons* of *Craigmillier*, *Lindsay* of *Byres*,

the Hepburns, Morton, afterwards regent, Sir William Seton, the Earls of Dalhousie and Lauderdale, and others now unknown. The last person who occupied the situation of sheriff under the old system, was James, Earl of Lauderdale, who was appointed in 1744, but to fill it only during pleasure. For this reason, on the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, he neither claimed nor received a recompense. The first sheriff under the present improved practice, was (Charles Maitland of Pitrichie, with a salary of £250 a-year. The county is now governed, and its affairs conducted, by the usual number of functionaries, with a ramification of about forty deputy lieutenants, dispersed over six districts, each composed of a certain number of parishes.

Little can be said of the ancient religious history of the county, but that little is interesting. A knowledge of Christianity penetrated into the district before it was abandoned by the Roman legions, but as the Saxons were pagans, and were finally the complete masters of Lothian, much was left to be done, in the way of propagating the faith, by the exertions of the pious Baldred and St. Cuthbert. When the Saxons fully admitted the truths of the gospel, the bishops who were instituted extended their ecclesiastical authority over the Christian churches of Lothian. The epoch of the bishopric of Lindisfern is 635, and from this date till Lothian was added to the realm of the Scots, in 1020, the diocesan of that see had exclusive jurisdiction over the district. On the change which then ensued, the Lothians passed without any opposition into the diocese of the bishop of St. Andrews, who thus, jointly with the bishop of Glasgow, exercised a sway over nearly the whole of that part of Scotland lying south of the Forth, as well as over Fife. To manage such an extensive diocese, the bishop of St. Andrews, like his brother, the metropolitan of Glasgow, had the assistance of a suite of subordinate functionaries, whose duties and peculiar titles seem to have varied a good deal with the times. When the Scottish establishment was reformed, by the liberal spirit of David I., the churches of Lothian were placed under the authority of *archdeacons* of Linlithgow, "Laudonie" and "Merske," who were assisted by *deans* appointed over more minute divisions. These archdeacons were persons of considerable eminence, and, as appears from the chartularies,

often acted very conspicuous parts in the history of the nation. In many cases they rose to the rank of bishops; they were occasionally chancellors of the king; and one of them died a cardinal. In process of time the office or title of archdeacon seems to have merged in that of the *official of Lothian*, a personage who resided in Edinburgh, and was extremely useful in the public conventions and royal councils. In 1683, the bishopric of St. Andrews lost the valuable territory lying south of the Forth, comprehending the shires of Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, and the district of Lauderdale, which includes part of Roxburghshire. Charles I. erected these districts into the independent bishopric of Edinburgh, a measure which, though securing at the twelfth hour the distinction of city to the metropol, had no effect in impeding the abrogation of the whole hierarchy five years afterwards. In times of Roman catholicism the extensive district of old Lothian possessed a great variety of establishments of regular clergy, all of which of any note are mentioned under the heads of their appropriate districts in the present work. The chief institutions of this nature were at Holyrood, Newhotle, (now called Newbattle,) Haddington, Coldingham, Balantrudach (Temple), and Torphichen. In Edinburgh and its vicinity, the number of religious houses was very great. By the modern ecclesiastical arrangement, while the district of Berwickshire is lopped off, the shire of Peebles and part of Lanarkshire (formerly belonging to the bishopric of Glasgow,) have been attached to Lothian, which, under the name of the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, incorporates the presbyteries of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Biggar, Peebles, Dalkeith, Haddington, and Dunbar, comprehending a hundred and seven distinct parishes, with ten chapels of ease, and a body of a hundred and thirty-two clergymen. The number of parishes, composing the presbytery of Edinburgh, is at present twenty-five, which possess thirty-three clergymen. The county comprises thirty-one parishes, with a body of forty-nine clergymen in the establishment, and seventy pertaining to dissenters, (Episcopalians and Roman Catholics included.) Assuming that the population is at present about two hundred and sixty thousand, every clergyman has thus, on an average, the spiritual care of upwards of two thousand one hundred individuals.

To resume our topographical details. It has been shown that from the nature of the land in this county it could not be expected to possess any large rivers. This deficiency is, however, of no moment, in consequence of its being placed on the edge of a broad navigable firth. This inland sea is from seven to twelve miles in breadth opposite the coast of the shire, and abounds in inexhaustible stores of herring and white fish; its beach is also productive of the best kinds of shell-fish. Unfortunately, the Firth of Forth has an exceedingly bad beach on nearly the whole of its south side. For many ages the sea has been making encroachments on the land; and from this or other natural causes, the shores are flat, producing long expanses of shallow water even in times of high tides. Hence there is not in reality a good harbour from Berwickshire to Stirling, at least none that can be offered in comparison with the ports of Dundee or Greenock on the Tay and Clyde. Next to the Forth, the Esk may be said to be the chief river; it is composed of two streams that unite their kindred waters below Dalkeith, and glide into the Forth at Musselburgh. The term *Esk* is not uncommon in the appellation of Scottish streams, being simply the Celtic word for water. This river is swelled by the waters of many streams, particularly by Glencorse burn, which rises in the Pentland hills. Its banks are not only uncommonly beautiful and romantic, but they are of classical celebrity. The next stream westward is the Water of Leith, or properly the Leith, which is certainly among the most useful little rivers in Scotland; for, in the course of ten miles, it drove, a few years ago, fourteen corn mills, twelve barley mills, twenty flour mills, seven saw mills, five fulling mills, five snuff mills, four paper mills, two lint mills, and two leather mills, the rent of some of which, in the vicinity of the metropolis, was then upwards of £20 Sterling per foot of waterfall. This small stream takes its rise in the southern extremity of the parish of Mid-Calder, on the north side of the Pentland Hills, at a place called Cairns, from three large springs, receiving various additions in its progress to the Forth, at the port of Leith, where it discharges its waters after a course of nineteen miles. At one time, it runs in deep narrow glens, amidst steep rocks and hanging woods; at another, through small level fields, called haughs, amidst rich crops of grass and

corn. It likewise irrigates some nursery grounds before dropping into the harbour at its mouth. The Almond is the most westerly stream, which, rising in the high grounds on the border of Lanarkshire, runs through the southern corner of Linlithgowshire; and from the place where it is joined by the Bricke Burn, and except for about two miles within the parish of Mid-Calder, where Edinburghshire projects a mile to the westward of it, forms the boundary between West and Mid-Lothian, till it falls into the Forth at Cramond, (the "*Car-amon*" of the Britons, and the "*Alaterva*" of the Romans). In the greater part of its course it flows through a rich and beautiful country, which, being in general level, affords much interesting scenery. In ancient times, the Almond was considered an important pass, and was often obstinately defended by contending armies. In many places along its banks, have been found human skeletons, enclosed in stone coffins. None of these streams are noted for yielding amusement to the angler, as they are in general contaminated by the different works on their banks.

It is ascertained that by the close of the eleventh century, agriculture had made some progress in the district of Mid-Lothian, though at that period, and an epoch much later, the greater part of the shire continued to be covered by those *Caledonian* forests which had induced the Roman soldiery to give the region such a title. The district contiguous to the fortress of Edinburgh, now disposed in fertile lawns, was then covered by primeval forests of oaks, within whose boundaries royalty enjoyed the diversions of hunting; and if we may credit the legend, it was in the wood of Drumsheugh that David I. encountered the stag, under such miraculous circumstances as led to the erection of the religious house of Holyrood. The grants to different monasteries, show that woods and shrubberies must have prevailed to a great extent, and been serviceable not only for fuel, but for yielding shelter, pasturage, and food for numerous brood-mares, cattle, sheep, and swine. Edward III. did much to diminish the extent of the forests; but although, in his time and subsequently, the woods of Mid-Lothian suffered a sensible diminution, it is found that as late as 1513, the Borough-moor, whereon James IV. mustered the army of the kingdom, before setting out for Flodden, was, according to Hawthornden,

"a field spacious, and delightful by the shade of many stately and aged oaks." In the history of Edinburgh, it is recorded that these "aged oaks" were rooted out as a public nuisance, all citizens who chose to cut wood, being permitted, as a premium for their industry, to use it in extending their houses seven feet into the street. We may here notice, as indicating the aptness of the soil for this species of production, that the grounds still bear some of the largest trees in the country. During the last and the present century, much has been done in Mid-Lothian in the way of rearing plantations. At Dalkeith, Newbottle, Arniston, New Hailes, and Pinkie, there is some remarkably fine hard wood of a large size. At Newbottle, the trees, which are chiefly beech, are unrivalled in their exuberance and magnitude, seeming, from their gnarled branches, as aged as the days of the abbot Radulphus, in the thirteenth century. Around every gentleman's seat in the country there are modern plantations, sometimes to a very large extent, which add beauty to the district, and give shelter to the fields. In the upland tract of country, stretching towards Peebles-shire, between the Pentland and Moorfoot hills, a vast extent of territory has of late years been very judiciously planted by the family of Clerk of Pennycuick. Rabbit warrens seem to have been common in Mid-Lothian in the days of the monks, but they are now entirely gone.

In old times, there were extensive pasturages for sheep on Gala water, a district still principally devoted to such purposes. The other parts of the county were farmed by the three great classes, the king, the abbots, and the barons, each of whom had extensive commons free to the flocks of their immediate vassals, or neighbours. From such a primitive process of management, a system gradually arose in the county, of landlords giving their vassals leases of farms with stock, which was rented as well as the land; and which the tenant was obliged to restore, when he delivered up the farm to its owner. Practices of this nature were copied from the example of the freeholders of England, and obtained, by the law of Scotland, the name of letting lauds by *steel-bow*, a phrase of obscure etymology. In examining the early agricultural condition of Mid-Lothian, it is found that this part of Scotland, as well as Haddingtonshire, at one time abounded in the three good characteristics of a country—mills,

kilns, and breweries, and from the increase of these establishments is inferred the progress of agriculture. Mid and East-Lothian were likewise noted during the Scoto-Saxon period for their superior horticulture. The monks of Newbottle and Holyrood, like their brethren everywhere else in Scotland, not only employed much of their leisure time in the delightful amusement of gardening, but by their example fostered the arts of cultivating flowers and rearing fruit trees. Near Edinburgh, there thus originated some pleasant gardens. It appears that David I. had a garden under the castle, now entirely gone, but the garden of Holyrood still remains, and attests by its appearance the culture it must have received from its religious attendants upwards of six hundred years since. During the reign of James III., even the poorest tenants in Mid-Lothian had their gardens, which supplied them with *kail*, and before the accession of James VI., gardens were universal in the district.

Scotland owes the introduction of the use of coal to the monks of Newbottle, who had the merit of discovering this valuable substance. Till about the end of the twelfth century, the common fuel of the inhabitants was either wood or peat. Grants of *petaries* for fuel, were exceedingly common at this and a later period. In their parish of Preston, in Haddingtonshire, the monks of Newbottle discovered and wrought coal, before the accession of Alexander II., or the year 1214. The practice of digging for coal spread from thence into Edinburghshire, and we find that at the accession of James I. there were collieries at Duddingston, Gilmerton, Newbottle, and other places. The discovery of coal, nevertheless, did not by any means abolish the use of the ancient and more easily acquired fuel, as we find that in Edinburgh, in 1584, the ordinary fuel was wood, heath, whins, broom, &c. Great stacks of these were piled up in the different lanes, for the use of the inhabitants, in the same manner as peat-stacks may still be seen in villages remote from coal. It happened that one of these piles was set on fire in the night, either intentionally or casually, which so much alarmed the inhabitants, that the town-council immediately issued an order for removing the stacks to the side of the North Loch, and other waste ground around the city. The making of salt from the water of the Firth of Forth seems to have been known in the

county, at least a hundred years before the introduction of coal as fuel; indeed, the invention of manufacturing sea-salt in this way is so ancient that it cannot be dated. Grants of salt-pans to abbeys were numerous in the thirteenth century. David I. granted a salt-pan to the monks of Holyrood, in 1128, and we learn from the chartularies of Newbottle, that that establishment had salt-pans on the Forth in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

The mode of manufacturing this article was, however, very rude; but the French retinue of Queen Mary comprised some ingenious persons, who amended the process; and, in the ninth parliament of that princess, they obtained an act, conferring upon them the exclusive privilege of manufacturing this article. By an act of parliament in the reign of Charles II., these, and all other salt-works, were declared to be free, and deemed public manufacturcs.

The roads of the country remained long in a bad condition, though in this they were not in any respect singular. The chief roads, anciently, were only those betwixt the different monasteries, and from thence to the metropolis. Under the reign of Alexander III., the term *regiam viam* is found applied, and hence the phrase in our times *king's highway*. There was a *regia via* betwixt Newbottle and Edinburgh. The first statutes, with regard to highways, are said to have been made under David II., but it was not till so late as 1714, that any turnpike act was applied to the county. For many years even after that period, the necessity of good roads was neither understood nor acted upon; and it may be said that here, as well as elsewhere, a perfect convenience of this kind was unknown till the age immediately past. The roads in the county of Edinburgh are now the best in Scotland, though sustained at a most enormous expense. They possess the advantage—now by no means uncommon in Scotland, of having foot-paths by the edge of the highway. It is mentioned as a remarkable fact in Robertson's Survey, that wheel-carriages were not used for purposes of husbandry in Mid-Lothian till the accession of George I., and this may give an idea of the general condition of Scotland at that recent period. Yet, it is a fact no less true, that wheeled carts and waggons, or wains, were used by the monks in husbandry five centuries and a half before the reign of the first George. To reconcile these conflicting statements, it may be presumed that, for a

very long period, there was a reign of misery in Scotland, during which the troubles occasioned in the first place by English ambition, and, in the second, by religious persecutions and other difficulties, prevented the spirit of the nation from cultivating the arts which lead to increased comfort and extended means of supporting a population.

To trace the various steps of improvement in the condition of the county of Edinburgh would be tiresome, if not unwarranted, in a sketch like the present, and we may at once approach the conclusion, by noticing that the true era of improvement on a scale sensibly felt, was about the year 1723, when the Society of Improvers was formed at Edinburgh, and gave instructions and an example to the people. This society, whose exertions are now nearly forgot, brought about the establishment of large distilleries, and published, for the benefit of the farmers, a treatise on fallowing, raising grass, and training lint and hemp. In the same year an edition of Lord Belhaven's advice to farmers was disseminated, and by these and other causes a spirit of improvement was raised into activity. The value of manure and enclosing came gradually to be appreciated. It has been generally supposed that the proprietor of the estate of Prestonfield was among the first to perceive the use of manure about the period of the revolution, and enriched his fields by the sweepings of the streets of the metropolis. Yet this gentleman had not the merit of being the originator of this scheme; it was acted upon about sixty years earlier by a Sir James Mucgill, who kept ten horses for "*carrying muck*" to Wester-Drylaw, in the parish of Cramond, for the *gooding* of the land, besides procuring lime at a great expense. After these individuals, Sir John Dalrymple of Cousland appears first in the rank of land-improvers. He introduced the sowing of turnips, and the planting of cabbages in the fields, and was among the first who sowed clover and ryegrass, &c. He also greatly improved the breed of cattle. Hamilton of Fala set the example of inclosing his estate by hedges and ditches, and sheltering his fields with clumps of planting. Thomas Hope of Inankellor, who had learned the art of farming in England and Flanders, did also much for improving the country. By the influence of the above-mentioned society, turnips, which at the period of the union were sown in gardens, became a

of culture in the fields. In 1744, potatoes were first raised in fields, and in about thirty years afterwards their cultivation was completely established in the county.* Agriculture had thus reached a considerable eminence in the shire of Edinburgh about the middle of the last century; but, from the want of capital and improved instruments of husbandry, it was still on an exceedingly defective footing. The lack of real, however, was soon judiciously supplied by the institution of fictitious capital. The three chartered banks set a-foot in Edinburgh, disseminated their paper money on a sure basis, and in time cherished the healthful spirit of industry which had been excited. The use of a plough with two horses, instead of that drawn by a number of oxen, or by four horses, was first known in this county through the instrumentality of the Duke of Buccleugh, and more immediately by the activity of the Rev. Dr. Carlisle of Inveresk, and the Rev. Dr. Irvine of Dalkeith, who claim the merit of first using ploughs of this kind about the year 1768. Having seen a light plough, with two horses, driven successfully by one man in the park of Dalkeith, they resolved to make trial of that method on their own farms, though of a strong clay soil. The inventor of this two-horse plough was a person named Small, a plough-maker in Dalkeith, and a native of the parish of Borthwick, within the county.

The agriculture of Mid-Lothian, like that of East-Lothian, is now conducted in the best manner which science can suggest or capital render efficient. It may be considered as of three sorts: that of the territory within a few miles of the capital; that of the rich lands at a distance from the capital; and that of the cold moorland districts adjoining the hills. In the neighbourhood of the metropolis, there is

a great and increasing quantity of land laid out in nursery grounds, strawberry beds, gardens for the produce of kitchen herbs for the city markets, grass parks for the temporary reception of sheep for the slaughter-houses, and arable fields for the production of hay. Neither in the town nor its vicinity are there many gardens (very small plots excepted,) devoted solely to the use of private families, the want of such accessories to the health and recreation of the citizens being a characteristic of Edinburgh, chiefly produced by the awkward nature of its site, and the keen demand for feuing ground. The number of *mail* or market gardens, in which small fruits are produced, is considerable, and employ a great body of men in spade husbandry. The cost of enclosed ground suitable to such purposes varies from £.8 to £.10 of annual rent per acre. Beyond and partly within the range of these gardens, the fields are adapted to the raising of heavy crops of potatoes, forced into growth by the manure of this city. Still farther out, the fields are disposed for crops of wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, summer tares, clover, and rye grass. Turnips are little raised near the metropolis, unless for the use of cows. From the quantity of police and stable manure from the city, there is no occasion for keeping cattle for similar purposes. The city manure is dispersed for many miles round, and causes a forcing system of husbandry little known in other districts. By means of the Union Canal, the benefits of this abundance are distributed over an extensive district to the west. Toward the elevated hilly grounds, the climate becomes cold and the soil ungrateful. A few miles of ascent produces in many places almost as many weeks of difference in the essential point of an early harvest. In the moorlands, however, by force of inclosing and manure, cultivation is rapidly ascending the hills, while the boggy grounds are gradually undergoing a process of draining and cultivation. The rearing of sheltering plantations is also fast ameliorating the climate and soil. Barley, oats, clover, and turnips, are here the chief articles produced. Upon the whole, it may be remarked, with regard to the soil of this county and its management, that a very active spirit of improvement everywhere prevails. The farmers form a most respectable and well educated body of men. They hold the rank of gentlemen, and are generally in affluent circumstances. All the farms are let at rack-rent,

* In the "Scots Gardener" of John Reid, 1683, there are directions for planting potatoes, but the practice of raising them in gardens did not come into use in Scotland, or Edinburghshire, till 1720, when the largest and best kinds were brought from Stoughton in England, and, as appears by an advertisement in the Caledonian Mercury, were sold at the rate of 2s. 6d. per bushel. It is related by tradition that the first person who planted a field of potatoes was Lord Somerville, who did so at the suggestion of an eccentric and remarkable personage called Henry Prentice, who lived for a long period in the Sanctuary of Holyroodhouse, and died nearly thirty years since at a very advanced age. After the potatoes were raised, it seems nobody could be found to purchase or eat them, till Prentice proposed to drive them in a cart to Edinburgh; which being agreed to, he brought them to the city cart by cart, until all were sold off.

or the highest possible amount that can be obtained, and the usual term for leases is nineteen years.

The country part of Mid-Lothian is not over-populated, and it has few country towns or villages. Its peasantry is placed under a judicious system of subordination, and almost the only classes found in a low state of mental cultivation, are those who are employed in carting coal to the city. These men are of very coarse dispositions and habits, and while some of them are seldom out of the hands of the sheriff for minor delinquencies, they are frequently involved in the higher order of crimes committed in the county. It is worthy of remark, that, while these men display too often the characteristics of the savage, their brethren, the operative colliers, who, as seeing less of civilized city life, might be expected to prove much more benighted and rude, are, in general, a comparatively gentle and enlightened class of men. Though only emancipated about fifty years since from habitual servitude or slavery, they have risen since that time to a comparatively high degree of mental cultivation. Living entirely by themselves, they possess many of the peculiarities of a separate race, and maintain various ancient usages found nowhere else among the working classes. They are known to be of a reflective turn of mind, a peculiarity arising probably from the nature of their occupation, and devote a great part of their leisure hours to reading. Their taste for perusing books has been fostered by the very free and beneficial dissemination of standard and respectable works in numbers; a mode of publication which has been many years a flourishing trade in Scotland, and to which may indeed be traced much of that steadiness of principle so honourably displayed by the peasantry. Strange as the fact may appear, it is no less true, that, within these few years, different individuals have risen from the common class of colliers to a creditable elevation in society, from their practical knowledge of the state of the mineralogy of districts, and it may be remarked, as the highest encomium which can be given in the present day, that, almost in no instance, are they obnoxious to magisterial interference.

The county has little or nothing peculiar with regard to its wild animals, except, perhaps, that the small red squirrel (*sciurus vulgaris rufus* of

Linnaeus,) has become extremely common upon the banks of the Esk, whose umbrageous woods everywhere abound with them. Mid-Lothian entirely fails in freely producing large fruit, in consequence of the prevalence of cold and moist winds from the east, which forms the only drawback on its generally salubrious climate. Wall-nut trees are common in well-sheltered hollow ground, but though producing much fruit, it seldom ripens.

The county abounds in several valuable minerals, especially coal, sandstone, limestone, and whinstone. The Pentlands and other hills consist of different sorts of trap, or whinstone, sandstone, and claystone. The western part of the county, abounds in coal, and the eastern division contains one of the most extensive and rich fields anywhere to be found, extending from the shore at Musselburgh, on both sides of the North Esk, about fifteen miles inward, to the head of that stream at Carlops, on the confines of Tweeddale. The seams of coal that have been discovered are very numerous, amounting in some places to twenty-six in number downwards. Many of these strata are extremely valuable, some of the seams being seven, nine, and even fifteen feet in thickness. There are at present fourteen coal proprietors, who have pits in active operation, to the extent of eighteen in number, the annual rental of which is at present £11,245, but it is confidently anticipated that this sum will be much increased in amount as soon as the rail-way to Edinburgh is fully established. Notwithstanding the abundance of coal in Mid-Lothian, it is a remarkable fact that few or no fortunes have been realized by the coal-masters. The cause of this seeming anomaly is discovered in the vast expense incurred in working the mines. Over nearly the whole coal district the proprietors have to erect and sustain powerful steam engines for pumping the water from the workings. A very stupendous machine of this kind has recently been erected near New Hailes, in the parish of Inveresk, by Sir John Hope, Bart., which is understood to be the second largest steam engine in Britain. Great expense is also incurred in propping the roofs of the pits with wooden stakes. But the chief drawback on the realization of profits has been found in the prevalence of dikes among the mines, or insurmountable veins of stone, which intervening, arrest all further progress, and

cause the proprietors to sink other pits beyond their supposed boundaries. For such reasons the number of old openings in the county bears no proportion to those now in use. The greater part of the coal in Mid-Lothian is dug and carried to the consumer in large masses.* On the estate of the Marquis of Lothian, in the rising ground south of Newbottle, is found abundance of fine *parret* coal, suitable for the manufacture of coal-gas, and brought chiefly to Edinburgh for that purpose. Here, from the nature of the land, the openings to the pits are by level or inclined planes. Under the disadvantage of competing with the western and Fife coal-masters, those of Mid-Lothian possess almost exclusively the trade of supplying coal to nearly the whole of Peebles-shire, Selkirkshire, Lauderdale, and other places in that direction, and the profit of such a traffic must continue in their hands until a rail-way shall traverse the vale of Tweed from Lanarkshire to Berwickshire.

The county possesses nearly an equal abundance of limestone, the most remarkable mines of which are near Gilmerton, in the parish of Liberton. One which has been disused from time immemorial, presents the appearance of an immense series of arcades upon a considerable declivity, reaching from the surface to a most profound depth under the incumbent fields, and forming quite a local wonder. Such a circumstance shows that lime as well as coal was ~~first~~ wrought in situations where the strata reached the surface; if, indeed, any proof be necessary for a conclusion rendered so probable by other circumstances. As in the case of coal, the lime of Mid-Lothian is sent away to all parts in the upper and middle district of the Tweed and intermediate distances.

Mid-Lothian produces sandstone of different kinds and of an excellent quality, which is also sent to different places in the south, where such a kind of stone is not found. The quar-

ries of Edinburghshire have long enjoyed a pre-eminence, which cannot be so effectually indicated by anything as by the appearance of the New Town of Edinburgh. Near this city, to the west, are the two chief works of Craigeith and Hailes, which may be justly considered objects of no small curiosity, merely as regards their external appearance. The former, which belongs to W. R. Ramsay of Barnton, Esq., is in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, and is a large open excavation or basin, cut out of the end of a hill, composed of beautiful white stone, unrivalled south of the Forth for its purity and durable character, the beds of which are of a vast depth, without any fissure or natural rent. Almost the whole of the houses of the New Town, besides other buildings, have been reared from this mine, and great power and perseverance must have been required to tear and remove the solid rock, which in its natural state, once filled this mighty den. The stones are famed chiefly for their adaptation in forming the fronts or exterior of buildings. In the year 1850, a large fossil tree was discovered at an immense depth in the mass of stone, giving infallible evidence of this mineral being a secondary formation. The quarry of Hailes is about four miles to the westward of Edinburgh, in a level country; it consists of a long narrow chasm of considerable depth. The stone of this quarry, which is in the proprietary of Sir Thomas Carmichael, Bart., is different from that of Craigeith, and is easily wrought, being of a slaty structure. It is used principally for the interior finishing of houses, as stairs, landing places, and for pavement. The next quarry in the county worthy of notice is that of Redhall, the property of John Inglis of Redhall, Esq. which produces stone useful for the exterior of buildings. There are several other quarries of inferior note, and the annual rental of the whole is at present about £9000. This sum is considered very small in comparison with the amount during some years, when housebuilding was in active operation, as the rent depends on the quantity sold. As an instance of the great fluctuation in the amount of rental, it has been stated to us, that in one quarry the rent has diminished from £6000 to £800 per annum, though this is by no means expected to be permanent.

Lead was, in former times, found at the head of the North Esk, at Carlops, on the

* Mr. Baid, in his work on the coal trade, properly reprobates this practice, by which the consumer loses a large per-centum in value, by the quantity of dross or *cum* produced in breaking the masses in the cellar. He informs us, that in most places in the west of Scotland, the plan is pursued of having the coal broken and sorted at the pits, by which the refuse is devoted to the use of manufacturers, and the cost of ordinary coal lessened to the burner. The coal-dealers in and about Edinburgh have tried, without success, to encourage a similar procedure.

south side of the Pentland Hills, where the excavations are named by the inhabitants *silver holes*, probably from the circumstance of silver having been extracted from the lead. A vein of copper, too, was found in the parish of Currie, but it was not sufficiently rich to repay the cost of working it. In consequence of the abundance of sandstone, and the sulphur usually accompanying it, the county presents numerous instances of springs having a mineral impregnation.

The county of Edinburgh has never been remarkable for the extent of its manufactures. A hundred years since, or little more, the fabrication of linen was barely known in the county. In 1728, the total value of linen made in the shire was only L.198, 7s. The active exertions of the nobility and gentry, and the effects of the Board of Trustees for Encouraging Manufactures in North Britain, were, however, soon sensibly felt. The trustees advertised for persons who would undertake to form bleachfields, and thus, in 1729, they induced a number of Dutch bleachers from Haarlem to commence a bleachfield at Gorgie, a few miles west from Edinburgh, on the banks of the Leith. How long this establishment lasted we have not learned, but while the work was in existence, it printed and stamped *all colours*, which was the first instance of such a process in Scotland. The very judicious management of the Trustees has long since elevated the character of Scottish linens to the highest pitch of art. For the preparation of linen yarn, there is in the present day a very large establishment at Kirkhill, south from Edinburgh, and in and about the metropolis the weaving of this species of goods is carried on, though not to a very great extent. There are, nevertheless, extensive bleachfields at Lasswade, at some places farther up the south Esk, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the city. In Edinburgh, Leith, and Musselburgh, there are numerous manufactories of goods of different kinds, which we prefer detailing under these heads. The only manufactories of gunpowder in Scotland are within the county, at Stobbs and Roslin, and their produce is chiefly sent to Glasgow and Leith, for shipment coastwise. The principal articles manufactured in the shire for exportation, either by outports or inland, besides the above, are glass, soap, salt, candles, refined loaf-sugar, beer, ale, whisky, leather, bricks, tiles, pottery, iron,

chemical preparations, printing materials, paper, and books. The manufacture of paper became first known in Scotland in the county of Edinburgh, and the district maintains an unrivalled excellence in the preparation of this useful material. Paper is now made at Balerno, Polton, Melville, Collington, Pennyquick, Auchindinny, Lasswade, and various other places on the south Esk and Leith. In nearly all the mills the finest printing paper is made on an extensive scale, by recently invented machines. The greater proportion of fine writing papers used in Scotland, is still, however, manufactured in Kent. Notwithstanding the extent of business done in the different branches of manufactures here enumerated, the county has not the reputation of being a manufacturing district, on account of the various works being distributed very generally among the towns and villages, and because there prevails little of that herding together of artisans, usually met with where woollen, linen, or cotton goods are produced in abundant quantities. Though not employing many hands, the county possesses those vital principles of action, which enables it to put the whole machinery of improvement in motion over the kingdom. Its banking establishments supply capital to the whole of Scotland, and rouse the spirit of industry in the most distant isles.

The maritime traffic of the county, which is very considerable, is concentrated at Leith, the only port suitable to the entrance of large vessels, and indeed the only one of any kind, except that of Fisherrow, or Musselburgh, and Newhaven. As the ports in Haddington and Linlithgowshire are insignificant, or inconvenient from their distance, the import and export trade connected with the districts of Mid-Lothian, part of West and East-Lothian, Peebles-shire, and Selkirkshire, and other places in these directions, is carried on through the county of Edinburgh, and necessarily by the port of Leith, and Firth of Forth. The formation of a navigable canal proceeding to the west of Scotland from Edinburgh, makes the capital of this county not less the entrepôt of import as of export goods. Whether we regard the agriculture or the manufactures, the trade in minerals or the maritime traffic, the commerce or the domestic retail business of this metropolitan county, it must be conceded that the district is in the enjoyment of prosperity, and has

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before it the prospect of arriving at a still greater degree of wealth and greatness.

Besides Edinburgh, the shire does not comprise any royal burghs, but it possesses three burghs of regality—Musselburgh, Canongate, and Portsburgh, and the town of Loith, which possesses also certain burghal privileges. Its only burgh of barony is Dalkeith, a populous town, and as prosperous as any of the others. Its unprivileged villages are Inveresk, Joppa, Portobello, Newhaven, Corstorphine, Currie, Mid-Calder, West Calder, Gilmerton, Loanhead, Roslin, Pennycuik, Lasswade, Ratho, Bonnyrig, Cramond, and Pathhead, with a variety of hamlets. By the latest county roll, it possesses 173 freeholders, who elect a member of parliament.

The chief seats in the county are, *Dalkeith House*, Duke of Buccleugh; *Newbottle*, Marquis of Lothian; *Dalhousie Castle*, Earl of Dalhousie; *Dalmahoy*, Earl of Morton; *Duddingston House*, Marquis of Abercorn; *Oxenford Castle*, Dalrymple, Bart.; *Preston hall*, Callender, Esq.; *Pennycuik*, Clerk, Bart.; *Arniston*, Dundas, Esq.; *Melville Castle*, Viscount Melville; *Priestfield* or *Prestonfield*, Dick, Bart.; *Pinkie*, Hope, Bart.; *Drum House*, formerly Lord Somerville, now Innes, Esq.; *Barnton* and *King's Cranond*, Ramsay, Esq.; *Colinton*, Forbes, Bart.; *Niddry*, Wauchope, Esq.; *Mortonhall*, Trotter, Esq.; *Calder House*, Lord Torphichen; *Harburn*, Young, Esq.; *Clifton Hall*, Matland Gibson, Bart.; *Edmonston*, Wauchope, Esq.; *Craig-hall*, Hope, Bart.; *Redhall*, Inglis, Esq.; *Craigiehall*, Hope Vere, Esq.; *Braid*, Gordon; *Whitehill*, Wardlaw Ramsay, Esq.;

Muirhouse, Davidson, Esq.; *Granton*, Hope; *Ravelrig*, Davidson; *Craiglockhart*, Monro; *Buberton*, Christie; *Saughton*, Watson, Esq.; *Vogrie*, Dewar, Esq.; *Hawthornden*, Walker Drummond, Bart.; *Merchiston*, Lord Napier; *Malleny*, General Scott; *Calderhall*, Hare; *Dreghorn*, Trotter, Esq.; *Ravelston*, Knight Marischal Keith; *Woodhouselee*, Tytler; *Inch*, Little Gilmour; *Clermiston*, Robinson, Esq.; *Beechwood*, Dundas, Bart.; *Riccarton*, Craig, Esq.; *Dryden*, Mercer, Esq.; *Maxvishbank*, Mercer; *New Hailes*, Miss Dalrymple, &c. The seats in the immediate neighbourhood of the city, belonging to the wealthiest class of its population, are too numerous to be particularized.

Table of Heights in Edinburghshire.

	Feet above the sea.
Moorfoot Hills	1850
Caerketton (Pentland range)	1555
Spittal Hill	1360
Arthur's Seat, (from its base 700)	796
House of Whim	884
———— Woodhouselee	720
———— Pennycuik	585
———— Dalkeith	200
Summit of Braid Hills	630
Dalmahoy Hill	660
Salisbury Crags	550
Craig Lockhart Hill	540
Battery of Edinburgh Castle	510
Corstorphine Hill	470
Calton Hill	350

The population of the shire amounted in 1801 to 122,954; in 1811 to 148,607; and in 1821, to 87,759 males, 103,755 females, total 191,514.

EDINBURGH AND SUBURBS.

SITUATION.

EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland, and the head town of the above county, occupies an exceedingly romantic but incommensurable situation, within two miles of the south shore of the Frith of Forth, and half a day's journey of the borders of England. The latitude of its observatory is 55° 57' 20"; its longitude, west, 8° 10' 30". Its distance from London is 392 miles; from Berwick-upon-Tweed, 57; from Haddington 17; from Kelso 42; from Melrose 36; from Coldstream 47; from Carlisle 100½; from Peebles 22; from Lanark 32; from Dumfries 71; from Ayr, by Carnwath 76½; from Glasgow, by Fal-

kirk, 46½, by Airdrie, 42½, by Mid-Calder, 44; from Stirling, by Falkirk, 35½; from South Queensferry 9; from Dunfermline 16; from Dundee, 42; from Cupar-Fife, by Kirkcaldy, 29; from Perth 44; from Aberdeen, by Perth and Forfar, 121; from Inverness, by Aberdeen, 243; by Blair Athole and Aviemore, 152; from Wick 295; from Thurso 316; and from John o' Groat's House, or the most northern point of Scotland, 314. These distances are always undergoing a mutation by the improvement and shortening of the roads.

A proper knowledge of the configuration of the ground on which the city of Edinburgh has

been built, will considerably lessen the difficulty of comprehending a variety of details regarding its present and prospective condition. From the shore of the Firth of Forth, the ground rises gently towards the south, till, at the distance of a mile, it reaches a level of from fifty to a hundred feet above the surface of the sea. Here a congeries of hills and swelling grounds, alluded to in the preceding article, suddenly ruffles the smooth surface of the country, having been to all appearance cast up by the influence of some tremendous explosion, or convulsion, such as it would now be difficult to explain, in regard to its causes, its process, or its results. A circle of four or five miles would embrace this series of hills, which, even in their natural state, must have had a very remarkable and striking appearance. The central individual in the chain, which can be compared to nothing so aptly as to a wedge lying flat upon the ground, is terminated, at its highest part, by a mass of rock, seven acres in superficies at top, and about two hundred and fifty feet above the surrounding country; on this stands Edinburgh Castle, the *nucleus* of the city. Along the slope of the wedge (so to speak) the original town was built in the shape of one spacious street, of a mile in length, with lanes or *closes* declining on both sides towards the neighbouring valleys. On the plain at the bottom, the palace of Holyrood-house, which was the chief residence of Scottish royalty in its latter days, took its rise from an ancient monastery. For a thousand years, Edinburgh continued perched like one vast fortress upon this hill, prevented from expanding partly by the advantage of easy fortification on its original site, and partly by the difficulty of crossing the neighbouring hollows, one of which was filled by a lake. At length, when the advancing prosperity of the country would no longer tolerate the confined accommodations of the ancient city, bridges were thrown over these ravines, and new districts of town erected upon the adjacent heights. Thus Edinburgh, like Rome, is a town scattered over and among a range of eminences, some of which ascending in craggy magnificence from amidst the most beaten thoroughfares, are capd by tower and temple, while others are hardly approachable by the step of man, and might even yet give shelter to the eagle, which no doubt haunted them in primeval times. Two of these hills, called Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crag, form, with their precincts, a

park adjacent to the palace, and being still kept perfectly free from the intrusion of the town, present peaks and valleys as lonely and wild as if they were in the heart of the Highlands instead of the immediate vicinity of a populous city. The town of Leith, or the seaport of Edinburgh, as will afterwards be noticed at length, occupies a low situation on the sea-shore, in a north-easterly direction from the city.

HISTOY

Thirteen hundred years since, no part of the ground now covered by the city was occupied by human habitations; although, according to the opinions of most writers, the rock of Edinburgh was chosen as the site of a fort by the Gadeni or Ottadini long before their subjugation by the Romans. The etymology of the word Edinburgh has excited fully more anxious inquiry and discussion than that of Lothian, there being, as some think, a doubt whether the word be of British or Saxon origin. Aneurin, the Ottadinian poet, who wrote during the sixth century, speaks of *Dinas Eidyn*, the city of Eidyn, but it is quite uncertain that he meant the place now called Edinburgh. The oldest name that can now be discovered as applicable to this fort, is *maydyn*, and *Mai-din* in British, or *Magh-dun*, in Gaelic, which may either signify the fortified mount in the plain, or the good fort; but when the English language came into use, some busy monkish fancies conceived that *Mai-dun* was the same as *Maiden*; and hence, the barbarous title of "*Castrum Puellarum*," and the fable that it had been a residence for the daughters of the British kings. It is a curious circumstance, that for many centuries the fortress went both by the name of *Castrum Puellarum* and *Edensbruch*. The first was invariably the diplomatic and literary name; the second was esteemed only the vulgar appellation. Matthew Paris, who visited it in 1255, has these words in his account of the place, "*ad Castrum Puellarum, quod vulgariter dicitur Edenburc*," which substantiates this assertion. Some writers have affected to doubt if ever the fortress of Edinburgh was entitled *Castrum Puellarum* in regular records; and among others, the late Lord Hailes; but, besides the different instances in which it is so named in the learned correspondence of the middle ages, it can be satisfactorily shown by a charter of Radulphus, abbot of Holyrood, of the date 1253, or thereabouts, that the phrase was current. The name occurs thus:

"*parte vie regie et publice que ducet a monasterio Newbotle versus Castrum Puellarum*;" &c. Frequently it is called *Castrum Puellarum de Edinburgh*, and in a number of instances it is designated *Oppidum Puellarum*. Not understanding the meaning of the word *Mai-dun*, Camden and others have been led to suggest that in early times the castle had been the residence of certain young maidens of the royal blood. Having examined the mass of evidence touching on the etymology of the present name, we have come to the conclusion that it is of Saxon origin. Subsequent to the year 449, or the era of Anglo-Saxon domination in Lothian, the castle became the occasional residence of the chiefs of the Northumbrian dynasty, and from Edwin, the potent king of the territory, who fell a premature sacrifice to civil discord, in 634, the appellation *Edwins-burgh* must have been introduced. The Gaelic designation of Edinburgh, from the period in which *Edwins-burgh* came into use, has been *Dun-Edin*, signifying the hill or strength of Edwin, and having no connexion with the original British or Celtic name. *Dun-Edin* rarely occurs as a written name, for the reason, perhaps, that there is no Celtic literature; that it was used, however, is certified by the Register of the priory of St. Andrews, in recording the demise of Edgar, 1107, in these words, "*Mortuus in Dun-Edin et sepultus in Dunfermling*." In modern times *Dun-Edin* is used on the title-pages of books in the Gaelic tongue printed in Edinburgh. *EDINA* is its euphonious and poetical appellation, first used by Buchanan, and since sanctified by the muse of Burns.

According to the account of Simon of Durham, Edinburgh must have been a considerable village in the year 854; wherefore its origin may be traced to about the era of Edwin, who so much distinguished it by his residence. From the period of the cession of Lothian to the Scots, (1020) the castle continued a very frequent residence of their monarchs, and persons connected with the royal household. The widowed consort of Malcolm Canmore, the pious and worthy Margaret, died in the castle, in November, 1093, and as significant of the regard paid to the residence of so celebrated a queen, it appears that at a period about two centuries after her decease, there was still an apartment in the buildings of the castle called "the blessed Margaret's chamber." In the reign of David I. the castle enjoyed all the splendour of a royal residence, while the town

in its vicinity, which was considered a demesne of the king, was as populous and important as Berwick-upon-Tweed, then a town of very great commercial prosperity. Under the munificent David, it probably acquired an accession of people, and became one of the *quatuor burgorum*, which formed a judicatory for the settlement of commercial matters. Other circumstances conspired to give additional consequence to Edinburgh. David, soon after his accession, founded the Abbey of Holyrood, whose canons he empowered to build a suburb westward from their church, along the ridge of the rising ground, to meet *his burgh*, which, by this time had advanced about half way down the sloping surface of the hill from the castle. The new town, reared by the monks upon this privilege, received from them the name of Canonsburgh or *Canongate*, which title this part of the city still retains. Though built in a somewhat regular manner along the face of a conspicuous ridge, with a wide street in the centre, then called Market Street, and in subsequent times High Street, running the whole length betwixt the castle and the abbey, the houses of Edinburgh, at this era, must have been of a very mean order, for we find that for a considerable period after the time of David, they were all thatched with straw. It is uncertain by whom the first privileges of a royal burgh were communicated to the town, though, in all probability it rose into the distinction under William the Lion, a sovereign who was fond of living at Haddington, but frequently made the castle of Edinburgh his residence.

At the same and at a much later period of history, Dunfermline was a chief residence of the Scottish sovereigns, being, as was supposed, in the very centre of the kingdom, but it was scarcely recognised as the metropolis. In the reign of William, in the latter end of the twelfth, and beginning of the thirteenth century, Edinburgh began to come into notice as a convenient place of meeting for conventions of prelates and barons, and its importance was increased by William converting it into a place of mintage, an honour only conferred on places of note. In 1174, in order to regain his liberty, William surrendered Edinburgh Castle to Henry II. of England, and it was only restored to the Scottish nation in 1186, by the marriage of William to Ermengard, the English princess, who brought it as a dowry. In the ensuing reign of Alexander II., that youthful

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monarch, held his first parliament in Edinburgh, in the year 1214, and this event served to give it still more the air of a capital and seat of supreme justice. When Alexander, in 1221, married Joan, the princess of England, he made Edinburgh the place of his residence for some time. In 1239, Edinburgh was selected as the most appropriate place for a general council of the Scotican church, assembled by the papal legate. Alexander III., both before and after his marriage to Margaret, daughter of Henry III., at York, in 1251, made Edinburgh Castle his royal residence, and place for the dispensation of justice; and before his demise, it was constituted the safe depository of the principal records, and of the regalia of the kingdom. During the reign of Alexander III. when the nation had already divided itself into two powerful factions, the party favouring the English interests, with the Earl of Dunbar at their head, entered the *Castrum Puellarum*, and, expelling the patriot nobles, took charge of the king and queen. This event is recorded as the earliest instance of two factions, meeting in hostile collision, within the limits of Edinburgh. The death of Alexander, which opened the wars of the succession, was fatal to the peace of Edinburgh. In June 1291, the town and castle were surrendered to Edward I. as lord paramount of the whole kingdom. On the 8th of July, 1292, he received the fealty of the abbot of Holyrood, and on the 29th of the same month, on his return from the north, that of the abbot of Newbotle, and of others, in the chapel of the castle. After the fatal battle of Dunbar, in 1294, Edward advanced through Lothian to Edinburgh, and captured the castle, which had for some time been withdrawn from under his authority. On the 28th of August, 1296, the "alderman of the burgh of Edinburgh," and the community at large, swore fealty to this conquering English sovereign. On his departure he committed the castle with the adjacent sheriffdoms to the keeping of proper functionaries, by whom it appears to have been kept till 1312-15, when it was taken by assault, under the able conduct of Randolph, the nephew of Robert Bruce. In 1322, Edward II. advanced to Edinburgh, but being obliged to retire, from want of provisions, his soldiers plundered the Abbey of Holyrood. Four years later, this religious house was the seat of the fourteenth parliament of Bruce, and in 1327-8, a still more important parliamentary assemblage took

place at Edinburgh, wherein the representatives of the boroughs were first admitted among the estates, and the treaty of Northampton, by which Edward III. acknowledged the independence of Scotland, was confirmed. Robert I., in the last year of his reign, granted a charter to the people of Edinburgh, which recognised their ancient privileges, and added new.

The next event connected with the place occurred during the brief usurpation of Edward Baliol in 1333-4, when that vassal-king held a parliament in the Chapel of the Abbey of Holyrood, in which it was unanimously agreed to surrender the independence of the crown, and to grant Edward a large share of the south part of Scotland. Accordingly, the town, castle, and county of Edinburgh, with the constabularies of Haddington and Linlithgow, were rendered up. Proceeding in pursuit of other objects, Edward III. left Edinburgh in an unguarded condition, in which state it was approached by the Count Guy of Namur and a body of troops in the English service, when, as noticed in the description of the shire, he suffered a severe defeat upon the *Borough Moor*, and was chased through the streets with great slaughter.

In the autumn of 1335, Edward III. spent much of his time in Edinburgh, and repaired the defences of the castle, which had been razed by Bruce. In 1337, Edinburgh Castle, still in the custody of the English, was besieged by Sir Andrew Moray, the guardian of Scotland, on his return from wasting Cumberland, but without success, and it was only through an ingenious stratagem, executed by Sir William Douglas, the Black Knight of Liddesdale, in 1341, that the fortress was secured by the Scottish patriots. On this occasion, a shipmaster, with a party of his sailors, arrived at the gates of the castle from Leith, carrying barrels of wine and hampers of provisions, which he pretended it was his desire to sell to the English governor and his garrison. But getting an entrance, under this pretext, they raised the war-shout of Douglas, and the Knight of Liddesdale rushed in with his soldiers and secured the castle.

In the course of the disturbed reign of David II., Edinburgh, or the Abbey of Holyrood, was the frequent place of parliamentary meetings, at which discussions took place of a very momentous nature. The town was also a frequent place of mintage, and, at this era, it al-

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stood at the head of all the burghs in Scotland. In the reign of Robert II., about half a century later, the Castle of Edinburgh continued to be a royal residence, and the town received the reinforcement of French knights who came to assist in the warlike expeditions of the king. The Church of St. Giles, (the first time it comes into notice in history,) was selected, at this period, as a place for deliberating on a predatory warfare on the borders.

It was at this epoch, 1384, that Edinburgh was visited by Froissart, who, with more courtesy than truth, called the town the Paris of Scotland, though it was in such a miserable condition, that out of four thousand houses, of which it consisted, none were found worthy of lodging the French knights, while Froissart, it appeared, lived in the Castle of Dalkeith. The war of aggression carried on by Robert produced the just retaliation of Richard II., who, in 1385, with a numerous force, laid waste the country, and burnt the town, with St. Giles's Church, and many other sacred buildings. Such calamities induced the eldest son of the king, who was constituted governor of the kingdom, and soon assumed the sovereignty, under the title of Robert III., to allow the building of houses within the walls of the castle, the only strength which had escaped the storm. Before the close of the reign of Robert III., he made various grants out of the revenues of Edinburgh, which may be supposed to evince the prosperity of the town, however meen it continued in appearance. The repeated aggressions of the Scots, after a peace of twelve years, again brought a hostile English force before Edinburgh, under Henry IV., who unsuccessfully assaulted the castle, and luckily raised the siege without injuring the town. Meantime, throughout the reigns of Robert II. and III., the town continued a place of mintage, as is certified by the different coins now extant, which exhibit on the obverse side, the invariable legend, "*Villa de Edinburgh*," *villa* implying that it was not a fortified town. Under the regencies of Albany and his son Murdoch, Edinburgh partook of the common miseries of the country; yet, in 1423, when a ransom was proposed to be paid for the release of James I. from his captivity in England, Edinburgh was able to give its bond for 50,000 merks of English money. James, on his return, frequently honoured Edinburgh with his residence, and it

will be remembered that in 1429, it was before the high altar of the Chapel of Holyrood that he and his court received the abject submission of Alexander, the Lord of the Isles. The place of residence of the king was, in all probability, the lodgings of the monks of this religious house, as it was in this place that the queen was delivered of the young prince, afterwards James II. A great part of the money of James II. was also coined in Edinburgh.

From the era of the murder of James I. at Perth, in 1436-7, may be dated the origin of Edinburgh as a capital. Neither Perth, nor Scone, Stirling nor Dunfermline, being able to offer security to royalty against the designs of the nobility, Edinburgh and its castle were thence selected as the only places of safety for the royal household and functionaries of government. The infant sovereign was crowned in the chapel of Holyrood, in which sat the first parliament of his reign. In 1440, William, sixth Earl of Douglas, with his brother and an attendant, having been invited to dine in the castle, underwent a mock trial, at which the king presided; and, being condemned to death, "they were all beheaded," according to Godscroft, "in the back court of the castle, that lieth to the west." This historian of the Douglasses has transmitted a popular malediction, which was long applied in reference to that terrible scene:

Edinburgh castle, toune and toure,
God grant ye sinke for sinne;
And that even for the black dinour,
Earl Douglas gat therein!

For several years after this event, Edinburgh, its castle, and neighbourhood were the objects of contest and spoliation by the opposing factions of Crichton, the chancellor, and the king. In 1445, the castle was delivered up to the royal power by Crichton, after a deliberate siege. In the midst of these troubles, Edinburgh became more and more the object of attachment to James II., who gave it a great variety of grants, as to the holding of fairs and markets, the levying of customs, and rights to property. Besides these immunities James II. conferred on Edinburgh the pre-eminent privilege "to fosse, bulwark, wall, toure, turate, and uther wais to strengthen the burgh, in what manner of wise or degre that beis maste spedefule to the provost and community of Edinburgh," who lived at the time in "dread of the Evil and Skaith of our Enemies of England." The grant for thus walling the

city for the first time, was dated at Stirling, 1450, and shortly after another ordinance was issued giving the magistrates the authority of assessing the inhabitants for the support of such a serviceable undertaking. The wall, so raised, encompassed the town on all sides but the north, where it was little required by the steepness of the banks, the height of the houses, and the North Loch, which lay in the bottom of the vale, and was hemmed in at the east end, to give it the character of an extensive wet ditch. The wall on the south side of the town hemmed in the grounds at the back of the High or Market Street, and crossed the town at the line which divides it from the Canongate.

In the month of June, 1449, there was witnessed a royal pageant in Edinburgh of a novel nature. Mary of Gueldres, whom James II. had married by his proxies at Brussels, landed at Leith on the 1st of April, and attended by her escort, proceeded on horseback behind the Count de Vere, to her appointed lodging in the convent of the Grey Friars, and in the course of the following week her espousals and coronation were celebrated in the abbey of Holyrood with uncommon splendour. Eleven years afterwards the munificent prince who had been so kind a patron of Edinburgh, was brought to it a lifeless corpse from Roxburgh, and was interred in the same chapel which had been the scene of his coronation; his heroic widow survived only three years, and was buried in the Trinity College Church, which she had founded. Throughout the turbulent and inefficient reign of James III. Edinburgh was the seat of the court and regular parliament. In 1461, the town was visited by Henry VI., his son, queen, and nobles, after the defeat of his party at Towton, and being hospitably entertained, he granted liberty to the citizens to trade to every part of his kingdom, on paying the same duties as the people of London; but this unhappy prince not being restored to the throne, his grant was of no ultimate benefit. In July, 1469, Edinburgh was again the scene of the introduction of a foreign queen, in the person of Margaret of Denmark, who had been selected as a wife to James III. and like her predecessor, according to Wyntoun, was "marryt in Holyrood-house in great dignitie."

James III. gave additional immunities to the citizens of Edinburgh, but the most remarka-

ble of his grants was one settling the site of the markets in and about the town, which, as illustrating the state of domestic traffic here about the middle of the fifteenth century, we take the liberty of quoting: It is dated October, 1477. "It is by our special charge, statute and ordained by the provost, bailies, and council of our burgh of Edinburgh, for the honour, profit, and honesty of our said burgh, and plenishing of void places within the same, that the markets to be holden in time coming in the same, upon the market-days, fair-days, and other days needful, shall be holden and set on this wise, as after follows. That is to say, in the first place, the market of hay, straw, grass, and horse-meat to be used and holden in the Cowgait, from Forester's Wynd down to Peblis' Wynd; also the fish market from the Frere Wynd to the Netherbow, on both sides of our common street; also, the saltmarket to be holden in Neddreis Wynd; also, the cranes of chapmen to be set from the Belhouse down to the Trone, on the north side of our North Street; also, the hatmakers and skimmers foremost there on the opposite side of the same; also, the wood and timber market, from Dalrimpill Yard to the Gray-frers, and westwart; also, the shoe makers or cordiners, from Forester's Wynd-end, westwart to Dalrimpill West Yard Dike; also, the red barkit leather with them; also, the milt-market of carcasses and mutton, about the Trone, and so down through to the Frere Wynd; also, all patricks, pluvars, capons, conyngs, chickens, and all other wild fowls tame to be used and sold about the market cross, and in no other place; also, all quick beasts, kye, and oxen, not to be brought into the town, but under the wall, far west at our stable; also, the meal market of all grain and corn, from the Tolbooth up to Liberton's Wynd; also, from thence upward to the Trevesse, the market of all cotton cloth, white, gray, and all other cloth which is within six quarters; and all lining cloth to be sold there, and in no other place; also, all butter, cheese, wool, and sic like goods that should be weighed, to be used at the Overbow, and a Trone set there, and not to be opened while the hour of nine forenoon; also, all Trone work belonging to cutlers, smethys, lorymars, lockmakers, and all sic workmen, to be and beneath the Netherbow, before and about Saint Mary's Wynd; also, all old graith and gear to be used and sold on the Friday market, before the Gray-frers,

like as is used in other countries. The whilk statutes and ordinance and settling of markets as is above written, for the causes foresaid, we ratify and approve by our Letters," &c. This document is now exceedingly curious, inasmuch, as it not only shows us that all goods were sold in the open market at the time it was drawn up, but points out the precise spots on the High Street, Grassmarket, and Cowgate, where the particular markets were held, which, as may hereafter be noticed, are in some instances the same as in the present day, after the lapse of three hundred and sixty years.

Towards the end of the reign of James III., his brother, the Duke of Albany, conspired to supplant him on the throne, and being imprisoned in the castle, escaped to France, from whence he proceeded to London, and intrigued with Edward IV. to seize the sovereignty of Scotland, and hold it from the King of England, on the same infamous terms as those upon which John Baliol was content to hold it from Edward I. Edward IV. on some pretences regarding the fulfilling of treaties, dispatched an army into Scotland, under the Duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III.) who, along with Albany, wasted the Merse and Lothian, and threatened Edinburgh with destruction. On the entreaty of Albany, the town was, however, spared, and the intruders were content with receiving such presents as the merchants were able to offer them. On the 1st of April, the English Garter King-at-Arms, ascended the platform of the Cross, and summoned the King of Scotland to perform all that he had engaged to Edward, and to pardon Albany. In the meanwhile, James was with his forces at Lauder, but his favourites being put to death, and his army dispersed, he was carried to the capital, where, after pardoning Albany, he had to pacify Gloucester by the cession of the ancient town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, which was thus finally lost to Scotland. To do away with all cause for further molestation on the part of Edward, the citizens of Edinburgh agreed to pay the English sovereign certain sums which he had advanced in pursuance of a contract for the marriage of his daughter to James' son. This very strange, and, to us, somewhat mysterious occurrence in history, redounded greatly to the honour of the town of Edinburgh, which received additional privileges for its extreme loyalty. James constituted the provost here-

ditary sheriff within the town; and gave the corporation the fines and escheats arising from the office. He empowered the magistrates to make laws for the better government of the people within their jurisdiction. He exempted them from the payment of certain duties; and empowered them to exact customs on some merchandizes, which might be imported at Leith. Moreover, as a perpetual remembrance, saith Maitland, of the loyalty and bravery of the Edinburghers, on the above occasion, the king granted them a banner, with power to display the same in defence of their king, their country, and their own rights. This flag, of which there have been many ridiculous legends propagated, as for instance, that it was once used in the crusades, and planted by the Trades of Edinburgh on the walls of Jerusalem, is still in existence, and is esteemed a species of palladium of the city. It receives, from its colour, the name of the *Blue Blanket*, and remains in custody of the Convener of the Trades, at whose appearance therewith, it is reported by tradition, that not only the artificers of Edinburgh are to repair to it, but all the craftsmen within Scotland, and fight under the Convener of Edinburgh. On great public occasions, such as a temporary visit of a royal personage, this faded memorial of the devotion of the city to the house of Stewart, is brought forth by its complacent keepers to add dignity to the pageant, and astonish, by its ideal antiquity, the good folk of the town.

By its prompt performance of all its stipulations with England, during these terrible times, we are induced to consider Edinburgh as having been then a town of no small consideration. It was called by one writer *ditissimum oppidum*, and Maitland has given us a list of some of its revenues, which shows that the phrase was not inappropriate. It would be of no service to present a list of the number of merks received by the town from all its various sources of support, but some items, as pointing out certain valuable statistical facts, are worthy of notice. We reduce the sums into Sterling money: Eight shops under the northern side of the Old Tolbooth were annually let for six shillings and eightpence each; of five shops under the southern side of the same building, one was rented at eight shillings and fourpence, three at four shillings and twopence, and one at three shil-



WIDINBETGEM
from the North

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lings and fourpence; several shops in the Luckenbooths were let at similar rents; and six shops, in the same place, belonging to skimmers, were let at so low a sum as two shillings and sixpence each. The prices of bread and other articles of sustenance, were then equally low. When the loaf of thirteen ounces and three quarters in weight, was sold for a penny, the people complained of dearth; and for sometime the wheat was sold in open market for something less than a shilling per boll. We find that the town-council of Edinburgh, at the same period, ordered the gallon of ale to be sold for a penny farthing, and the wages of a journeyman mason to be about the sum of ninepence a week.

In 1497, a dangerous and infectious foreign distemper, or, as it was then called, "a contagious sickness with the Gynagore," having broken out in Edinburgh, the king, by a proclamation, ordered the magistracy to put out of the town all infected persons, who were "to compare about the sands of Leith, and thair they should find both a profitable furnest with winds, to drive them to the Inch, and there to remaine quill God provyde for their health." In this way the island of Luchkeith, in the Firth of Forth, was constituted a lazaretto for the reception of the afflicted, who, it seems, were cured by being sent thither. About the same period a curious practice prevailed in Edinburgh, in consequence of the number of paupers; it consisted in the weekly sale of rogues being obliged, under penalty of imprisonment, in parading the streets, in the character of mendicants, and begging alms of those who were unable to do otherwise. The town must assuredly have been considerably benefited from this measure, as it was a moderate means of raising the sum of the revenue, and of relieving the paupers for their relief.

James III. having been slain at Edinburgh castle, in 1489, the valuable effects of his wardrobe, as we are told, consisted of three hundred, which had been sent from France and Lyons, thirty iron cast guns, and sixteen carts for powder, and stone bullets. In 1489, on his murder near Stirling, the whole fell into the power of his rebellious subjects. In the same year, the first parliament of James IV. was held in the city, and for some time the

castle, city, and shire, were under the domination of Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. As James grew up in years, Edinburgh became a busy scene of magnificent entertainments, in which he greatly delighted. He frequently proclaimed tournaments to be held at Edinburgh, to which were invited the knights of every country: "The fame whereof," saith Pitcottie, "caused many errant knights to come out of strange countries to Scotland, because they heard of the knightly games of the king, his noblemen, and gentlemen." We are enabled to state that the places on which these chivalric tournaments were usually held were either the low ground south of the castle, or in the equally low ground at the north base of the Calton Hill, now covered by some iron and brass manufactories; such localities being chosen on account of the accommodation afforded to spectators by the adjacent rising grounds. In 1508, on the marriage of James to "Lady Margaret," the eldest daughter of Henry VII., Edinburgh was the scene of a gorgeous royal pageant, formed by the king, his court, and the queen elect, on their entrance into the city. The English princess and her retinue arrived by way of Dalkeith, at which she had spent some joyous days, before entering the town, and when at last she reached the capital no expense or extravagance was spared to render her welcome complete. She was removed from her "richly adorned litter," and placed on horseback behind the king, and thus, attended by a long train of persons well mounted, the cavalcade proceeded through the town, which was hung in many places with tapestry, with "the houses and wyndowes full of lordes, ladies, gentlewomen, and gentylemen, and in the streits was a grett multitude of people without number that it was a hard thing to counte; the viche people war veray glad to see the face of the said quene: and in the houses of the said towne, befor the king and myghtie. Thus the noble company of the king and quene came to the church of St. Giles, where the archbishop of Glasgow, and the bishop of the king, his grace, and before hym, accompanied with many lords and abbots in their pontificals. After the entering of the church the kyng and quene light down, and after led her to the great altar, wher was a place ordained for that she kneel upon two cushions of cloth of gold. But," continues Young, "the quene

historian of the ceremonial, an English herald, who had accompanied the princess out of her own country, "the kyng wolde never kneel down first, but both togeder. After all reverences doon at the church, the kyng transported himself to the pallais, through the clostre, holding alwayes the queene by the body, and hys hed bare, tyll he brought her within her chamber." This notice of a "pallais" adjoining the abbey of Holyrood, is the earliest which occurs of there being such an edifice, and leaves us to suppose that the cloisters and lodgings of the canons, from their proximity to Edinburgh, and internal convenience, had in the course of years become the regular residence of the royal family, when at the capital, and not compelled to seek refuge within the barriers of the castle. The erection of a building intended specially as a royal palace at Holyrood, did not take place till the succeeding reign; but for many years before, we find the title of palace by no means uncommon, as applied to the royal residence on this spot. In 1508, the king empowered the town to let the grounds of the Borough-moor, and their marsh denominated the common myre. The citizens were no sooner in possession of this grant, than they set about clearing the grounds, by cutting the trees with which it had continued covered. It seems so much wood was cut down, that purchasers could not be found for it, till the magistrates enacted that whosoever should purchase as much as was sufficient to make a new front to his house, might extend the same seven feet further into the street. In consequence of this unlucky edict, Edinburgh was in a short time filled with houses of wood instead of stone, and the principal street was reduced fourteen feet in breadth. The year 1513 was the epoch of a great and dreadful plague in Edinburgh, and also of the great national calamity of the defeat at Flodden, by which, it might be said, the very flower of the nation was "wede away."

James IV. had been joined in his ill-starred adventure by the magistrates and many of the burghesses of Edinburgh, almost all of whom perished in battle. The pro-magistracy left to govern the town, learnt what had taken place next day, and apprehending an immediate invasion on the part of the English, took the most vigorous measures for the defence of the city. They instantly ordered all men capable of bearing arms to be ready to defend the walls,

and to prevent tumult, discharged all women from crying or clamouring in the streets, on the pain of banishment. The privy council, for security, adjourned for some months to Stirling, where James V. was crowned. In the beginning of the year 1514, the corporation of the burgh ordained twenty-four men to be raised and maintained as a constant guard to the town, which was the origin of a small regular armed force, afterwards known as the City Guard, which was only dissolved in 1817. Money was also raised to increase the extent of fortifications round the town, and at this period was erected a new wall, encompassing a part of the high grounds on the south, and protecting the suburbs and villas, which had gradually arisen in that quarter. Fully a half of the whole line of this wall is still standing. The plague continuing to rage with more or less virulence for several years after this, in spite of every attempt to extinguish it, the young king, to avoid contagion, was lodged at Dalkeith or Craigmiller.

During the protracted contests for power in the minority of James V., the Earl of Arran and Cardinal Beaton, displeased at the influence gained by the Earl of Angus, from his marriage with the queen dowager, assaulted him and his friends on the streets of Edinburgh, near the Netherbow port. On this occasion, upwards of two hundred and fifty men were slain, and the remainder of the Hamiltons, or Arran's party, were expelled by the Douglasses, or the faction of Angus. In popular history, this bloody conflict was called *cleanse the causeway*. Such occurrences were by no means rare in these distracted times, and we find that, in 1515, there were similar encounters on the street between the partizans of the Earls of Huntly and Murray, and the Lords Rothes and Lindsay. In 1524, the town was the scene of a dreadful disturbance of the same character. While the parliament was sitting, the Earl of Angus, with other chiefs, and four hundred followers, broke into Edinburgh, proclaimed themselves to be good subjects, and forcing their way into the council of state, required the queen, who was wife of Angus, to give up the guardianship of the infant king. Confusion immediately ensued, the castle opened its batteries on the city, and killed several innocent persons; the nobles called out a party of hackbutter in order to assault Angus, who then thought proper to re-

tire to Dalkeith. Throughout the minority of James, the capital was the constant scene of tumults equally bloody, chiefly in consequence of the turbulence of the house of Douglas. Nothing, perhaps, could better attest the dread of disquietude which prevailed about this time, than the circumstance that the privy council, the special councils of the king, and the parliament often met in the apartments of the tolbooth or common jail.

May, 1532, is the era of the greatest event, in the annals of the Scottish metropolis. After various establishments for the administration of right, had been essayed, the College of Justice was at this epoch instituted, and as this important corporation, which comprehended the whole body of functionaries connected with the supreme courts, made Edinburgh its place of settlement, the town was henceforth endowed still more with the character of a capital. The city now became a place of resort from all parts of the kingdom, and the magistrates for the first time had the High Street repaired and paved; lanterns were ordered to be hung out at night by the citizens; and other measures adopted to remove that reproach charged upon it by Dunbar, in his satire on Edinburgh, in these words:—

May name pass through your principall gaittis,
For stink of haddockis, and of scattis.
For cryis of carlingis and debaltis,
For sensive flyttings of defame;
Think ye not shame?
Befoir strangeris of all estaittis.
That sic dishonour hurt your name.

The parliament even took a part in correcting the deformities and filthy condition of Edinburgh, and it appears that in 1540, the magistrates were ordered to pull down a row of offensive tenements on the west side of Leith Wynd, and, thereupon, to build a substantial wall from the Netherbow Port to the Trinity College Church. This wall remains still entire, or nearly so. In 1538, Edinburgh was the scene of rejoicings on the procession of James V. into the city, with his wife, Mary of Guise, who was welcomed with rich presents, great triumphs, and "farces and plays." In 1543, a civic war rose within the town. The magistrates having infringed the liberties of the craftsmen, who were indignant at having been excluded from the election of provost and bailies, the deacons drew their swords in the Council Chamber, and avowed their purpose of defending their liberties; but being

overpowered by an armed force, they submitted to be imprisoned, and the affair was afterwards compromised.

In May, 1544, occurred one of the severest calamities that ever befell Edinburgh. The Catholic regency of Arran and Beaton, having resolved against allying their young queen (Mary) to the son of the heretic Henry VIII., that prince, under the pretence of broken treaties, sent a fleet and army to ravage Scotland, under the command of the Earl of Hertford, who, landing at Royston, immediately made himself master of Leith; after which he proceeded to set fire to Edinburgh in several places, burnt the Abbey and Palace of Holyrood, and made an attempt, but an unsuccessful one, upon the castle. After destroying the pier of Leith, and carrying off the ships, the English army set out on their return by land, leaving "neither pyle, village, town, nor house, in their way homewards unburnt." In 1548, Edinburgh was garrisoned by French troops, under D'Esse, who fortified Leith, and prevented the English from committing any further serious damage.

The disturbances consequent on the change of religious sentiment in Scotland, began to break out in Edinburgh, about the year 1556, at which time a concourse of people assembled to protect John Knox from the violence of the ecclesiastical judicatory. The year 1557 opened with the arrival of Harlaw and Willock, who preached in Edinburgh and Leith. In 1558, the reformers of Edinburgh and the Queen Regent came to open rupture. On the anniversary of St. Giles, the patron saint of the city, the clergy celebrated a procession in his honour, wherein his statue was carried through the streets with great pomp. The indignant populace dispersed the priests and monks, and tore the effigy of the saint in pieces. According to Maitland, the effigy so destroyed was not the real statue of St. Giles, which had somehow been stolen from its appropriate niche in the church, the night before: that now used was a small statue borrowed from the Grey Friars, which the people called in derision Yeung St. Giles. The army of the Lords of the Congregation shortly after approached from Perth, Stirling, and Linlithgow, where great havoc had been committed, and though an attempt was

to avert the coming storm, the whole soon arrived in the city, where they already found the work of demolition or desecration of the reli-

gious houses done to their hand by the populace. It would appear that although these disturbances were carried to a very great height in Edinburgh, the mob, in general, rested contented with only destroying or carrying away the internal decorations or furniture of the religious structures, on which account there still survive two of the chief Gothic ecclesiastical fabrics, while the greater part of the convents and monasteries were turned into dwelling-houses, several of which are still extant. The Queen Regent, who, in the mean time, had retired to Dunbar for an asylum, now hastily returned with an effective force, assisted by French auxiliaries, and secured the town of Leith, then in a fortified condition. During the warlike manoeuvres which ensued, Edinburgh was the chief position of the reformers, as Leith was of the catholics, and the beautiful tract of ground lying between Leith and the eastern base of the Calton Hill became the scene of a variety of severe skirmishes, in which the irregular troops of the Lords of the Congregation were frequently worsted by the better organized foreign auxiliaries of the queen. By the assistance, however, of a protestant army from England, the reformers were finally able to reduce the Queen Regent, and expel her troops from the kingdom; after which there was no longer any obstacle to the triumph of popular sentiment. The first Assembly of the Reformed Kirk, now established, met at Edinburgh on the 15th of January, 1560.

A new object of excitement soon appeared in the person of Mary, Queen of Scots, who, on the 9th of August, 1561, arrived at Leith from France, to take possession of the throne of her fathers, and was received by her subjects with every demonstration of welcome and regard. On the 1st of September she made her entry into Edinburgh with great pomp, and nothing was neglected which could express the duty and affection of the citizens towards their new sovereign. On the Sunday after her arrival, however, a crowd of people assembled at the palace, and could hardly be restrained from interrupting the Roman Catholic service performed in her private chapel, and taking vengeance on the priest who officiated. Such conduct was followed up by intolerant proclamations, issued from the magistracy, and levelled at the religion of the queen, and in 1563, during the temporary absence of Mary, a multitude of persons broke into her chapel,

and in a riotous manner interrupted the service.

The marriage of the queen to Darnley gave a different current to affairs, as they related to the kingdom and the metropolis. Darnley was proclaimed king at the market-cross on the 28th of July, 1563, and next morning was married within the chapel of Holyroodhouse. On Saturday the 9th of March, next year, the murder of Rizzio took place; and on the 19th of June following the queen was delivered of a son, in whose person the crowns of the two kingdoms were destined to be united. On the 10th of February, 1567, Darnley having been lodged in a solitary house, in a place named the Kirk of Field, near the site of the present university, was blown up with gunpowder; and Bothwell, who was not without cause suspected of the murder, having divorced his wife, was married to the Scottish queen, in the palace of Holyroodhouse, on the 15th of May, 1567. From the 14th to the 19th of the previous April, the parliament sat at Edinburgh, and in this week was passed the first British act of toleration, upon the principles of indulgence of conscience, and regard to freedom. As Mary was the patroness of this famous act of the Estates, she, as well as her legislators, enjoys the honour arising from so meritorious a measure.

The infamous marriage of the queen and Bothwell led to fresh disturbances in Edinburgh; and on the 6th of June they fled from Holyrood to Borthwick castle, and from thence to Dunbar. Five days after, the associated insurgents, amounting to three thousand men, marched into the city, and took possession of the seat of government. On the 14th, the queen was brought from Carberryhill to Edinburgh, where she was deposited in the house of Sir Simon Preston, the provost (the site of which is now covered by the first building in the High Street, west of the Tron Church), amidst the most wanton popular insults. Next day she was carried a prisoner to Lechleven castle. A government was then formed in the name of James VI., the infant son of Mary, and on the 22d of August the Earl of Murray was proclaimed regent at the cross of Edinburgh. The assassination of the Regent on the 21st of January, 1569-70, at Linlithgow, threw Edinburgh into great confusion. The town was placed in a condition of defence, and the senators of the college of

justice threatened to leave a place so constantly engaged in civil discords.

In the year 1571, during the regency of the Earl of Lennox, Kirkcaldy of Grange, the provost of the town and governor of the castle, declared for the captive queen, whose party held a parliament in the Tolbooth, while another parliament under the king or regent's faction held its meeting in the Canongate. Kirkcaldy issued a proclamation declaring Lennox's authority to be unlawful and usurped, and commanding all who favoured his cause to leave the town within six hours, seized the arms belonging to the citizens, planted a battery on the steeple of St. Giles', repaired the walls, and fortifying the gates of the city, held out the metropolis against the regent. Huntly, Home, Herries, and other chiefs of the queen's faction, repaired to Edinburgh with their followers, and having received a small sum of money and ammunition from France, formed no contemptible array within the walls. On the other side, Morton fortified Leith, and the regent joined him with a considerable body of men. For nearly two years a kind of predatory war was carried on, with all the virulence which religious and political hatred could inspire, and Edinburgh was generally its centre. At last a treaty was concluded; but, Kirkcaldy and several others refusing to be comprehended in it, Morton, now regent, solicited the assistance of Elizabeth, who with alacrity sent a small army from Berwick to Edinburgh. The castle was then besieged in form, and after a desperate resistance, the garrison was forced to capitulate, on the 29th of May, 1573. Kirkcaldy and his brave associates surrendered on promises of good treatment; nevertheless the metropolis on the 3d of August following was stained with the execution of this brave soldier and his brother, both being hanged at the Cross upon a gallows, which, from different circumstances, we are induced to believe stood in constant preparation at this period, to destroy the numerous victims of civil discord.

At length the young king himself entered upon public life. Having summoned a parliament at Edinburgh, in October 1579, he resolved to remove thither from Stirling, and the citizens exerted themselves to offer him a splendid reception. On the 17th of October, James arrived in the metropolis, and passed to the palace of Holyrood, with a cavalcade of

two thousand horse, while the castle "shot volleys" as a salute, and the people uttered their usual noisy demonstrations of joy. On the twenty-third of the same month, the king held his first parliament in person, in the usual place of meeting in the Tolbooth. In December, 1580, the Earl of Morton, late regent, was accused of being accessory to the murder of *Darnley*, of which imputed crime he was afterwards convicted. This most flagitious noble was put to death at Edinburgh, by an instrument called the *Maiden*, similar in its construction to the modern French guillotine, and, as is pretty well attested, an invention introduced into the country by himself.*

The erection of the university of Edinburgh about this period, under the patronage of James VI. assisted considerably in raising the character of the city. Ever since the destruction of the religious houses, the state of education in the metropolis had been in a ruinous condition, notwithstanding that what is called the High School had existed from an early period in this century. After the establishment of the Reformation, the citizens loudly complained of the increasing number of the poor, and the defective state of the schools, and other seminaries of learning. To enable the community to provide for their poor, Queen Mary bestowed upon them all the houses belonging to the religious foundations within the city, with the lands and revenues appertaining to them in any part of the kingdom. This grant was confirmed by James VI. who also bestowed upon them a privilege of erecting schools and colleges, for the propagation of science, and of applying the funds bestowed on them by his mother, Queen Mary, towards building houses for the accommodation of professors and students. He further gave full power to every one to give in ~~maner~~ lands, or sums of money, towards the endowment of these schools and colleges, giving to the town-council liberty to elect, with advice of the ministers, professors in the different branches of science, "with power to place and remove them as they shall judge expedient; and to enjoin and forbid all other persons from teaching," &c. within the city unless admitted by the council.

* This machine was generally used after this period in judicial executions, for crimes against the state, and for this purpose was removed from place to place over the country as exigency required. It now finds a place among the curiosities of the Antiquarian Museum in Edinburgh.

This grant and all the subsequent ones made by James VI. in favour of the university, were ratified by parliament; and all immunities and privileges bestowed upon it, that were enjoyed by any college in the kingdom. Notwithstanding these grants, the town-council did not find it convenient to establish a university till their funds for doing so were increased; which did not occur till 1581, when they got a legacy of 8000 merks from Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney, for the purpose of founding a college. The college of Edinburgh was consequently commenced in 1581, in the buildings previously occupied by the collegiate church of St. Mary in the Fields, and in 1583, its first professor was appointed. James, like his immediate descendant Charles I., was a warm friend of learning, so far as university education was concerned, and took considerable pains to nourish this infant institution. He watched over it with a paternal care, endowed it with certain church lands and tithes, and finally, in 1617, when paying Scotland a visit as a British monarch, gave orders that it should be called KING JAMES' COLLEGE.

The attempts made by James on his accession to the nominal sovereignty, to procure a moderate share of power, so as to carry on the government of the country, met, as is well known, with the most violent opposition from the nobility, clergy, and other leading classes of the community, who, during the past age of anarchy, had become so headstrong as to be unable to submit to any thing like monarchical authority. On his being seized by the Ruthven conspirators, August, 1582, the pulpits resounded with applauses of the godly deed; an act of Assembly was afterwards passed, declaring the conspirators "to have done good and acceptable service to God, their sovereign, and the country;" and threatening with ecclesiastical censures those who, by word or deed, should oppose the good cause. When brought to Edinburgh, he was met by the ministers, who, with the licence then assumed by their profession, sung a psalm as they walked up the streets, expressive of the great deliverance they had lately obtained by the captivity and subjection of the king. A more amusing instance of the unrespectful conduct of the preachers of Edinburgh occurred after James was liberated. Willing to show some attention to two French ambassadors, the king requested the magistrates to entertain them with

a banquet; but the ministers, conceiving it sinful for Protestants to dine with Catholics, not to speak of the impropriety of holding any intercourse with France whatsoever, resolved to prevent, or at least to damp the hilarity of the dinner party, and therefore ordered a *fast* to be kept on the day of the *fast*, when three of their number preached successively in St. Giles' church, so as to occupy the day with invectives against the magistrates and nobles, who, by the king's direction, attended the ambassadors: they afterwards were with difficulty prevented from proceeding the length of excommunicating the city rulers.

On the 13th of May, 1587, a very strange conceit was executed by James. With a view to reconcile the nobles, whom civil war had long divided against each other, he made a royal banquet in Holyroodhouse, from whence he caused his contentious guests to walk hand in hand to the Cross, where the whole were entertained by the magistrates with a collation of wines and sweetmeats, and drank to each other in token of reciprocal forgiveness and future friendship. It may here be noticed, that it was a favourite practice of James, arising from his penury, to direct the magistrates of Edinburgh to entertain his friends and ambassadors, and by this alone, independent of presents made to the king, the town funds suffered considerable injury. It is observable, from circumstantial evidence, that, partly through domestic broils, and partly owing to those severe exertions, the town was in a more ruinous and backward condition at the end of the sixteenth century than it had been in the time of James V. The town suffered severely from the plague in 1585-6, which added to its depression at this epoch.

When intelligence arrived, in August, 1588, that the Spanish Armada was approaching the shores of Scotland, preparations were made to receive it, and the magistrates of Edinburgh commanded the citizens to provide themselves with arms to prevent a descent, directing three hundred men at the same time to be raised for the town's defence. This danger passed away, but it was not alone upon occasions of national calamity that Edinburgh suffered. An occasion of national rejoicing was generally as bad. A treaty of marriage being concluded betwixt King James and Anne, princess of Denmark, the magistrates received a precept, commanding them to entertain the royal bride

EDINBURGH.

and her retinue, from her arrival at Leith till the palace could be fitted up for her reception. The common council, to avoid this expensive affair, presented James with the sum of five thousand merks; and some time after, the citizens, in obedience to a second precept, sent a beautiful and commodious ship to Denmark, at the expense of five hundred pounds, Scottish money, per month, to bring home the king with his royal bride. At the arrival of the happy bride, the common council, accompanied by the principal citizens, richly apparelled, joined the cavalcade which escorted her to her lodging, and afterwards to the palace; and at her marriage, which was solemnized in St. Giles' church, they presented her with a rich jewel, deposited with them by the king, as security for a considerable sum of money advanced to him, and took the royal promise for payment. "Yet," continues the historian of Edinburgh, "all the above acts of generosity, and many others, were not sufficient to secure the injured and oppressed citizens from intolerable impositions and grievous exactions; for now James compelled them to take of him the sum of forty thousand pounds, Scottish money, (part of his wife's portion,) and to pay ten per cent. interest for the same; whereas they were then in such good credit, that some time before they borrowed money at five per cent. interest." Besides this draining of the financial resources of the town, James was exceedingly arbitrary in making alterations in the mode of choosing the magistrates of the burgh, and to his interference at this epoch may be referred many of those evils which have resulted from the government of the city by self-elected functionaries.

In 1591, the citizens of Edinburgh had the merit of defeating an attempt of the Earl of Bothwell to seize the person of the king. That nobleman having been admitted at night into the court of the palace, advanced directly to the royal apartment; but happily, before he entered, the alarm was taken, and the doors shut. While he attempted to force open some of them, and to set fire to others, the citizens had time to run to arms, and he escaped with the utmost difficulty. Bothwell retired to the north, but eight of his followers were executed on the morrow. The assassination of the young Earl of Murray, the heir of the regent, by the Earl of Huntly at Dunnibristle, which, by the citizens, was referred to the will of the

king, excited universal indignation in Edinburgh. The inhabitants rose in a tumultuous manner, and though they were restrained by the magistrates from any act of violence, they threw aside all respect for the king and his ministers, and openly insulted and threatened both. James, thinking it prudent to withdraw from such a storm, fixed his residence for some time at Glasgow. Other feelings afterwards arose, and the citizens testified their respect for their sovereign by sending ten tuns of wine, and a hundred citizens to attend the baptism of Prince Henry at Stirling, and afterwards by appointing him a guard of fifty citizens, to protect his person from the attempts of Bothwell.

In 1598, the boys of the High School, catching the contagion of the period, arose in rebellion against book and ferule, and transacted a scene somewhat similar to a modern English *burring-out*, but only a good deal more violent and fatal. On the magistrates attempting to reduce them to order, a boy fired a pistol through the door, and killed one of the bullocks.

The most remarkable circumstance connected with the intercourse which obtained betwixt James and the town of Edinburgh, during the distractions of the times, was the alternate abuse and adulation the inhabitants heaped upon him. One day he fled for his life before their excited rage, and soon after a deputation would wait upon him to his wrath and purchase his return to humour, which he was never long in conceding. More than this, the king was himself sometimes the first to hold out terms for their return to favour. On the 19th of August, 1596, the queen was delivered of the princess Elizabeth, and the magistrates being invited on the 1st of December to attend the christening within Holyroodhouse, they promised to give this welcome princess a dowry of 10,000 merks on her nuptial day, which engagement they had actually the honour to fulfil, with an additional gift of other 5000 merks.

In December, 1596, the clergy and citizens of Edinburgh, being wrought up to a state of extreme excitement, by an attempt on the part of King James to assert his control over the language of the pulpit, the furor broke out into a serious tumult, in the course of which the person of the king was not only insulted, but seriously threatened, though the whole affair afterwards ended without any violence.

seeing that this gave him an advantage in the eyes of sober people, withdrew from the town, ordered all public courts to be removed from it, and seemed to have resolved upon procuring its complete destruction. But he was afterwards softened by the tears and cash of the magistrates, and induced to restore the city to his favour. In 1599, James had another dispute with the city clergy, on account of a band of English players which he introduced at Edinburgh, and which is supposed, not without good reason, to have included the illustrious Shakespeare. The presbytery of Edinburgh having passed a decree against them, was summoned before the privy council, and obliged to recant. This visit from the children of Thespis is a remarkable incident in the history of the city and country, for they were the first dramatists who had ventured to appear on a Scottish stage since the more quaint mimeries in vogue before the Reformation; and in their kindly reception by the people we are to trace the first signal of a return to the ordinary mirthful amusements of enlightened society.

The king did all in his power to dispel the gloom which had so long spread its blighting influence over the country, and we learn that at a convention held at Edinburgh on the 24th of June 1598, it was ordained that Monday in every week should be a *play-day*. The next year is remarkable in history for the change which was made in the manner of computing time. Hitherto the year was calculated as beginning on the 25th day of March, agreeably to a very old usage, and hence the confusion which frequently occurs in speaking of transactions in Scottish history which occurred in the months of January, February, and March till the 25th day, which period of time has always to be referred to, as belonging to two years at once (as 1597-8). The Convention of Estates which met at Edinburgh on the 10th of December, 1599, remedied this evil, and, ordaining that new-year's-day should in future be the 1st of January, the year 1600 was opened in pursuance of such an arrangement.

In the Gowry treason, which was developed in the month of August this year, Edinburgh had no share, except that its favourite clergyman, Mr. Robert Bruce, and several others, were brought to considerable trouble, on account of their scepticism as to the reality of the conspiracy. The bodies of the Earl

of Gowry and his brother were beheaded and dismembered, on the High Street of Edinburgh, on the very same day when the ill-starred Charles I. was born to King James at Dunfermline. When, called by the death of Elizabeth (March 24, 1603), to the throne of England, James took a formal farewell of the citizens of Edinburgh, who, through good report and bad report, had now been attached to his fortunes for twenty-four years. He addressed them in St. Giles' Church, after sermon, and it is said that when he concluded his speech, in which they seemed to hear native royalty speaking to them for the last time, they could not help melting into tears. Two days after, the king set out for England, the castle firing a volley at his departure.

At this period the city continued subject to the dreadful malady of the plague, which seems to have been long an occasional scourge of the inhabitants of this as well as other populous Scottish towns.

James was not forgetful of Edinburgh. In 1609 he empowered the magistrates to have a sword of state carried before them and to wear gowns; and, with his usual attention to trifles, he sent them patterns of those garments. There is reason to believe that these were the earliest magisterial robes which came into use in Scotland, as it is a certain fact that it was not till 1606 that the peers were required to appear in parliament in robes, which were of red cloth lined with white, "the like of which," says Birrel, "was never seen in this country before." We may, therefore, accept of these as among the first appearances of English state costumes in Scotland. It is probable that James sent offerings of this kind to Edinburgh, as much for the purpose of purchasing the good will of the town as for adding dignity to the functions of the magistrates. It appears that he was generally in debt to the city, and we find that in 1616, he committed a decided act of bankruptcy, by obliging the corporation to accept of twenty thousand, instead of fifty-nine thousand merks, which was the amount of his debt at that time. Such a circumstance, however, did not break up the friendship which had so long subsisted between the parties.

In the year immediately succeeding, the king paid his long promised visit to his native country, on which occasion he was received at the West Port, and conducted through the city with great pomp and demonstration of re-

joining, as well as by a speech of the most fulsome adulation, wherein, upon the "verie knees of their harts," he was described as "the perfection of eloquence," and "the quintessence of rulers." The citizens afterwards entertained the king with a sumptuous banquet, and presented him with ten thousand merks of double golden angels, in a silver basin. On the 28th of June 1617, James convened his twenty-second parliament at Edinburgh, by which some very remarkable acts were passed, and, among the rest, that for the restitution of archbishops, bishops, and chapters. The king presided at a scholastic disputation of the professors of Edinburgh University, at Stirling, and shortly afterwards returned to London. During the succeeding few years the Estates and town-council passed different acts for the improvement of the city, especially one in 1621, for the coping of houses with lead, slates, or tiles, instead of thatch, which, curious as the fact may now seem, had hitherto been the common covering of the lofty tenements of Edinburgh. Water was introduced by pipes the same year; and three new bells, two of which were for St. Giles' Church, and the third for the Netherbow Port, were imported from Campvere, in

James VI. died at London, on the 27th of March 1625, without having again visited his Scottish dominions, and, on the subsequent Sunday, the ministers of Edinburgh preached his funeral sermon, in which they praised him as the most religious and peaceable prince that this unworthy world had ever possessed. Charles I. was proclaimed at the Cross, on the 31st of March 1625, at which time, the town-council agreed to advance to the new king the assessment of the city, and to contribute to the maintenance of ten thousand men, at the same time providing for the city guard, and for the discipline of the whole citizens.

As early as 1628, Charles agreed to visit the ancient city of Edinburgh, for the purpose of being crowned king of Scots, but it was not till some years later that he was able to proceed thither. On the twelfth of June 1633, he entered the town by the West Port, where he was received with the same pomp, and the same extravagantly flattering oratory, which had been exhibited at the reception of his royal father. On the eighteenth, Charles was crowned in the abbey church of Holyrood, with unwonted splendour, and two days after, he as-

sembled his first parliament of Scotland in the tolbooth, in which the acts concerning religion were confirmed, and the authority of the college of justice, the privileges of the royal burghs, and the rights of the whole people ratified. While Charles remained in Edinburgh, the nation exhibited a universal joy, but he had hardly returned to London, when numerous discontents arose. One of the most important acts of Charles during his residence, was the erection of the bishopric of Edinburgh, a measure, which, in 1637, was followed up by orders to use a liturgy in the already constituted Episcopal church. The tumults which ensued in Edinburgh, on the attempt being made to introduce the service-book in the church of St. Giles, are so much connected with general history that they need not be here particularized. The ill-advised measures of Charles produced a General Assembly, which sat at Glasgow in 1638, and at once restored Presbyterianism in all its forms of worship and church government. A pacification having taken place at Berwick, betwixt the king and his Scottish subjects, the castle of Edinburgh was delivered to the Marquis of Hamilton for the king's interest, and strengthened, in case of future disturbances, by the arms and ammunition from the fortifications of Leith, which for this purpose were demolished.

In 1640, a fresh war broke out between the king and his Scottish subjects, the latter being now considerably emboldened by assurances of countenance and support from the English malcontents. The magistrates of Edinburgh, on this occasion, caused the town to be fortified against the castle, and exercised the citizens in arms. Such demonstrations of a warlike nature caused the governor to fire upon the city, but the fort being invested by Lealy, its inmates were finally obliged, for want of provisions, to make an honourable surrender. The treaty of Rippon put a stop to further mischief at this time, and in 1641, the unhappy Charles, to quiet the discontents of his northern subjects, again visited the ancient metropolis of Scotland. The measures he adopted, while in the city, were singularly improper. Like many sovereigns in difficulties, he tried to purchase security by rewarding his enemies and leaving his friends to be prosecuted, or in a state of neglect, a procedure which was attended with the worst effects. Charles was, however, graciously received by the magistrates

and was sumptuously entertained at an expense of L.12,000 Scots. In the contentions of the few following years, during which the Scottish and English people united in a war against the king, Edinburgh was the scene of the chief political and diplomatic transactions of the nation, particularly the construction of the Solemn League and Covenant between the two nations, for the extirpation of prelacy and other unpopular objects, which was signed in the High Church, July 1643. In the army which Scotland sent, in consequence of this treaty, to assist the English parliamentary forces against Charles, one regiment of twelve hundred men was raised and supported by Edinburgh, at a cost of L.60,000 Scottish money. In 1645, the Marquis of Montrose, in the course of his campaign in favour of the king, threatened Edinburgh with his desolating army, but was prevented from entering it by a common enemy having previously taken possession—namely, the plague—which now, for the last time, had visited the city. “For aught I can learn,” says Maitland, “Edinburgh never was in a more miserable and melancholy situation than at present; for by the unparalleled ravages committed by the plague, it was spoiled of its inhabitants, to such a degree, that there were scarce sixty men left, capable of assisting in defence of the town in case of an attack; which the citizens had never more occasion to fear than at this time, for the army of the Covenanters being routed at Kilsyth by the Marquis of Montrose, that intrepid royalist sent a letter to the magistrates, demanding the instant freedom of all prisoners belonging to the king’s party within the town, under penalty of the city being visited by fire and sword, which peremptory order occasioning great confusion in Edinburgh, the common council assembled in order to deliberate thereon. And having considered the dismal situation of their affairs, by the defeat of their army at Kilsyth, the miserable and fenceless state to which their city and castle were reduced by pestilence and famine, the inability of their friends to assist them, the great riches in the town of Edinburgh, which could not be removed because of the plague, the national magazine of military stores, and the records of the kingdom together with the great number of state prisoners in the town’s prison, who were dying desperate for want of money and provisions (little or none of the last being

brought to the city by reason of the pestilence,) threatened to kill their keepers, to favour their escape, and prevent their being starved. These things being duly considered, the citizens thought fit to comply with Montrose’s demands.” The sufferings of Edinburgh at this period of its history would seem to have had the effect of banishing even moral principles from the minds of the citizens. Having borrowed L.40,000 Scots, in order to raise some troops they had promised to furnish in the national Engagement in favour of Charles, they afterwards endeavoured to avoid this debt, under the pretence that it was contracted in an unlawful cause. They consulted the Assembly of Divines, who supported their scruples, on the pretext that the money had been borrowed for an un-~~o~~venanted purpose! Being thus backed, they refused to pay their creditors, till Cromwell’s authoritative tribunals, in 1652, obliged the magistrates to make an immediate settlement. Every historian of Edinburgh speaks with indignation of the conduct of the magistrates and clergy in this transaction; though a philanthropic writer of the present time will only see in it the lamentable effect of extreme party spirit, whether in religion or politics, in sophisticating the moral principles.

The year 1650 was long remembered in Edinburgh for the events which occurred in it. On the 18th of May, the Marquis of Montrose was brought a prisoner into the city, by way of the Canongate, along which he was carried with an ignominious pomp significant of his fate. In three days after, he was brought before the parliament for trial, and being condemned to death, he suffered on the gallows at the Cross with that fortitude which had distinguished his character.

Being averse to submit to the republican government established in Britain, the Scots, without calculation, invited the exiled Charles II. to be their king, who, agreeing to their wishes, was proclaimed, at the Cross, on the 15th of July. To frustrate arrangements of this kind, Cromwell and his army crossed the Tweed on the 22d of the same month, and marching by Haddington, towards Edinburgh, encamped near Pentland hills, within a few miles of the city, while the Scots, under the command of Lesly, entrenched themselves in a fortified camp between Edinburgh and Leith, on the ground now occupied by the road

Leith-Walk, which took its form from the entrenchments then cast up. Cromwell, finding his enterprise to be hopeless, returned first to Musselburgh, and afterwards to Dunbar. Here the Scottish forces were encountered and defeated by his army of saints, on the 3d of September: after which, again advancing westwards, he seized Leith, the city of Edinburgh, and the fortlets of Borthwick and Roslin. His troops also invested the castle of Edinburgh, which yielded by capitulation in the month of December. While the city was thrown into confusion by these calamities, it was deserted by the magistracy, who fled to the new head-quarters of the king and the forces at Stirling; and from the 2d of September, till the 5th of December 1651, the metropolis had no other civic rulers than a body of thirty respectable citizens chosen by the inhabitants to preserve the peace of the town.

Cromwell having afterwards gained entire possession of Scotland in consequence of his victory over its army at Worcester, a body of English commissioners was sent by him to rule the kingdom, who arrived at Dalkeith, in January 1652, and so humiliated the citizens that it was found necessary to ask their consent before proceeding to elect new magistrates. Under the government of Cromwell, the city of Edinburgh and the town of Leith enjoyed some rest after their disasters and exhausting wars. In Leith many English families were induced to settle under the protection of a strong garrison kept in the citadel of the port. It is mentioned as significant of the impoverished condition of Scotland at this period, that there was hardly a person or community capable of paying their debts. The city of Edinburgh owed nearly £. 550,000 Scots, which being unable to satisfy on demand, the magistrates had a charge of horning for the amount served against them, and it was with difficulty the burgh procured time to liquidate the debt. During the period of the Commonwealth, scarcely any appearance of a separate kingdom remained in Scotland, and in Edinburgh the English tribunals suspended the abominable routine of state functionaries which before and afterwards disgraced the country.

When intelligence was received of the restoration of Charles, in 1660, the town-council addressed a letter to the king, in which they declared their concurrence with those who had

"prudently laid themselves out" to settle the king upon the throne of his dominions. As a testimony of their loyalty they sent a present of £. 1000, and his Majesty, in return, gave the magistrates power to levy one-third of a penny on the pint of ale, and twopence on the pint of wine consumed in the city; for, in the words of Arnot, it has always been equally unfortunate for the inhabitants, whether the magistrates testified their loyalty or sedition; both being made pretexts for levying money from the inhabitants; the only difference lying in the name bestowed on the exaction, which, in one case, was called a *tax*, in the other a *fine*. So great was the joy, at Edinburgh, when the citizens heard of the king's arrival in England, that they caused a sumptuous banquet to be made at the Cross. Charles was much pleased with these attentions, and ratified some of their old privileges, and promised a confirmation of their several rights.

At this time the town-council granted liberty to a person called Adam Woodcock to establish a stage coach betwixt Edinburgh and Leith, the whole fare for which they ordained to be one shilling, or for a single individual, fourpence, Sterling. This is among the first notices we have of public coaches between the two towns, and the establishment of such a convenience marks the rising spirit of luxury and desire for comfort at the middle of the seventeenth century. An entry in the council-books about twelve months later gives us a notion of the wretched jurisprudence of the age: the record bears to be a grant to the baron bailie of Broughton, giving to him, by way of escheat, the goods and chattels of women condemned for witchcraft.

On the 22d of August 1660, the king abolished the English tribunals in Scotland, re-establishing the ancient forms of government; and the city once more rejoiced in the presence of the officers of state, the privy council, and the parliament. The first parliament assembled on the 1st of January 1661, under Lord Middleton, in which the public transactions, during the last twenty-three years, were reprobated as unwarrantable, and accordingly rescinded. As this new law abolished the settlement of presbytery in 1638, as illegal, the episcopal church of Charles I. was consequently restored, though on a modified footing, there being no attempt to re-introduce the surplice, or other insignia of an episcopal communion, farther

than the institution of the authority of bishops. It was unfortunate for the interests of the episcopal church, that laws giving a full liberty to presbyterians were not simultaneously promulgated. The reverse of this was the case. The utmost severities were practised on those who absented themselves from the established churches, and by a course of tyrannous transactions, as infamous as they were ineffectual, the country, especially in the west, was precipitated into a state of insurrection which lasted for about twenty-seven years. Throughout this gloomy period of Scottish history, the city of Edinburgh was the scene of the trial, torture, and execution of innumerable victims of the privy council. Such sights, however, do not seem to have terrified the lower orders of the metropolis into patient submission. At the execution of one Mitchell, a person who attempted to assassinate the Archbishop of St. Andrews in the High Street, the scaffold was assailed by bands of women, who endeavoured to rescue him from the gripe of justice.

While the lower and the middling classes of Edinburgh beheld the proceedings of the privy council with contempt, and occasionally met them with resistance, the magistracy were the alternate dupes, boon companions, and instruments of oppression of the government functionaries. "To secure the good will of Lauderdale, the Scottish boroughs gave him a pension, of which, on one occasion, there were L.3400, Scots, of arrears; seeing the necessity of paying this sum, the council ordered money to be borrowed on the town's account to discharge it! Not long afterwards, the corporation entertained Middleton the Commissioner, in a very elegant and sumptuous manner, at the expense of L.8044, Scottish money." In these simple records, we see how the debt of the city of Edinburgh arose. There can be no doubt that these pensions and entertainments were given as bribes. Indeed, this is made quite obvious by an entry in the council register of March 14th—15th, 1671, which bears, that the council executed a bond for L.5000 to be given to the Duke of Lauderdale, to obtain from him a perpetual grant on the duties upon wine, spirits, and rum; till which time the said bond was to remain in the hands of own clerk. The grant being obtained: the great seal, the bond was accordingly put up to the duke. To such nefarious prac-

tices have the citizens of Edinburgh to trace most of those vexatious burdens, which till the present hour press upon their industry and means of support. There seems to have been no end to the exactions of Lauderdale, and his ingenuity appears to have been commensurate with his rapacity. Some time before the above event, he fell upon a strange mode of frightening the metropolis into payment of a handsome sum. He procured from Charles II. (1663) a grant endowing the Citadel of Leith, under the complimentary name of Charleston, with the privileges of a free burgh of barony and regality, the office of balliary, a weekly market, and a yearly fair, and other immunities. As Edinburgh had ever held Leith in a species of subjection, and found it an excellent source of revenue, the erection of this free burgh, which lay on the north side of the mouth of the Leith water, gave it some cause of concern. It is now understood that the whole was a trick of the Duke, whose intentions were exposed by offering "this new vamped gift" to the magistrates and town-council. Finding themselves under a necessity to enter into terms regarding the purchase of this "toy," they were offered it at the exorbitant price of six thousand pounds, Sterling, and were actually compelled to comply with the demand. So frequent and severe were the exactions of Lauderdale, that it appears, by a computation, he received from the city funds, in nine years, no less a sum than eleven thousand pounds, Sterling, while other ministers, as well as favourites of the town council, in the same space of time, received from three to four thousand pounds of the same money. Maitland calculates, that up till the year 1680, the town-council of Edinburgh had expended no less than L.40,000 Sterling, merely in purchasing liberty to tax the town; "to which," says he, "if we add the money of late said to have been not so well applied as it ought, it will then be found to amount to about L.52,070, which is more than the town's debts are at present (1753); whereby there is, as it were, a perpetual debt entailed upon the city, which by good management, might either have been prevented, or long ere now paid off."

Agreeably to the desire of petty legislation in these times, the town-council of Edinburgh interfered to regulate the most paltry affairs of common life. At an early period of the seventeenth century, the magistrates had made laws

regulating the wearing of plaids by women, which having had little effect, in 1648, a new dictatorial mandate was issued, by which all women, of whatever condition, *presuming* to wear plaids about their heads, in the streets, churches, or market-places, should forfeit the said plaids, and to be otherwise punished at the discretion of the magistrates; also, enjoining the town-officers and guard to seize the plaids of all offenders to their own use; and if any officers could be convicted of negligence in this delicate duty, they were to be imprisoned and deprived of their offices.

A law less offensive, but equally absurd, was passed by the council in 1677, to modify the extravagant prices charged at *Penny Weddings*, which, in spite of the tumults in the country, were well attended. It was ordained that no person, on these occasions, presume to take more for a man's dinner than twenty-four shillings, and from women, eighteen shillings Scots—that is two shillings, and one shilling and sixpence Sterling. The price of a carcass of mutton about this time was one shilling and fourpence Sterling, and the daily wages of a mason were nearly the same. Although laws had long before been ordained prohibiting the

of thatch on houses in Edinburgh, by another enactment in 1677, imposing fines on persons allowing thatch to continue on their houses, in consequence of the number of fires which had broken out in the town, it is ascertained that at this time, the houses in the metropolis were in many cases built of wood and covered with straw. Sumptuary laws to restrain extravagance in cases of funerals were at this time also passed, to such an injurious height had this passion of the Scots arrived. But the most serviceable legislative measure of the period was the establishment of the royal College of Physicians. Before that, the city was overrun by quacks and mountebanks, of whose pretensions and the deplorable state of the science of medicine, there is a lively instance in the records of the privy council. One *James Michael Philo*, physician, sets forth that his majesty had allowed him to practise his profession in England, and for that purpose to erect public stages; and he intreats the same liberty in this kingdom. The council, accordingly, allow him to erect a stage in the city of Edinburgh; but they also appoint the petition to be intimated to, and answered by, the *Master of Revels*, against the next meeting of the

council; and, in the mean time, discharge the physician to practise rope dancing.

In the year 1679, the palace of Holyrood-house, then just finished in its present form, was made the temporary abode of James, Duke of York, who came to Edinburgh, nominally as Commissioner to the Scottish parliament, but, in reality, with the purpose of awaiting at a distance the fate of the famous Exclusion Bill, which for some time threatened to prevent his succession. It was the policy of James to draw the leading men of the kingdom around him, and to attach them firmly to his person, so that, in the event of losing England, upon the death of his brother, he might at least secure Scotland to himself. He therefore put in practice all the usual arts of those who aim at popularity; studied the prejudices and desires of the people, showed a remarkable degree of tenderness and impartiality in the distribution of justice, and encouraged every proposal for the advancement of trade. His principal aim was to foster in the nation the remembrance of its ancient independence, by reviving in the capital the long-lost fashions of a court, a line of conduct well calculated to procure the affection and esteem of all Scotsmen at the period. The nobility, who had long been depressed under the administration of Lauderdale, experienced a very sensible change in the attention with which they were treated by his successor, and his conciliating behaviour on this occasion is supposed to have laid the foundation of that devotion to his family which promoted the expeditions of his two descendants in 1715 and 1745. His duchess, Mary d'Este of Modena, and his daughter the princess, afterwards Queen Anne, contributed their exertions in the cause. They made parties, balls, and masquerades at the palace, and in a species of dramatic entertainment which they got up, they condescended so far as to act particular characters, and direct the performance. A theatre was subsequently fitted up in the Tennis Court at the Watergate, where there were regular performers from London. They were also supposed to have achieved an infinite degree of favour by treating the ladies of fashion in Edinburgh with tea, at that time a rare and costly entertainment, known only to the highest English nobility, and calculated, no doubt, to strike the fashionable society at the Canon-gate with the utmost delight and admiration.

having never before been heard of in Scotland.

It may easily be imagined, that the result of all this would be highly favourable to Edinburgh. It is said, that old people, about the middle of the last century, used to talk with delight of the magnificence and brilliancy of the court which James assembled, and of the general tone of happiness and satisfaction which pervaded the town on the occasion. The prosperity of the city at this period is testified by numerous circumstances, among which may be specified the large presents which the magistrates at various times conferred upon their royal guest, amounting to no less a sum than eleven thousand pounds. We might also mention the exemplary pattern of loyalty and submission to the existing powers, which the citizens exhibited, at a time when the rest of Scotland resounded with remonstrances against tyranny and persecution. But the most unequivocal proof of their wealth and spirit, is found in a project formed at this time for extending the city over the fields to the north, and connecting them with the old town by means of a bridge; precisely the same notion, which, after being several times re-agitated, was finally carried into effect about eighty years later. James gave the citizens a grant in the following terms, for the encouragement of such an undertaking: "That when they should have occasion to enlarge their city, by purchasing ground without the town, or to build bridges or arches for accomplishing the same, not only are the proprietors of such lands obliged to part with the same on reasonable terms, but, when in possession thereof, they are to be erected into a regality in favour of the citizens," &c. Also "the power to oblige the proprietors of houses to lay before their respective tenements, large flat stones, for the convenience of walking." We can here only remark, that the Duke of York seems to have seriously contemplated the good of the city, and that, had his family continued on the throne, it is more than probable the improvements of Edinburgh would have commenced eighty years earlier than they afterwards did, depressed as Scotland and the capital were, by the neglect of succeeding monarchs.

Unfortunately the advantages which Edinburgh possessed under this system of things, were destined to be of short duration. The king departed, with all his family and

May 1662. In six years more, he

was lost both to Edinburgh and Britain; and "a stranger filled the Stuarts' throne," under whose dynasty Scotland pined long in undeserved reprobation.* Nothing, perhaps, could so well present an idea of the love of show and luxury which was introduced by James into Edinburgh, than the circumstance of the magistrates having set up a regular state carriage in the year 1684. Finding, it seems, that the expense incurred by their frequent driving about, amounted to more than what would support a regular establishment of a coach and horses, they ordered two coaches from London for their especial use, with four horses. As, even in the present times, the lord provost and bailies of Edinburgh are not indulged with a special state carriage, we may understand the length to which the pageantries of the latter part of the seventeenth century were carried.

In January 1685, the town-council ordered an equestrian statue of Charles II. to be erected in the Parliament Close, notwithstanding the odium which was generally attached to the cabinet measures of that flagitious prince, and immediately afterwards, while the king was within a few days of his death, out of an excess of loyalty, they made an offer to supply him with the cess of seven months. On the demise of Charles, such marks of attention were not forgot by his successor, who returned an answer, thanking them for their hearty zeal in the cause of royalty, on the receipt of which, says Maitland, the magistrates were so transported with joy, that "they ordered an ornamented ebony box to be made, to preserve the document from decay."

Charles II. died on the 7th of February 1685, the news whereof reached Edinburgh on the 10th of the same month, and excited at once regret for the loss of so kind a master, and gladness for the accession of James, the declared friend of the town. A stage was erected at the Cross, on which the chancellor, treasurer, and the whole officers of state, with the nobility, and privy council, the Lords of Session, and the magistrates attended the Lyon King-at-arms, in his proclamation of James, and the whole of them swore fealty and allegiance to him as king. According to Fountainhall, the business was closed by a sermon from Mr. John Robert, who took occasion to

bid the audience dry up their tears, when they considered that they had got so brave and excellent a successor! As a tangible symptom of the sycophancy of the town-council to men in power, whosoever they were, we perceive that immediately after the proclamation, they presented Viscount Melfort, one of the principal secretaries of state, with a jewel of the value of L.500 Sterling, "as an evidence of their grateful acknowledgments for the many eminent services he had done the city;" and three days afterwards, for delivering the town's address to the king, they gave him the sum of L.300 Sterling.

The conduct of James for about seven months after his accession to the throne was not such as to give any uneasiness to the protestants of Scotland, and the system of prosecution for non-conformity had already been modified or stopped. The first public transaction which occurred in the metropolis worthy of notice, after the proclamation of the king, was the execution of the Earl of Argyle, for his concern in the insurrection of the Duke of Monmouth. He was brought into Edinburgh on the 20th of June, and underwent a parade through the streets to the castle, with his hands bound, his head bare, and with the hangman walking beside him, in much the same ignominious manner as had been practised on the Marquis of Montrose. It throws additional light on the obscure story of Argyle's conduct, to state, that he was indebted to Heriot's Hospital, L.58,408, 10s. Scots, which the corporation of Edinburgh was obliged to pay to that establishment.*

The king's partiality to papists became apparent in the month of October, when he ordered the *test* to be dispensed with, although such relief could only be granted by parliament, and, in the opening of 1686, his measures became too flagrant to be longer passed over in silence. The privy council issued orders to every painter and bookseller in Edinburgh, forbidding the printing or selling of any books reflecting on the Romish faith. These respectable tradesmen were not all, however, willing

to comply with such arbitrary enactments, and an anecdote is told of the independence of spirit of James Glen, a bookseller in the city, on the occasion. When waited upon by the officer of the privy council, he informed him that he had one book in his shop which condemned popery very much, and yet he would sell it in spite of the mandate he had received. Being asked what book that was, he replied it was *the Bible*, which was the worst enemy that the church of Rome had ever seen. Glen deserves praise, both for his wit and his intrepidity, for he must certainly be called a brave man who could dare to joke with the privy council of that day, or any of its functionaries.

The public attendance upon mass, by the chief officers of state, about this time, excited a tumult in Edinburgh. A rabble of apprentices, and others, insulted the chancellor's lady, and other persons of distinction, when returning from the chapel, an affront which was resented with great severity. A journeyman baker being ordered by the privy council to be whipped through the Canongate for being concerned in the riot, the mob rose, rescued him from punishment, beat the executioner, and continued all night in an uproar. The king's foot-guards, and soldiers from the castle, were brought to assist the town-guard, in quelling this disturbance. They fired among the mob, and killed two men and a woman. Next day, several were scourged; but the privy council, for the first time, becoming afraid of popular violence, appointed a double file of musqueteers and pikemen, to prevent the sufferers from being rescued. A drummer was likewise condemned and shot, for having said he could find in his heart to run his sword through some papists, and, according to Arnot, from whom we quote, what was fully more abominable, a fencing master was hanged at the Cross for having simply drunken the toast of confusion to the papists, and approved of the late tumults.

While the inhabitants at large, and the country in general, were discontented with these measures, the magistracy of the city continued true to their interests, and assured the king of "their hearty devotion to his service, being ready, with their lives and fortunes, to stand by his majesty's person, upon all occasions, and praying the continuance of his princely goodness and care towards this his city,"—adulation which was remunerated by the restora-

* The body of Argyle, after sentence had been executed upon it, was deposited in the chapel of the Minster-men, near the head of the Cowgate, from which it was afterwards transported to the family burial-place, at Kilmun, Argyleshire.

tion of the impost on ale, which, although levied from the inhabitants, had been for some time seized by the treasury. Renewed restrictions were laid on the sale of books reflecting on popery, while those in its favour were published with impunity. Nay, so great was the partiality in behalf of this religion, that a landlady having distrained the printing materials of one Watson, a papist printer, for his rent, the articles were violently rescued from justice, and carried to the sanctuary of Holyroodhouse, where he was protected, and so far encouraged as to be made the king's printer, a situation which, it appears, descended to his son, James Watson, who flourished in Edinburgh in the reign of Anne.

We do not here require to enter minutely into the historical events of this unhappy period. Attachment to the government at length became narrowed within the circle of its own instruments, and the few who were inclined to surrender every right to escape from anarchy and confusion. To political causes of disgust at length were added religious; and men who might have seen one secular privilege taken away after another, without rebelling, became furious when they perceived an attempt to bring upon them the follies of the Catholic religion. By the simple records of Fountain-hall, some minor particulars are learned, illustrative of the doings in the metropolis. On the 29d November 1686, says he, "the king's yacht arrived from London, at Leith, with the altar, vestments, images, priests, and their apurtenants, for the popish chapel in the abbey of Holyrood. On St. Andrew's day, the chapel was consecrated, by holy water, and a sermon by Wderington. On the 8th of February, 1688, Ogstoun, the bookseller, was threatened, for selling Archbishop Usher's sermons against the papists, and the History of the French Persecutions; and all the copies were taken from him; though popish books were printed and sold. On the 22d of March, the rules of the Popish college, in the Abbey of Holyrood, were published, inviting children to be educated *gratis*." The time at length arrived, when all this was to have an end. No sooner was it known that William, Prince of Orange, had landed, and that the regular troops were withdrawn to reinforce the English army, than the Presbyterians and other friends to the Revolution, flocked to Edinburgh, which, for some time, became a scene

of the wildest uproars. The Earl of Perth, chancellor, fled from the city, and the government fell entirely into the hands of the Revolutionists. A mob rose, drums were beat through the streets, the inhabitants assembled in great multitudes, and proceeded to demolish the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, but were opposed by a military party of about a hundred men, who adhered to the interests of James. "The mob pushing forward, were fired upon by this party; about a dozen were killed, and thrice as many wounded, upon which they fled for the present; but quickly returned with a warrant from some lords of the privy council, and headed by the magistrates, town-guard, trained-band, and heralds. Wallace, the captain of the besieged party, was now called on to surrender, and, on his refusal, another skirmish took place, in which his men were defeated, some being killed and the rest made prisoners. There was nothing to resist their fury. The abbey church, and private chapel were robbed and despoiled of their ornaments, the college of the Jesuits almost pulled down, and the houses of the Roman Catholics plundered. The Chancellor's cellars next became a notable prey to the mob; and wine, conspiring with zeal, inflamed their fury." Every thing popish in the town was demolished, with a fierceness of hatred much greater than what had been excited at the Reformation of 1560. The religious houses, situated in obscure wynds and closes, which had grown up in the seventeenth century by the countenance of a powerful minority of Roman Catholics, with the private dwellings of persons of that communion, were entered and sacked.

The most instructive particular in the history of these events was the baseness of the privy council and magistracy in suddenly veering to the opinions which, at the expense of their honour, were the most profitable. Notwithstanding the pitiful submission of the town-council to James, and their abject professions of attachment to his person, above noticed, they were the very first in "offering their services to the Prince of Orange; in complaining of the hellish attempts of Romish incendiaries, and of the just grievances to all men, relating to conscience, liberty and property." The only men who remained faithful to their oaths were the bishops and clergy of the established church, who, taking the part of James, and being at any rate odious to the

people, who were chiefly inclined to a pure Presbyterian form of church government, were the principal sufferers by the new order of things.

On the 14th of March, 1689, a convention of Estates was held at Edinburgh, and was the most important assemblage of the kind which had ever sat in the town. It declared that James had forfeited the crown, which it offered to William and Mary, and preferred the memorable Claim of Rights, or list of grievances to be redressed. It also advised a new election of the magistrates and town council of Edinburgh, to be made in St. Giles' church, by poll of the burghesses, who were liable for public burdens, and for watching and warding; honorary burghesses being excluded, for the very good reason that the sycophantic magistracies of the two past reigns had conferred this honour upon all the worst tools of government. Several ministers were also deprived of their churches, because they declined to pray for the newly appointed sovereigns. The convention was converted into a regular parliament, prelacy was abolished, and the Presbyterian form of church government was established in its place.

In carrying these remarkable measures, which till the present day regulate some of the institutions of Scotland, the convention had a difficult and dangerous task. The castle of Edinburgh was still in the possession of the friends of James, under the Duke of Gordon, its governor, and had it not been out of tender regard to the lives and property of the citizens, this nobleman could, with perfect ease, have demolished not only the Parliament House, where the convention was seated, but every dwelling in the metropolis. To avert such dangers the convention drew together all the available friends of freedom. Among these were six thousand men from the west of Scotland, chiefly Cameronians, to whom the protection of the new settlement was a pure labour of love, and who, therefore, when the danger was past, refused any gratification for their timely aid, saying, that they came only to serve and save their country.

At this period Edinburgh must have presented a rare and curious spectacle. While crowded with the forces of the convention, some of whom appeared openly on the streets in military array, while others were imprisoned in garrets and cellars, the streets and houses

were likewise paraded and filled by numbers of violent royalists, and a very little would have been required to precipitate a sanguinary conflict of parties. The chief open supporters of James in the town were Lord Balcarras and Colonel John Graham, of Claverhouse, recently created Viscount Dundee. This last nobleman, who seemed to be the very evil genius of the revolutionists, was attended by a small armed body of fifty horse, ready for any adventure which would be of service to the fallen monarch. At length, however, seeing the enemy to be too powerful, he left the metropolis with his troops, in order to raise the standard of King James in a scene more congenial to it, the highlands of Perthshire. In passing the castle of Edinburgh, he clambered up the rock on its western and least precipitous side, and at a small postern (now built up) held a conference with his friend the Duke of Gordon, when measures were concerted for their common interest. The departure of this daring individual was not unnoticed by the magistrates or the troops of the convention; but, intimidated by the recklessness of his character, or some other cause, they did not offer to molest him in his march. Intelligence being soon communicated at the Parliament House that he had been seen conferring with the Duke, an alarm got up that he was counselling that nobleman to break up the assemblage by a bombardment; on which the Duke of Hamilton, who acted as president, with great magnanimity locked the door, and declared that no man should go forth till the royalist party should have discovered their intentions, so that recourse might be had upon the persons of their friends in the convention. At the same time drums were beat through the streets to gather the adherents of the revolution, and the city had all the appearance of a city preparing to resist a sudden and unexpected attack. No cannonade taking place, the royalist assembly in the convention were suffered to leave the hall; but such was the fright they had received, that they never could venture to return. The convention was then left at liberty to give a cordial and unanimous support to that settlement of the crown and order of succession in the protestant branches of the royal family, which was at the same time perfected by a similar assemblage in England, and is distinguished in British history as the Revolution. The efforts of the Scottish Jacob-

ites, as they were called, ended in the death of Dundee at Killicrankie, July 17, 1689, and the surrender of Edinburgh castle by the Duke of Gordon, June 13, 1690.

Throughout the reign of King William, there was but one parliament in Scotland, with eight sessions, all of which were held in Edinburgh. Except at the commencement of the revolutionary period, this parliament did nothing very remarkable to further civil and religious liberty. Notwithstanding that a law had been passed abolishing the use of judicial torture, the parliament, to its disgrace, countenanced and actually gave orders regarding such practices. Yet, now for the first time, do we find any thing like free debate or eloquent speaking in the Scottish house of parliament. In 1689, when the town was stained by the assassination of the Lord President, Lockhart, by Chiesly of Dalry, a gentleman who had considered himself injured by a deliverance of the court, of which the president was chief judge, the parliament gave power to the magistrates to put the accused to the torture, though such does not seem to have been required. The new-modelled government entertained such a jealousy of the college of justice, as to disarm all its members, leaving them only their wearing swords, and the common jail was filled with suspected persons. The Lords Balcarras and Kilsyth, and several gentlemen were confined there, in separate dungeons, like the meanest malefactors. The Earl of Perth, a flagitious instrument of James II. was also seized when attempting to make his way out of the kingdom, and confined without trial, for several years, in a provincial jail. Such things history finds it difficult to pardon, even in a government acting with good intentions for the benefit of the people. All this, moreover, was in despite of bribes taken by Lord Melville, the secretary, to procure the release of the unfortunate prisoners. It further appears by the Criminal Register of Edinburgh, that torture was repeatedly applied to these unhappy friends of arbitrary power, in order to extort evidence, and that to an extent little short of what had been perpetrated before the privy council in the reign of Charles II. Other instances of the arbitrary conduct of the functionaries of the new government are obtained a few years later, when in 1700, the whole of the printers in Edinburgh

were summoned before the privy council, and two persons imprisoned, for the publication of some pamphlets reflecting on the proceedings of the government. The crown enacted a still higher stretch of authority; for an engraving being executed, wherein various figures, pictures, and names, were represented, several persons were apprehended; and the author, and one who assisted, were actually tried for high treason before the court of justiciary. Throughout this reign we hear of no hilarity in Edinburgh. "There were frequent *fests*, and some *thankgivings*;" but, the gloominess of the citizens was never, it appears, tempered by such little incitements to mirth, as are apt to disperse melancholy. The birth-days of the king and queen, were, indeed, kept, though only to the extent of drinking their healths at the Cross, and the firing of cannons, there being no concerts, balls, or plays. The magistrates resumed their interference in domestic arrangements as a matter of conscience, and passed a law, quite in accordance with the ideas of liberty entertained by the puritans of the time, to the effect that no vintners or keepers of public houses should presume to employ any female servant in drawing or serving any ale or liquors in any of their houses, under a penalty of three pounds Scots; also no woman was allowed to keep any of the said places for the sale of liquors, or hire herself to any person to be employed in that service, under a double penalty. From such regulations as these we may comprehend that the public morals of the metropolis were then in a low condition. A more useful statute was enacted in 1698 by the Scots parliament, regulating the height of houses in Edinburgh, in order to lessen the danger of the inhabitants in cases of fire. It was ordained that in future no house should be elevated to a greater height than five storeys, and that the walls on the ground storey should not be less than three feet in thickness. Such precautions were not unnecessary. A dreadful conflagration, long remembered in Edinburgh, broke out on the south side of the Parliament Close, on Saturday night, the 3d of February 1700, which destroyed an extensive pile of building, on the south and east sides, exclusive of the Treasury Room and the old Royal Exchange.

However popular William had been on his accession to the throne, the Scotch in general,

and the Edinburghers in particular, had reason to be opposed to his administration. The massacre of Glenco excited no less the national discontent, than the failure of the Darien expedition roused the inhabitants of the metropolis. In prosecution of this trading speculation, six ships of considerable burden, laden with various commodities, sailed from the Firth of Forth, 1696, in the presence of a vast crowd of persons of all conditions belonging to the city. The news of the settlement being formed on the isthmus of Darien, arrived in Edinburgh on the 25th of March 1699, and was celebrated with the most extravagant rejoicings and by thanksgiving sermons. In the course of the following year, therefore, when intelligence was received of the failure of the settlement, through the influence of William, the town was thrown into a corresponding degree of rage. The mobs committed different serious outrages in their transport of fury; they opened the prison doors to those printers who had been confined by the government, and the commissioner and officers of state found it prudent to retire for a few days, lest they should have fallen sacrifices to popular indignation.

On the accession of Queen Anne, it was not found expedient to call a new parliament, and, though the meeting of the old one was clearly illegal, it sat in 1702, under the Duke of Queensberry, as the queen's commissioner. At this period occurred in Edinburgh the tumult so often noticed by historians, relative to the seizure of the vessel of Captain Green. A ship belonging to the Scottish African Company had been seized in the Thames, for which no compensation being given, the government at home gave the owners liberty to seize, by way of reprisal, a vessel belonging to the English East India Company, which put into the Firth of Forth, and of which a Captain Green was commander. "The unguarded speeches of the crew, in their cups, or their quarrels, made them be suspected, accused, and, after a full and legal trial, convicted of perjury, aggravated by murder, and that committed upon the master and crew of a Scots vessel, in the East Indies. Still, however, the evidence upon which they were condemned, was by many thought slight, and intercession for royal mercy were used in their behalf. But the populace were enraged that the blood of Scotsmen should be spilt unrevenged. On the day appointed for the execution, a vast mob surrounded the

prison and Parliament House, where the privy council, assisted by the magistrates of Edinburgh, then sat deliberating whether the sentence should be executed. The furious intentions of the populace were well known, and the magistrates assured them that three of the convicts were ordered for execution. The Lord Chancellor then passed from the privy council in his coach, when some one called aloud, "that the magistrates had but cheated them and reprimed the criminals." Their fury instantly kindled into action. The chancellor's coach was stopped at the Tron Church, the glasses were broken, and himself dragged out of it. Happily some friends of his lordship rescued him. But it became absolutely necessary to appease the enraged multitude by the blood of the criminals."

We learn from Maitland, who quotes from the council register, that in the month of March 1704, the inhabitants of the town were regaled with an edifying spectacle at the Cross. In obedience to an act of the privy council, there was carried thither and burnt, a great quantity of popish trinkets, consisting of sacerdotal habiliments, communion-table linen, portraiture, chalices, crucifixes, whipping cords, strings of beads, consecrated stones, relics, remissions, and indulgences, among which was the following: "The Archbishop of Mechlin has granted Indulgence of forty days to those who shall bow the knee before this Image once a-day; considering devoutly the infinite Charity of Jesus Christ who has suffered for us the bitter Death of the Cross: And if any one will perform this Devotion oftner, he shall so oft have a new Indulgence for five Days more." It is discovered, by the records of the Kirk-Sessions of Edinburgh, that about this time, the constituted authorities did not confine their zeal in the cause of protestanism to simply burning the tinsel of the popish chapels; the most unjustifiable severities continued to be practised on Roman Catholics, who were ordered to be searched for, and seized wherever they could be found. Some very curious laws seem also to have been passed by these petty tribunals, prohibiting gaming with cards and dice, and giving power to persons to seize in private houses or taverns all who indulged in these amusements.

Earlier some laws regarding domestic economy, several enactments were passed by the Scots parliament of 1704, which, from their

design, and the temper in which they were conceived, showed to both the English and Scottish nations that they could no longer go on with a separate administration, yet under one sovereign. The time arrived when either a complete separation or a close union was necessary, and such circumstances were not unnoticed by the queen. On the 11th of January 1705, a bill was brought into the English parliament, enabling the Queen to appoint commissioners, to treat of a union with Scotland, and the Scots parliament, on the 28th of June, followed that example of conciliation. But the junction of the two kingdoms was speedily found to be a matter almost beyond human skill to effect. The national antipathies which had subsisted between Scotland and England from the earliest periods of their histories, heightened by the pride, jealousy, and mutual injuries of both nations, and which had hitherto baffled every attempt towards their union, far from being allayed, were, by recent misunderstandings and offences, exasperated into keener animosity. The opposite views of different parties as to the succession to the crown upon the demise of Queen Anne, also served to lessen the chance of a proper union being instituted. If the passions and interests of the Scots were deeply engaged in an object of so much importance, those of the city of Edinburgh were so in a particular degree. Its citizens saw, in the event of a union, the withdrawal of the national councils, parliament, and every semblance of royalty, which sustained their wealth, and gave their town the character of a capital. They were, therefore, deeply concerned in the passing of the act of union, and when the measure came before parliament in October 1706, they broke out into a species of rebellion against the constituted authorities. The Articles had been industriously concealed from their knowledge; but on their being printed, universal clamour ensued. The parliament being then sitting the outer parliament house and the square adjoining were crowded with an infinite number of people, who, with hootings and execrations, insulted every partisan of the union, especially the Duke of Queensberry, to whom was committed the delicate task of carrying through the act, while those who headed the opposition, were followed with the loudest acclamations. Nor did the populace confine themselves to such empty marks of indignation. On the 23d of October, the mob

attacked the house of Sir Patrick Johnston, a strenuous promoter of the union, their late lord provost, and one of their representatives in parliament. By a narrow escape, he saved himself from falling a victim to popular fury. The mob increasing, rambled through the streets, threatening destruction to the promoters of the measure. By nine at night they were absolute masters of the city; and a report prevailed, that they were going to shut up the ports. To prevent this, the commissioner ordered a party of soldiers to take possession of the Netherbow, and afterwards, with consent of the provost, sent a battalion of foot guards, who posted themselves in the Parliament Square, and the different lanes and avenues of the city, by which means the mob was quelled. The panic which seized the commissioner, and others concerned in the treaty of union, was not, however, allayed. For their own protection, and the support of their measures, the whole army was brought into the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Three regiments of foot did constant duty in the city, a battalion of guards protected the abbey, and the horse guards attended the commissioner. None but members were allowed to enter the Parliament Square while the house was sitting; and his Grace the Commissioner walked from the Parliament House, amidst a double file of musketeers, to his coach, which waited at the Cross; and he was driven from thence at full gallop to his lodgings, hooted, cursed, and pelted by the rabble. In the midst of these disturbances, and under the protection of a military force stationed in the capital, the parliament, on the 16th of January, 1707, ratified the Articles of Union, which being subscribed by the commissioners, the measure was completed. As illustrative of the troubled state of the metropolis, while the last blow was in the course of being given to the ancient independence of the kingdom of Scotland, it is stated by tradition, that some of the subscriptions of the Commissioners were appended in the arbour or summerhouse in this garden behind the Earl of Murray's house in the Canongate, but the mobs getting knowledge of what was going on in this secret spot, the commissioners were interrupted in their proceedings, and had to settle upon meeting in a more retired place, when opportunity offered. An obscure cellar in the High Street was fixed upon, and hired in the most secret manner. The noble-

men whose signatures had not been procured, then met under cloud of night, and put their names to the detested contract, after which they all immediately decamped for London, before the people were stirring in the morning, when they might have been discovered and prevented.*

The anticipations of the city of Edinburgh were at first fully verified in the desertion of the capital by the officers of state, and noblemen and gentlemen connected with the parliament. All those who had been instrumental in carrying through the Union fled to the favourable climate of the English court, where honour and preferment awaited them; and, with the exception of those gentlemen engaged in legal pursuits, and a small and poor minority who had voted on the popular side, the city was suddenly deprived of all its upper classes. On witnessing this desertion of its best inhabitants, a sound of sorrow and indignation went through the city, similar, perhaps, to the wailings which followed the disaster of Flodden, when in the words of the ballad,

The flowers of the Forest were a' wede away.

Besides the money which had been circulated in the town by the constant residence of those connected with the parliament, great sums were spent among the tradesmen of the city on the sumptuous garments of the different functionaries, and the splendid furniture of their attendants and horses. The pageant called the Riding of the Parliament, had been for centuries, one of the very finest things of the kind, and being considered a matter of high consequence in the metropolis, its loss was felt as a robbery of the city of its head gala. So much has been heard of this gorgeous procession, and so little is now actually known of it, that we feel disposed to insert a short description of the Riding which occurred on the 6th of May, 1703.—

The High Street and Canongate were cleared of all coaches and carriages, and a lane formed by the thoroughfare was innailed on both sides, within which no spectators were permitted to enter. Without the rails, the

streets were lined with the horse-guards from the palace of Holyrood, westward; after them, with the horse-grenadiers; next with the foot-guards, who covered the street up to the Netherbow; and then to the Parliament Square by the Lord High Constable's guard; and from the Parliament Square to the bar, by trained-bands, or city militia, and the Earl Marischal's guards; the Lord High Constable was placed in state in an elbow chair at the door of the House. While these troops and officials were taking their appropriate places, the officers of state and members of parliament with their attendants, assembled in the court-yard in front of Holyrood-house. All being arranged, the rolls of parliament were called by the Lord Register, Lord Lyon, and Herald, from the windows and gates of the palace, after which the procession moved to the Parliament House in the following order:

Two trumpets in coats and banners, bareheaded, riding. Two pursuivants in coats and foot-mantles, also riding. Sixty-three commissioners for boroughs on horseback, covered, two and two, each having a lacquey attending on foot, the odd member walking alone.

Seventy-seven commissioners for shires on horseback, covered, two and two, each having two lacqueys attending on foot.

Fifty-one Lords Bishops in their robes, riding two and two, each having a gentleman to support his train, and three lacqueys on foot, wearing above their liveries, velvet surtouts, with the arms of their respective Lords on the breast and back, embossed on plate or embroidered with gold and silver.

Nineteen Viscounts attended in the same manner.

Sixty Earls attended in the same manner, with four lacqueys attending on each.

Four trumpets, two and two.

Four pursuivants, two and two.

Lord Lyon, king at arms, in his coat, robe, chain, hat, and foot mantle.

Sword of State, borne by the Earl of Mar.

The Sceptre, borne by the Earl of Crawford.

The Crown.

Rooped by the Earl of Forfar, in room of the Marquis of Douglas.

The Purse and Constitution, borne by the Earl of Morton.

The Duke of Queensberry, Lord High Commissioner, with his servants, page, and footmen.

Four Dukes, two and two, with gentlemen bearing their robes, and each having eight lacqueys.

Six Marquises, each having six lacqueys.

The Duke of Argyll, as captain of the horse-guards, The Horse-guards.

The Lord High Commissioner was received by the Lord High Constable, and by him conducted to the Earl Marischal, between whom, Mr. Grace, usher by the Lord High Chancellor, was conveyed to the House. When the Parliament rose, the procession returned in exactly the same order to Holyrood-house, where the members were magnificently entertained at supper by the Commissioners.

* The place in which the deed was thus finally accomplished, is pointed out as that *leigh shop*, opposite to Hunter's Square, No. 177, High Street, and now converted as a tavern and coach office. It was in remote times usually called the *UNION CHAMBER*, but has entirely lost that designation in latter years.

Such was ordinarily the arrangement of that celebrated pageant, a riding of the Scots Parliament, the king himself occupying the place of the Commissioner, when he attended. In times of Episcopacy, a ceremony of a striking nature is said to have prevailed on the occasion. As the gay procession moved up the High Street, while every window was crowded by delighted spectators, the Bishop of Edinburgh appeared on a brazen balcony, which projected from his house on the north side of the street, and, leaning forward with outstretched arms, *blessed the parliament*, in passing. At the same period the spiritual lords had a place in the order of the procession, and, with their sacerdotal robes, must have added considerably to the dignity of the spectacle.

Being defrauded of a pageant of so much grandeur, and all pertaining to it, the city of Edinburgh long languished in profitless repose. From the Union (which took effect on the 1st of May, 1707,) up till the middle of the century, the existence of the city seems to have been nearly a total blank. No improvements of any sort marked this period. On the contrary, an air of gloom and depression pervaded the city, such as distinguished its history at no former period. A tinge was communicated even to the manners of society, which were remarkable for stiff reserve, precise moral carriage, and a species of decorum amounting almost to moroseness—sure indications, it is to be supposed, of a time of adversity and humiliation. The meanness of the appearance of the city attracted no visitors; the narrowness and inconvenience of its accommodation, and the total want of public amusements, gave it few charms for people of condition as a place of residence; and the circumstances of the country were such as deprived it entirely of political and commercial importance. In short, this may be called, no less appropriately than emphatically, the *dark age* of Edinburgh.

In the course of this dismal period, the magistracy of the town, in the spirit of the times, enacted laws as ludicrous as they were absurd. Not satisfied with the different corporations having exclusive privileges to exercise separate trades, they created monopolies of almost every occupation that can be imagined. Amos tells us that one person got an exclusive privilege of printing newspapers three days in the week;

another of printing burial-letters; a third of dispersing burial-letters; a fourth of jupanning; a fifth of keeping chaises to ply between Edinburgh and Leith; a sixth of keeping stage-coaches going between these two towns; a seventh of hawking ballads and last speeches, &c. Printers were prohibited from printing unlicensed pamphlets, under the penalty of losing the freedom of the burgh, and being otherwise fined and punished at the will of the magistrates! And they held so watchful an eye over the education of youth, that none durst teach dancing, in public or private, within the city or suburbs, without licence obtained from the council. A most rigorous attendance on public worship was enforced. Certain functionaries, like the Alguazils of the Inquisition, and called *seizers*, patrolled the streets, and apprehended those found walking in them during the time of Sermon. They prohibited all persons from being in taverns after ten at night, under severe penalties to individuals so caught, and a fine of tenpence each to the keeper of the house. Absurd and extravagant punishments for incontinence continued to be inflicted, the consequence of which was that child-murder was exceedingly frequent. "Women in the lower ranks of life were in the most deplorable condition imaginable. The young, if they lost their chastity, were harassed and terrified into crimes— which brought them to the gallows; and the old, under the vile imputation of witchcraft, were tormented by the rabble, till, by the confession of an imaginary crime, an end was put to their sufferings." The very amusements indulged in by the more lively spirits of the age were of a debasing kind; consisting chiefly of cock-fighting and such like pastimes; and it appears, to such an extent was this passion carried, that the magistrates discharged it being practised in the public thoroughfares, on account of the disturbances it created. For many years, the principal business of the town-council was the concoction and presentation of humble addresses to the throne, describing the sinful state of the inhabitants, while, with a zeal fully as officious, the presbytery issued edicts referring to the affairs of private life or the mere recreation of individuals, so preposterous and tyrannical, that we are amazed how they were submitted to by people, possessed, as we are told,

of very exalted notions of civil and religious liberty.*

There occurred only three public transactions in the dark age of Edinburgh, worthy of our attention; the civil wars of 1715-43, and the Porteous mob. The first of these enterprises began on the part of the Jacobites, with an unsuccessful attempt to seize Edinburgh castle by surprise. Having gained over four soldiers in the garrison by dint of liberal promises, this party resolved, on the 9th of September, at nine o'clock at night, to scale the rock on which the castle is built, at a place on the south side, near the Sally Port, where it is less precipitous and lofty than elsewhere. They had formed ladders of a peculiar construction, calculated to admit of four men at once, and which, being pulled up by one of the corrupted soldiers, were to be fastened to a strong stake within the wall. To have won Edinburgh castle at this juncture, would have been next thing to reducing the whole kingdom under the power of the Chevalier; for in this fortress lay nearly all the stores upon which the government could calculate for arming their friends. It also contained a large sum of money—upwards of a hundred thousand pounds, which had been sent down to Scotland at the time of the Union, as an equivalent or compensation for the distress which a full participation of the English taxes was expected to bring upon the poorer country. This scheme of surprising the garrison, was however marred by the timely disclosure of the project to the Lord Justice Clerk by a brother of one of the party. The only local effect produced by the attempt was an immediate run upon the Bank of Scotland, the directors of which stopped payment for a short period. In the succeeding month of October, while the Earl of Mar was collecting his forces at Perth, the city was thrown into a state of great alarm by the intelligence of the landing of M'Intosh of Bor-

lam, with about two thousand insurgents, on the coast of East-Lothian from Fife. The first idea formed on the subject at Edinburgh was, that M'Intosh designed to attack the city, which was at this time quite unprepared for a siege. The provost, an exceedingly loyal man, immediately sent an express to the Duke of Argyle, entreating a small reinforcement to his civic militia. Strenuous measures were at the same time taken to barricade the city gates, furbish up old cannon, and put heart into peaceably-inclined citizens. The very ministers appeared in arms. M'Intosh, who had previously entertained no design against Edinburgh, was tempted by the reports of its consternation to march against it, but, on his approach, finding it well guarded, he turned off towards Leith, and secured his forces in the decayed citadel. The Duke of Argyle next day marched against him with the city guard, the volunteers and some horse; but being unprovided with cannon and deserted by a number of the volunteers, who quietly left the ranks and returned to their own houses, he abandoned the enterprise of reducing the barricaded fort. Dreading to wait a return of the Duke with a better force, M'Intosh retired that evening from the town, and proceeded to the north of England, to effect a junction with the jacobites of that country, which had been the primary object of his expedition. In none of the subsequent transactions of this unhappy enterprise was Edinburgh concerned. It terminated, some months after, in the dispersion of the insurgent army, and the retirement of the Earl of Mar and the Chevalier from the kingdom.

The strange tumult, styled the Porteous mob, which occurred in Edinburgh in 1736, is one of the most remarkable events in the history of the town, but our limits as well as the general knowledge which prevails on the subject, from the very precise account of it in the tale of the Heart of Mid-Lothian, induce us to notice it in brief terms. On the 14th of April, at the execution of a smuggler of the name of Wilson, in the Grassmarket, a disturbance arose, and the executioner and city-guard were assailed by the mob. John Porteous, the commander of this civic militia, being irritated at the unceremonious attack on his men, ordered them to fire on the crowd, which order being obeyed, six people were killed and eleven wounded. Porteous was seized, tried by the

* It must at the same time be acknowledged that there prevailed, at this period, a great deal of loose behaviour, and profane speaking, among the young of the better ranks, which might seem to disprove people, a sufficient cause for all the above severe enactments. Patrick Walker, a pious pamphleteer of that age, mentions, as a peculiar specimen of the vices of the day, that young gentlemen would keep a regular correspondence with similar persons in London, for the purpose of getting down all the fashionable oaths from the capital as they occurred.

Court of Justiciary, and was condemned to death, but was reprieved by Queen Caroline, then regent. The mass of the community having been dreadfully excited on the occasion, were enraged at the respite, and by a conspiracy as mysterious in its origin as it was rapid in execution, a number of persons, mostly in disguise, attacked and broke open the jail (September 6) on the night previous to that on which the execution of the criminal should have taken place, and seizing Porteous, carried him to the Grassmarket, in despite of the law, where they hanged him from the pole of a dyer. By proper care being taken to secure the communication with the castle and the Canongate, in which troops were lodged, the affair was transacted without opposition. The outrage excited indignation at court, and the Lord Provost was taken into custody, and after a rigorous investigation had been made by the House of Lords, and some measures proposed to punish the city, the matter was finally quashed by an order being given for Edinburgh to pay a fine of L. 2000 to the widow of Porteous. One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with this singular outrage, was the fact, that although a reward was offered for the discovery of the perpetrators, not one was ever found out, and till this day they remain undiscovered.

Before the town had well overcome the anxieties consequent on the Porteous mob, its citizens were thrown into dismay by intelligence of the invasion of Prince Charles Edward, in 1745. The walls were repaired, ditches thrown up; all strangers were ordered to be looked to; the cash of the banks and other public offices was removed to the castle, and every means taken to defend the town against the expected attack. On the approach of Charles' army by the west, he was met at Coltbridge, by the king's troops and the town guard, as well as some forces which the city had raised, but these being beat back, and the town-guard, with much prudence, retreating into the city, the inhabitants were seized with a general consternation, and prepared to submit. A meeting of the citizens being called, it was almost unanimously agreed to surrender on the best terms which could be obtained. Next morning, however, to save all further delay, a party of Highlanders took advantage of the Netherbow Port being opened at a coach, to rush in, and make them-

selves masters of the city. About noon, the Highland army, headed by the Chevalier, entered the area of the King's Park, and pitched their camp at Duddingston. James VIII. of Scotland was next proclaimed at the Cross with all the usual formalities; a declaration was also made, promising the free exercise of the protestant religion, as well as confirmation of all rights and privileges; Charles was likewise proclaimed regent; and the ceremony closed with orders for all persons to deliver up their arms at the palace of Holyrood-house. The magistrates were next ordered, on pain of military execution, to furnish certain stores; and this was at an expense which was only liquidated by an assessment of two shillings and sixpence on the rental of the citizens. At night a splendid ball was given in Holyroodhouse, at which was a display of the gentlemen attached to the prince's fortunes and their relatives. On the 11th of September, Charles received a reinforcement, by the junction of Lord Nairne, with a thousand men from the north. In order to meet General Cope, who had landed at Dunbar on the day that the Chevalier entered the metropolis, the Highland army, consisting of about three thousand men, marched from Duddingston on the 20th, and reached the high ground above Prestonpans the same night. Next morning, the 1st, by break of day, the two contending parties met on the open ground betwixt Gladsmuir and Preston. The fervid and gallant manner in which the clans rushed upon the king's troops was decisive of the victory. The battle only lasted ten minutes, after which the prisoners, baggage, and military chest became the prize of the Chevalier, who with his courageous troops, returned triumphantly to Edinburgh. From this period till the 31st of October, Charles remained in the metropolis before marching upon England, and for this waste of time he has been blamed by most writers. During his stay, the town was not injured by the Highlanders, and the only real damage was sustained by the firing of the castle, in consequence of attempts made to cut off all communication with that fortress. On this occasion it was made manifest that the castle might well be injurious, but seldom useful in protecting the city. While endeavouring to clear the streets of the Highland soldiers, the shot damaged the houses, wounded the inhabitants, and in some places the town was set on fire. At length,

after a disturbance of two days, the firing ceased, by Charles removing the blockade from the fortress. On the 31st of October, after a residence of nearly six weeks, the Chevalier and the whole of his troops, amounting now to six thousand men, departed from Edinburgh, on his way to England by the western marches.

Edinburgh did not partake in the future fortunes of Charles Edward, and not till the hopes of the Jacobites had been extinguished by the battle of Culloden, was the town visited by another military force. Fourteen standards taken at Culloden were brought to the metropolis and burnt at the Cross with every mark of ignominious contempt. Shortly afterwards, the town was visited by the Duke of Cumberland in his way to the south, and while here he resided in the same apartments in the palace which had been a short time before occupied by Charles and his suite.

The Highland troops having taken possession of the town just as an election of magistrates was going to take place, this ceremony was delayed, and from Michaelmas 1745, till January 1747, there was no regular board of magistrates and council. During this interval of fifteen months, the affairs of the burgh were administered by the moderator of the high constables. The restoration of the magistracy was accomplished by means of a royal warrant, empowering the burghesses to make a new election by poll.

It having been suspected that Archibald Stewart, Esq., the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, at the introduction of Charles' forces, had been too favourable to the cause of the Jacobites, he was brought to trial "For neglect of duty, misbehaviour in public office, and violation of the trust and duty of his office." This was among the most remarkable trials which took place at the period, and created a considerable sensation. It lasted longer than any other justiciary trial on record, and at last the jury returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

The public transactions of a historical nature, which occurred in the metropolis after these events, are not, unless in a few instances, such as to require any very particular description, almost the only matters coming first under the notice of the historian being a series of tumults or riots caused by popular excitement on different occasions, chiefly in consequence of the high price of provisions. The

most alarming of these disturbances happened in the years 1778 and 1779. The first was a mutiny of the Earl of Seaforth's Highland regiment, at the time quartered in the castle. Being required to embark for India, they refused to do so till certain arrears were paid up and an arrangement made as to the period of their service, and, by agreement among themselves, proceeded to the top of Arthur's Seat, where they encamped. They afterwards returned to their allegiance, through accommodations made by Lords Dunmore and Macdonald. The other disturbance alluded to happened on account of the attempt to repeal the penal laws against the Papists. On the 2d of February 1770, a mob assembled in the evening, burnt one Popish chapel, and plundered another. Next day they renewed their depredations, destroying and carrying off the books, furniture, &c. of several Roman Catholic priests, and members of that persuasion. The riot continued all that day, though the assistance of the military was called in to preserve the peace; but force was not resorted to, and no lives were lost. The city was afterwards obliged to make good the damages sustained by the Roman Catholics on this occasion, which amounted to L.1500. The fury of the mob, at this unhappy time, was directed not only against papists, but those protestant gentlemen who were known to be favourable to their cause. Among these was the Rev Dr. Robertson, principal of the college, whose house, for a short period, had to be protected by a military guard.

The connexion which Edinburgh had with the American war at this period, reflects great discredit on the intelligence and spirit of its citizens. While nearly the whole of the inhabitants of Great Britain were strenuously opposed to the government of Lord North, in his mad endeavour to enforce obedience in our transatlantic brethren to measures which are now considered to the last degree preposterous, the magistrates of Edinburgh and their supporters, with a meanness which can only be traced to their political relations, voluntarily came forward in January 1778, to offer their services by raising a thousand men, which being readily accepted, they formed a regiment in the short period of four months.

Although the town had thus been instrumental in an attempt, and luckily an unsuccessful one, to stifle the cause of freedom in

America, it does not appear that the inhabitants were unanimous in their approbation of the conduct of the constituted authorities, and when the agitations consequent on the Revolution in France commenced, ten or twelve years later, few places seem to have manifested such a warm admiration of those judicious principles of liberty which at first characterised the proceedings of the French reformers. The inhabitants formed themselves into associations for supporting and fostering the cause of political freedom. These societies, whose members received the name of Friends of the People, and which sprung up in most towns in Scotland, had delegates deputed to form a convention in Edinburgh. Government looked first with jealousy, and latterly with anger, on such associations, and employed every means to crush their proceedings. Several individuals, on the accusation of being concerned in spreading sedition, and engaged in treasonable practices, were arrested, and brought to trial in the city. The trials which ensued, of Watt and Downie, for treason, and Gerald, Margarot, Muir of Hunter's Hill, and others, for sedition, were conducted in a style, which, it is to be trusted, will never be again witnessed in this country. Watt, who had previously been a spy of government, was condemned, hanged, and beheaded, and the others were transported.

The atrocities which latterly marked the course of the Revolutionists in France, caused a considerable revulsion of feeling in Britain, and in no place more than in Edinburgh, where the supreme authorities and judicatures exercised a prodigious power over the minds of the people. As much from a horror of a similar destruction of national institutions, and life and property, as a dread of being marked out as unfriendly to government, the citizens of Edinburgh, throughout the succeeding twenty years, were noted for their loyalty. After the peace of Amiens was broken, the city was again in arms, in greater force than ever. A regiment of gentlemen volunteers was re-embodied; and three other regiments were raised, with a troop of cavalry and a regiment of artillery, making, in all, a force of between three and four thousand men. Before the peace of 1815, the military mania had subsided, as it became of less consequence, and a few years since, the volunteer corps, the last who continued in arms, was disbanded. It is perhaps needless to say, that throughout, and at the con-

clusion of the protracted war with France, Edinburgh showed every demonstration of joy, in common with the rest of the kingdom, on receiving the intelligence of those victories which distinguished the British arms.

The military mania in the metropolis, and the dissoluteness of manners of the lower classes, which is its invariable concomitant, did an incalculable degree of mischief to the juvenile population of Edinburgh. Every thing was neglected in the great occupation of "playing at soldiers," and the youth of the lower orders became the most profligate in Britain. Towards the close of the year 1811, this unheeded class of the population had the ingenuity to conspire, and the confidence to execute, the bold scheme of having an indiscriminate plunder of the citizens on the night of the 31st. of December, while the streets were crowded with unsuspecting passengers. Acting on this plan, a numerous band of young men, chiefly under twenty years of age, armed with bludgeons, sallied forth, at eleven o'clock of that night, and commenced knocking down and robbing all persons, who, from their appearance, promised to yield a ready prey. Resistance was in vain; the police were utterly routed, and these desperadoes had possession of the streets, (chiefly the High Street and North Bridge Street,) for several hours. In the scuffles, one officer was killed; many persons were dangerously wounded, some of whom in consequence died; and a great number met with slight injuries, and were robbed. Several rioters were seized and brought to trial, and three who were concerned in the murder, were condemned, and afterwards executed on a gallows raised in the High Street, on the spot where the watchman had been slain. This fearful outbreaking of juvenile delinquency led to several beneficial plans for the better care and education of the lower classes, the benefits of which continue to be felt.

The visit of George IV. to Edinburgh in 1822, forms a chief historical event connected with the city in recent times. The last personages of royal birth who had been seen in the metropolis, were Charles Edward in 1746, and his more fortunate antagonist William, Duke of Cumberland, and, with the exception of Charles II. in his mock kingly state, in 1650, Edinburgh had not been visited by a crowned head since 1641, when Charles I. came to quiet the distractions of his Scottish

subjects. The intelligence, therefore, which was received in Edinburgh of the intentions of the king to pay a visit to the ancient residence of his ancestors, gave universal satisfaction in Scotland, and was well calculated to extinguish the odium so prevalent in regard to the case of Queen Caroline. In the account of this public transaction we follow a well digested summary in the *Historical Sketch of Edinburgh*, by James Browne, Esq. attached to that very splendid work, *The Picturesque Views of Edinburgh*, engraved by W. H. Lizars.

"His Majesty's gracious intention to visit Scotland, was communicated officially to the lord provost of Edinburgh on the 17th of July, and it was further intimated that he might be expected to reach the capital about the middle of August; that is, immediately after the rising of parliament. The time for making the necessary preparations for his Majesty's reception was therefore short; but the proper authorities exerted themselves with so much zeal, that wonders were performed. The apartments in Holyroodhouse were cleaned, repaired, and fitted up with suitable elegance; a new approach was formed from the south side of the Calton Hill to the front of the palace; the road through the King's park was opened for the convenience of his Majesty travelling to and from Dalkeith House, where it was intended he should reside; the Weigh House was removed to clear the passage to the castle; a barrier like the gates of a city was constructed in Leith Walk, nearly opposite Picardy Place; and triumphal arches were erected at Leith, where it was presumed his Majesty would land, but in case that should not be found expedient, a communication was opened with Trinity Chairopier. At the same time an encampment was formed on Salisbury Crags and the Calton Hill, where guns were stationed, and poles erected for displaying the royal standard; and, in a word, every effort was used to receive his Majesty with becoming pomp and splendour. Meanwhile, crowds of people from all parts of the country, and equipages of every description, from the superb fashionable chariot and four to the humble Glasgow noddy, poured in daily; all was bustle, anxiety and expectation, the novelty of the approaching spectacle heightening the interest with which it was anticipated, and raising to the highest pitch of

excitement the loyal feelings which seemed to animate every bosom. The session of parliament having been closed by his Majesty in person on the 6th of August, he embarked at Greenwich for Scotland on the 10th. On the 14th, the royal squadron arrived in Leith roads; but the state of the weather being unfavourable, it was announced that the landing would be deferred till the morrow. On the 15th, which proved a remarkably fine day, all was bustle and preparation. The whole of Leith Walk was lined with scaffolding on each side; every corner was crowded with well-dressed people; and the windows in every street through which the procession was to pass, exhibited clusters of heads densely packed together. Exactly at noon a gun from the royal yacht announced that his Majesty had embarked, and soon after the royal barge entered the harbour amidst the thunder of artillery, and the still more gratifying peals of enthusiastic acclamations, sent forth by the immense multitude who had assembled to witness this magnificent spectacle. At the landing place, which was a platform covered with scarlet cloth, his Majesty was received by the Duke of Dorset, the Marquis of Winchester, the Earl of Cathcart, the Earl of Fife, Sir William Elliot, Sir Thomas Bradford, the Judges of the supreme courts, and the magistrates of Leith, all of whom he shook cordially by the hand. His Majesty then proceeded to his carriage, which was opened at the top; and after being seated, with the Duke of Dorset and Marquis of Winchester, it drove off at a slow pace, guarded by the company of royal Archers, under the command of the Earl of Elgin, and a detachment of the Scots Greys. The train of the procession, which moved by Bernard Street, and Constitution Street, along Leith Walk, was of a more splendid kind than had ever been seen in Scotland, and consisted of all that rank and pomp could contribute to grace the ceremonial. The head of the cavalcade reached the barriers of Edinburgh about one o'clock, when the lord provost, accompanied by the magistrates, presented his Majesty with the silver keys of the city, which his Majesty immediately returned with a short and courteous speech. The procession then moved forward by York Place, and St. Andrew's Square to Prince's Street, and turning to the eastward, proceeded to the Regent Bridge, Waterloo Place. On entering Prince's Street,

where on the one hand the picturesque irregularity of the old town, surmounted by its venerable and majestic Acropolis, and on the other the elegance and splendour of the new town, with the Calton Hill in front, terraced with human beings, burst upon the view, his Majesty was charmed with the scene, then enlivened by every accompaniment that could heighten the feeling of admiration, and waving his hat, exclaimed, "How superb." About two o'clock his Majesty reached the palace of Holyroodhouse, and his arrival was announced by salutes fired from the castle, and from the guns placed on the Calton Hill and Salisbury Crags. After receiving the congratulations of the magistrates and other authorities, his Majesty set out in his private carriage for Dalkeith House. Fire works were exhibited in the evening, while a beacon blazed on the summit of Arthur's Seat; and the night following there was a general illumination. On the 17th his Majesty held a levee in Holyroodhouse, which was most numerously and splendidly attended; on the 19th he received the addresses of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, of the four universities and of other public bodies; and on the 20th he held a drawing room, which was graced by about five hundred ladies, the most distinguished for rank, beauty, and fashion which Scotland could boast of. On the 22d, his Majesty went in procession from Holyroodhouse to the castle, which would have proved a gorgeous pageant had not the effect of the spectacle been impaired by almost incessant rain. On the following day, he reviewed a body of about 3000 cavalry, chiefly yeomanry, on Portobello sands; and the same evening attended a splendid ball given in honour of the royal visit by the peers of Scotland. On the 24th a splendid banquet was given to his Majesty in the great hall of the Parliament House, by the lord provost, magistrates, and town-council, on which occasion his Majesty honoured the city by creating the lord provost a baronet; and the following day, being Sunday, he attended divine service in the High Church, Dr. Lamont, moderator of the General Assembly, officiating on the occasion. A ~~visit~~ given by the Caledonian Hunt was attended by his Majesty on the 26th; and on the 27th he made his last appearance before his Scottish subjects in a visit to the theatre, where, with his accustomed good taste, he had con-

manded the national play of "Rob Roy" to be performed, and where, both at his entrance and departure, he was hailed with long-continued and enthusiastic acclamations from all parts of the house. On the 29th his Majesty, after partaking of a splendid repast prepared at Hopetoun House, embarked on board the Royal Yacht at Port Edgar, near Queensferry, amidst the cheers and cordial adieus of a vast body of spectators assembled from all parts of the adjacent country."

The last great event which marks the history of Edinburgh, was the series of conflagrations which occurred in 1824, and destroyed the private dwellings of the Parliament Square, part of the High Street, and several closes. The first of these memorable fires occurred on the night of the 24th of June. It broke out in a low ~~tippling~~ house at the head of the Royal Bank Close, (first below St. Giles,) and after burning the whole tenement in which it commenced, communicated with the adjacent house to the westward, and did not stop till it had devastated a portion of the eastern division of the Parliament Square. The houses which were thus destroyed were popularly styled "the Pillars," from having an open arcade below, and since their destruction there has been nothing of a similar kind in Edinburgh.

This fire was comparatively trifling in comparison with what followed five months later. On the evening of Monday the 15th of November, at a little before ten o'clock, the flames were discovered issuing from the second floor of a house at the head of the Old Assembly Close, and, about eleven o'clock, the whole house, consisting of six floors, was in a blaze. From thence the fire communicated to the tenement on the west, partly occupied by the Courant Office, which was also soon wrapt in flames. While the fire was raging in front, the conflagration spread down the narrow closes behind, and the whole, nearly to the Cowgate, was seen in a uniform blaze. The extent of this alarming fire, the fearful rapidity of its progress, the contiguity to the buildings destroyed in June, and a feeling of general alarm, more universally excited than was ever before witnessed, drew great crowds to the High Street, on the morning of Tuesday, to view the extent of the devastation. About 11 o'clock of the forenoon of this day, the upper part of the steeple of the

Tron Church, to the eastward, was suddenly discovered to be likewise on fire, and before one o'clock, that part which was composed of wood and lead was totally destroyed, and it was only by active exertions that the main part of the church was saved. This fire, it was conjectured, had originated in the flight of burning embers from the conflagration farther up the street.

It was now supposed that "the devouring element" had exhausted its fury on the town; but such was not the case. From accident or design—and, strange to say, to the windward—a new fire, to the west of the former, broke out on the evening of the same day, in those buildings in the Parliament Square which had been saved from the fire in June, and in spite of every exertion, all the private houses in the square were destroyed before the morning. Besides the immense destruction of house property on these occasions, four individuals were killed by the falling of walls, and twelve were carried wounded to the infirmary. Those rendered houseless by the calamity, were, by the active interference of the magistrates, lodged in Queensberry barracks; the benevolence of others furnished the most destitute with clothing; and a large subscription at home and abroad, and a general collection at the churches, produced a sum which alleviated the distresses of the poorer sufferers. The proceeds of the theatre, for three nights, were generously allotted for the same beneficent purpose. By these different fires only one tenement escaped on the High Street, within the compass of the two extremities of the general demolition.

Other incidents connected with the history of Edinburgh before and after this event, as they refer to the institutions of the city, are noticed in their proper places, and we now pass to an account of the

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE TOWN.

Although Edinburgh is one of the oldest royal burghs in the kingdom, and was in the twelfth century one of four such towns honoured with a kind of jurisdiction over the rest, it is not one of the earliest settlements of population in Scotland. Passing, however, over the early ages, where history is half conjecture, we find it, in 1128, a royal burgh, extending between the castle, which must have been the cause of its existence, and a point half way down the hill towards the Abbey of

Holyrood. The style of domestic building which obtained in the better order of burghs about that time, was just one advance beyond the primitive cottages which gave shelter to the peasantry. From a specimen in the town of Perth, which was only destroyed in the last age, after having existed by the unquestionable evidence of charters since 1210, it would appear that a good house, such as might be occupied by one of the better order of merchants, consisted of one strongly built ground-flat, with a more flimsy superstructure, perhaps of wood, having an open gallery or balcony in front. Specimens of such buildings exist to this day, in the Grassmarket, Cowgate, and Pleasance of Edinburgh, with apparently little alteration from their original condition, except what consists in the substitution of slate for thatch. There also seem to have been varieties from this description. For instance, a house in Musselburgh, which, in 1332, must have been the best in the town, as it was selected to accommodate the Regent (Randolph) Earl of Moray, who took ill and died there on his march to England, consisted of but one flat; a door and passage in the centre, and on each side a small room, vaulted above, and lighted by a window to the street. If we may judge, moreover, from some of the old specimens mentioned as existing in Edinburgh, the second storey sometimes projected over the first, so as to form a sheltered piazza, possibly used for the exhibition of merchandise. Perhaps such superstructures were sometimes after-thoughts, and were simply reared by projecting strong beams into the street, raising a skeleton wall upon what already existed, for the support of the new roof, and then enclosing the front with deals.

Thus the earliest idea we can form of Edinburgh would represent it as a hill-built hamlet in the shape of a double row of one-storey, or at most two-storey houses, extending from the esplanade in front of the castle, down to the present Netherbow,—on the north side a ravine filled by a lake, on the south a similar hollow filled perhaps by a marsh—one entrance to the town by the bottom of the declining street, another by a narrow crooked path-way, which ascended from the south, near the castle, (since formed into a street and called the West Bow)—in all directions around, the forest of Drumshuech, through which yet roamed the white Caledonian bull, the wolf, the elk, the boar,

the deer, with many other animals, now hardly known in Scotland, which we are assured, did then form the objects of the chase.

The buildings, such as we have described them, were all reared upon pieces of ground, which it was necessary to feu from the king, or other proprietor, by an arrangement styled, in the old charters, a *tenement* or *holding* of land. Hence, by a curious metathesis, the houses themselves came to be called by the word *tenement* or the word *land*; which are still, both of them, but especially the latter, part of the familiar language of the inhabitants of Edinburgh. *Tenement*, as a word for house, is used everywhere in Scotland, in reference to any species of street building; but *land*, from its being so long applied exclusively to the tall houses of the old town, which were so invariably divided into flats, is only at this day applicable to that description of mansion, and is confined to Edinburgh. Formerly, when houses were not numbered as now, many of the houses of the Old Town were generally known by some far-descended name which had been attached to the word *land* at the time of their erection, as Gavinloch's Land, Todrig's Land, &c. The word *turripike*, which properly referred to the spiral stair leading to the different flats, was another word applicable to those buildings, which really did require some such distinctive appellation, as they were in many cases as populous as some streets in the more modern city.

The second stage of Scottish burgal architecture gives houses which in no respect differed from those above described, except in their consisting of *three stories*, the lowest of stone, the two uppermost of wood. Of such a style, there are several excellent specimens still entire near the head of the Cowgate of Edinburgh, on the north side of the street. The stair is generally lighted by round or square holes in the wooden deal front, which used to be called *shots*, or shot-windows, and never were glazed, though in some cases provided with sliding shutters. The other windows were generally half of wood, half of glass: that is to say, in the lower part of the window two shutters, (with an ornamented upright in the middle,) which might be closed in bad and opened in good weather; while in the upper part was an ordinary frame of glass, not formed for opening. We should suppose that houses of this order prevailed in

Edinburgh, as a better class of mansions, about the end of the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth centuries. Froissart's description of the town in 1384-5, in the translation of Lord Berners, is in the following terms:—

“ — they arrived at Edinborowe, the chief town in Scotland, and wher in the king in time of peace most comonly laye. And as sone as the Erle Duglas and the Erle Morrette (Douglas and Moray) knew of their comynge, they wente to the hayyn and mette with them, and received them sweetly, saying, howe they were rycht welcome into that country: and the barons of Scotlande knewe richt well Sir Geffray de Charney, for he had been the sōmer before two months in ther company. Sir Geffray acquainted them with the admyrall and the other knyghtes of France; as at that tyme the kyng of Scottes was not there, for he was in the wyld Scottyshe [the Highlands]. But it was shewed these knyghtes that the kyng wolde be ther shortly; wherewith they were well content, and so were lodged thereabout in the villages; for Edinburgh, though the kyng kept there his chief residence, and that it is Paris in Scotlande, yet it is not like Tournay or Vallenciens, for in all the town there is not four thousand houses. Ther it behoved these lordes and knyghtes to be lodged about in villages as at Donfermelyne, Cassell [Kelso], Donbure, Arquest [Dalkeith], and such other.” Immediately after, Froissart represents the Scots as displeased at the arrival of the French, dreading more the mischief they would do by eating up the country than the English could by burning it, seeing that they could build up their burnt houses again in three days, if they only had four or five sticks, and boughs to cover them.

The extent of Edinburgh in the middle of the fifteenth century is indicated very exactly by the wall then built around it. It as yet consisted simply of the High Street, from the head of the present Castle Hill to the bottom of the Netherbow, with perhaps a few short alleys on both sides, the increase, hitherto, having taken a direction upwards into the air, instead of extending over more ground. Between 1450-1, the date of the wall, and 1513, when it was necessary to extend it, the Cowgate, the Grassmarket, and probably a good number of new buildings in the adjacent closes, had been added; and the town then measured nearly half a mile every way, exclusive of the

Canongate, which also must have been advancing in density and space. The cause of this sudden start in the prosperity and extent of the town may be traced to the favour of royalty, which began to be showered more particularly upon Edinburgh after the murder of James I. at Perth. This is the era of its acquiring a metropolitan character—the time when parliaments began to be regularly held in it—the time when a royal palace was first built at Holyrood. Now also was the parish-church of Edinburgh rendered collegiate; now were its artizans incorporated. Judging from a document given elsewhere, its streets by day must have been one universal market. At the same time, from the imperfect notions of the people as to cleanliness, dunghills must have contended for place with the most valuable merchandise, and stacks of wood, peat, and other fuel rendered the passage along the street as difficult and devious as walking in a farm-yard.

The third stage of street architecture in Edinburgh presents us with stone buildings of three or four stories. Of this sort was the *Black Turnpike*, a fine old house formerly existing near the Tron Church, and which was believed to have been erected in the reign of King James II. (1437-60). But it is not to be supposed that buildings of this order were common in Edinburgh at that period. It is rather to be imagined that they were very rare. At least, it is certain, from a particular circumstance, that houses having wooden galleries in the front of the second story were common in the very centre of the town, anno 1513. In that year, very shortly before the battle of Flodden, we are told by Lindsay of Pitcote that Mr Richard Lawson, provost of Edinburgh, was walking by night in his gallery opposite the Cross, to enjoy the air, when he saw the well-known apparitional ceremony of a proclamation, by which it is supposed some patriotic spirits endeavoured to frighten the king from his intended expedition into England. But even at this day there are some specimens of such houses existing in Edinburgh. One in every respect similar, but perhaps raised to a greater height, stands third from the head of the North Bridge, reckoning down the High Street. The celebrated rows of Chester are constructed upon the same principle, though different in so far as the galleries extend in an open way along a whole street,

and are much wider. Whether of stone or wood, the houses in the High Street of Edinburgh would appear, from Sir David Lindsay's poem on the pageant of Queen Magdalene's public entry in 1537, to have then been composed of goodly buildings, which the inhabitants were able, on occasions of ceremonial rejoicing, to garnish with tapestry. Nor were the houses of the front street more elegant than those behind, for it is understood that the closes were then inhabited chiefly by noblemen, gentlemen, and persons unconnected with business, while the others were the residence of tradesmen and merchants.

It would be difficult, however, to state any particular kind of building as predominating at this period. The truth is, various orders of building must have now been mixed up together. There would here and there be seen the low-roofed tenement of the thirteenth century, surviving all its immediate neighbours; while close by its sides might spring up the tall edifices of wood or stone, which had successively come into fashion at more recent periods. It must be mentioned that a very general variety, at this period, consisted in having piazzas below, wherein merchandise was exposed; of such there are examples still existing in the High Street, near the Fountain Well. A remarkable peculiarity, arising from the custom of projecting houses seven feet farther into the street, as noticed in an earlier part of this article, must also be noticed. The gates, with which most of the closes were shut up for protection from the *tuljiers* and *spulziers* of those times, were, in all cases, seven feet within the mouth of the close, having been so left at the time of the projection. Many traces of this may be seen at the present day, for, though the gates exist no longer, the gate-ways and the hooks for the hinges have been mostly left undisturbed. Another peculiarity was the prevalence of outer stairs. These led up to the gallery in the second storey in the wooden houses, or a door-way in those of stone, and a spiral stair ascended within to the remaining flats. The people stood on these stairs to see processions. A historian of Queen Mary's time, tells us that, when that unfortunate lady was brought along the street, after being taken into the keeping of the confederate lords at Carberry, the women stood on these stairs, and reviled her with vulgar abuse, in reference to her late infamous mar-

riage. Some of them yet remain, and are a decided nuisance, from the obstruction they give to people passing along the pavement.

Several houses yet exist in the Old Town, bearing date from the reign of Queen Mary; but are not remarkable for elegance of appearance. We find several, however, of the reign of King James, which present a massive and dignified aspect, being built entirely of polished stone, and rising to a great height. These houses, also, possess as good interior accommodation as any in the same district of the town, of whatever age. In many cases, the rooms are panelled, the ceilings decorated with plaster figures, and the door-ways ornamented with mouldings, not to speak of the quotations from scripture which so universally distinguish the architraves. A house in the Canongate, built (as we should suppose) at the beginning of the seventeenth century, for the family of the Earl of Moray, and commonly, though erroneously, called the "*Regent Murray's House*," is a most respectable specimen of the taste of the time. We now find, moreover, that travellers who happened to visit the town, speak of the houses on the main street as singularly tall and elegant. In De Witt's bird's eye view of the town, taken at the middle of the seventeenth century, we have a portraiture of the north side of the street, which certainly answers to this description. Some houses built in the main street during the reign of King William III. are in a style which has never been surpassed in the Old Town; we would instance—if the reader will excuse such minute detail—the building opposite to the head of the West Bow, and Gavinloch's land in the Lawnmarket. James's Court, built in 1728, is an excellent specimen of the taste of a succeeding generation.

Up till the middle of the eighteenth century, Edinburgh continued to occupy little more than the same space of ground which it had assumed in the reigns of James III. and IV. Its external appearance was grand, and travellers invariably admired the lofty magnificence of its principal street. Yet the details were often mean, confined, and squalid; and wealth could not find either the elegance, or the space which it so imperatively requires.*

A proposal which had been agitated so far back as the reign of Charles II. for extending the town over the fields to the north, was now talked of as possible and necessary. The fall of an old house, in 1751, by which one person was killed, gave rise to a violent feeling regarding the inconvenience and decayed condition of the houses. It was also felt as a serious disadvantage attending the present state of things, that there was no site whatsoever for some new public buildings which were thought to

present a gentleman of the best order in Edinburgh—say a judge of the Court of Session—finds it necessary to have a self-contained house in Moray Place, or some equally splendid district, for which he pays a rent of about £100 (the very feu-duty, perhaps, costing £35 annually) and which consists of four flats, containing the following apartments—on the sunk floor, a complete suite of culinary arrangements, with accommodation for servants—on second floor, dining-room in front, business-room or library, and a bed-room, behind—on third floor, drawing-room occupying the whole front of the house, with two large apartments behind generally occupied as bed-room and dressing-room, but which may be added to the drawing-room, upon occasion, by means of large door-ways—fourth flat, a nursery and a number of good bed-rooms, besides which there is perhaps a suite of small rooms immediately under the slates. The furniture of such a house would not cost less than fifteen hundred pounds, but more generally is purchased at the rate of two thousand.

In opposition to this picture, we give the accommodation which satisfied a most respectable judge and landed gentleman of the latter part of the last century, namely—Lord Kennet. [It was to be sure, while still in business as an advocate—but still he was a gentleman of good estate]. This eminent person lived in a flat in Forester's Wynd, Lawnmarket, which he either rented, or might have rented, at about £15, and which contained the following apartments, as described by a member of his lordship's family. The rooms were three—the kitchen one. One room was "*my lady's*" another was the gentleman's consulting-room or study; the third was their bed-room. The servant-girl, who, besides the nurse, was their only female attendant, slept under the dresser in the kitchen. Their single man-servant slept out of the house; and the nurse and children had beds in the study, which, during the day, were removed into the bed-room! In his latter days, when raised to the bench, his lordship, by way of making a corresponding step in gentility, removed to a house of two flats—in the *House Wynd*!

The moral of this contrast, which, every body will acknowledge, might easily be extended to every rank in Scottish society, is a sufficient proof, if proof were wanting, of the prodigious advance made during the last fifty years, in all that regards domestic circumstances in Scotland. The cry of evil times and a necessitous population is now as loud as ever; but a few statistical facts like the above are only required to prove it destitute of foundation. Men may now live as near the verge of their income as before, and may therefore feel as often the twinge arising from inadequate funds. But it is clear that the style of existence is in every respect universally improved. To hope for the day when men will be prudent enough to avoid all those little evils which evidently are the only cause of the apparent discontent, is to expect more than human nature can give.

* It may be worth while to contrast the accommodation at present required by a person of first rank in Edinburgh with what was deemed sufficient in the last age. At

be necessary. In short, that era in the prosperity of the country had now arrived, when men could no longer put up with the merely decent and comfortable accommodations, nor with that commixture of all ranks, which satisfied their fathers, but demanded residences that might be at once more elegant and more exclusively their own.

It may easily be supposed, that where so extensive and decisive an alteration was projected, as the erection of a separate city by the side of that already existing, there must have been many difficulties to overcome, not only in the arrangements preparatory to building, but in the process of reducing the fears of that large portion of the community, who, in all such projects, think it necessary to be timid upon principle, and even fear after all danger is past. The chief difficulties in the undertaking lay in the necessity of commencing the proceedings by building a long and lofty bridge, to connect the existing and the contemplated districts, in the necessity of procuring the consent of the neighbouring interests, some of which had serious scruples touching self, and in the necessity of obtaining an act of parliament, to extend the jurisdiction and taxing power of the city over the ground proposed to be built upon. After twelve years of fruitless agitation, the enterprising Provost Drummond resolved to take the first step at every hazard, and, accordingly, on the 21st of October 1768, he laid the foundation of what is now styled the North Bridge, velling it so far to the prejudices of lesser minds as to style it merely a convenience for the purpose of opening up an improved road to Leith.* In 1767, while this work was proceeding, an act for extending the *royalty* was obtained, during the provostship of

Gilbert Laurie, Esq. and, a plan for the new city being then formed by Mr. Craig, architect, (nephew of Thomson, the poet,) the first house was founded on the 28th of October.

Unfortunately for the success of this magnificent undertaking, it had no sooner overcome obstacles of one description, than it encountered greater ones of another. During the long delay which took place between its first projection and the building of the bridge, another New Town had taken occasion to spring up in an opposite quarter, which, neither requiring an act of Parliament, nor the unanimity of a set of interested proprietors, to bring it to maturity, soon gathered force sufficient to counteract the immediate success of the northern extension. This might have been happily prevented, had the magistrates had the foresight to buy up a piece of ground south of the city, which was offered to them for L.1200. It was purchased by a builder, named James Brown, a most enterprising individual, who immediately prepared to erect houses upon it, of suitable elegance to meet the rising taste for fine mansions—an undertaking which found all the success it deserved, in the favour of a certain class of the higher orders, several years before a single stone was laid of the extended royalty. The magistrates soon repented of their neglect; and offered Mr. Brown L.2000 for the ground; but he, being now well aware of the goodness of his bargain, demanded L.20,000, and the consequence was, that the city-rulers in despair suffered him to go on. Brown's Square, (named after the builder,) was therefore soon finished and filled with respectable inhabitants, and George's Square lying more to the south, became still more attractive than its predecessor, on account, perhaps, of its greater distance from the Old Town, and the superior style, both as to site and accommodation, in which most of the houses were executed. The inhabitants of these southern districts formed, about fifty years since, a distinct class, and had their own places of polite amusement, independent of the rest of Edinburgh. The society was of the first description, including most of the members of the *aristocracy*, (consisting of Mr. Mackenzie, author of "the Man of Feeling," Lord Craig, Lord Abergeldie, Lord Eglintoun, Lord Cullen, Mr. John Home, author of "the Glass," and Mr. George Ogilvie,) and many

* The site chosen for the North Bridge was at the east end of the North Loch, and, consequently, opposite the eastern termination of the park afterwards to be appropriated to the building of the new town. The line of road left the High Street almost opposite the North Church, and to make way for the thoroughfare, the closes had to be demolished. The most westerly of these lanes was Hart's Close, and the other was called the Cap and Feather Close. In the latter confined alley which was a species of *cul de sac*, and whose site is now occupied by North Bridge Street, was born the celebrated Robert Ferguson, whose poems chiefly relate to the customs of his native town. The exact spot on which he had stood wherein this unfortunate poet first saw the light, was, till recent times, pointed out by tradition as an odd one, much smaller than the rest in that line of street, opposite the arched entry which leads towards the market, which was burned down some years back, and is now replaced by a large new tenement.

other characters of high eminence in the law and in fashion.

Nearly coeval with Brown and George's Squares, and another rival to the New Town, was St. John's Street, proceeding southward from the Canongate, which was also inhabited by people of the highest respectability. New Street, at no great distance, on the north side of the Canongate, was another of the rival streets which anticipated, and served to retard, the rise of the New Town. Among other dignified inhabitants, it possessed Lords Hailes and Kames, both eminent in the history of Scottish literature. Argyle Square, contiguous to Brown Square, is understood to have grown up at a fully earlier period than the neighbouring modern erections, part of it being formed even so early as 1742. Another southern contemporary of the New Town was Adam's Square, a short way east of Argyle Square and now forming a part of South Bridge Street. All the houses of this square were originally occupied by distinguished personages, among whom were Lord Gray, Lord President Dundas, Lord Forbes, and Lord Dreghorn.*

After the New Town had been fairly begun, it had to encounter many obstructions. The bridge, which was not in reality commenced till May 1767, had proceeded near to completion, when, August 8, 1769, the vaults and side-walls at the south end gave way, and buried five persons in the ruins. Even after it was made passable, in 1779, it was found a cold and dreary walk, and people shivered at the very idea of leaving the smoky warmth of the old town, to loathe upon the bare exposed fields to the north, where only, as yet, one house here, and another there, testified the enterprise of the builders of the day, or the craze (as it was thought,) of a few private individuals of peculiar taste. In addition to all, the magistrates, by an act of unprincipled meanness, such as no man in the present day would ever think of attempting, disgusted the public at their own plan, by erecting a series of low buildings (still standing under the name of Canal Street, &c.) close to the new town, where the future of the ground had been led to expect a beautiful range of hanging terraces and an artificial canal. Yet, in spite of all difficulties, the plan did in time proceed. Be-

tween the years 1767 and 1780, it had extended over nearly a third of ground designed for it, comprehending a part of Prince's Street, St. Andrews Square, St. David Street, a part of George Street, and even some few houses in Hanover Street. The architecture, we must confess, was much inferior to what we have since seen in the more westerly and northerly districts. In many cases, it was even under the standard of the Old Town. Yet, when we consider that the houses, instead of being divided into flats, were what is called *self-contained*, and thus afforded a great deal of additional accommodation and elegance, it must be allowed that the improvement was altogether very much to be admired. That it was appreciated in this light by men of cultivated minds, is proved by A. Smith declaring, in his history, (1776) that *St. Andrew's Square* was "the finest square he ever saw."

The erection of so many buildings on the fields south of the Old Town soon suggested the necessity of a proper communication between them and the High Street, and the plan of the North Bridge, and in 1775, a proposal was made for erecting a bridge over the valley to the south. Hitherto, and till this scheme was executed, the line of the south side of the High Street remained unbroken from the entry of the Parliament Square to the Netherbow Port, and exhibited an outline of very high, and in many cases, magnificent houses. The only access to the fields and new squares on the south was by the different closes, one of which, somewhat wider than the rest, opposite the opening of the North Bridge, called *Merlin's Wynd*, was the principal thoroughfare. It led off the High Street on the east side of the Tron Church, at the back of which it turned westward and then pursued a direction down to the Cowgate on nearly the present site of Blair Street. Half way down this inconmodious thoroughfare, on the east side, there was an open poultry market. While the High Street continued thus closed up on its south side, the only entry to the town for carriages was, either by the narrow and steep defile of the West Bow, or the passage through the mean suburban streets of the Pleasance and St. Mary's Wynd, to the head of the Canongate. The construction of a bridge and line of street towards the south became, therefore, a work almost of necessity, and an act of parliament having been procured, which included

* Traditions of Edinburgh, vol. i.

this improvement, the foundation-stone of the **SOUTH BRIDGE** was laid on the 1st of August, 1785, and the thoroughfare was opened for passengers in March 1788. The South Bridge consists of twenty-two arches, all of which are concealed by the buildings along its sides, with the exception of one near the centre, which has been left open on account of the Gorgate. The magistrates having purchased the ground from the proprietors, sold it out to builders at most incredibly high prices, which, in some cases, amounted to the rate of £150,000 per acre. The buildings erected on South Bridge Street, were finished in a very tasteful manner, in a very short space of time, and having been constructed for shops on the ground floors, till this day the street exhibits a much more business-like appearance than any other modern street in the metropolis. As soon as the line of South Bridge Street was completed, which was the direct continuation of North Bridge Street, our way thoroughfare was at once changed from the country on the south shore of the Old Town to the New Town, and the southern parks different new streets were ordered, though generally in an inferior style of building. The principal street, so named, was **Nicolson Street**, with **Nicolson Square**, both taking their names from a Sir John Nicolson, the proprietor of the ground. The improvements in this quarter were hastened in 1789, by the founding of the splendid new university buildings, which were begun on the site of the old college, and on the west side of South Bridge Street. To prevent with our description of the extension of the New Town:

By the plan laid down by Mr. Craig, the chief streets of the New Town, were disposed in simply three parallel lines from east to west—that on the south side, formed with only one side, like a terrace facing the Old Town, called **Prince's Street**; a similar street on the north, looking towards the sea, called **Queen Street**; and the third, which was named **George Street**, running up the centre. An elegant square at the west end of the latter, styled **Charlotte Square**, balanced another at its eastern termination, designated **St. Andrew's Square**. Between **Prince's Street** and **George Street**, a narrow street of inferior houses, ran the whole length, and a street nearly of the same appearance, was situated between **Queen Street** and **George Street**. Seven cross streets intersecting the whole of these parallel thoroughfares,

completed the plan. In recent times the discovery of which was the *very first house* built in the New Town, has become an object of reasonable curiosity, and it is wonderful how much doubt prevails upon this point. The difficulty of making this discovery has been considerably increased by the circumstance, that at least two houses were built before the act of parliament for the extension was procured, and consequently not included in the plan. One of these is at the north-east back of **James Square**, and the other in **Rose Court**, behind **St. Andrew's Church**. One of the first houses built after the plan was arranged, was the corner tenement at the south-western extremity of **South St. Andrew's Street**. It was built by the father of the late Sir William Forbes, who removed to it from **Carrubber's Close**; and here was born Sir William, who we believe, was one of the first natives, (if not the *very first*) of the New Town. Several tenements farther west, in the line of **Prince's Street**, adjacent to **St. David Street**, are also among the oldest in the New Town. The first edifice for which ground was leased, was that beautiful tenement, immediately west from the **General Register House**. The purchaser of the fee was Mr. John Neale, a silk mercer in the Old Town, who is otherwise remarkable, as having been the first tradesman in Edinburgh who assumed the phrase of *Haberdasher* as a description of his profession. He tried without success, to establish a shop in the premises, about the year 1774, and it was not till towards the period of 1799, when the New Town had expanded over a good deal of ground, so as to render **Prince's Street** a considerable thoroughfare, that the few shops there opened could be considered so prosperous as those in the more central parts of the Old Town. In consideration of the priority of erection of the house of Mr. Neale, the magistrates decreed that it should for ever be free of burgh taxes, and till this day the tenant or proprietor is unsubdued by any counter import.

While the first house was in the course of erection, a building for a Theatre-Royal was founded in 1768, at the north end of the North Bridge on its east side, and the house was opened on Wednesday, the 5th of December, 1768, since which period it has continued to be the only theatre in Edinburgh for what is called the legitimate drama.

One serious and irremediable error commis-

ted by the magistrates of Edinburgh, in connexion with the building of the New Town, remains to be mentioned. We refer to the *Earthen Mound*. This is a vast mass of earth which has been laid down in the vale of the North Loch, betwixt the Old and New Towns, and calculated to serve the purpose of a bridge. The raising of such a huge mound of rubbish originated in the following accidental circumstances: About the year 1781, when the building of the New Town had extended westwards about as far as Haver Street, some shopkeepers in the Lawnmarket and Castlehill, (the upper parts of the main street in the Old Town,) who were in the habit of frequently visiting the opposite bank of the North Loch, in order to observe the progress of the buildings, finding it inconvenient to go round by the North Bridge, fell upon the expedient of laying a few planks upon the marshy bottom of the intermediate valley, over which they could pass dry-shod and reach the object of their curiosity at about one-third of the expense of travel. This measure was chiefly promoted by Mr. George Boyd, a public-spirited dealer in tartan cloths. The passage was soon after rendered firmer and more agreeable by some loose earth accidentally thrown out from a quarry which it was attempted to excavate at this spot on the north bank of the Loch, and this was the means of suggesting to the consideration of many, that if the earth dug from the foundations of the buildings in the New Town were deposited here, the convenience of the builders would not be lost sight of, while the advantage of a new bridge would be supplied to the public generally at no expense. Upon a representation, therefore, made to the magistrates by the inhabitants of the Lawnmarket and Castlehill, it was decreed in November 1782, by the town-council, that all rubbish, &c. should be brought to this spot, whereby, in the course of a very few years, the mass was raised to the required height, and became such a thoroughfare, that it was at length found necessary to open up the passage of Bank Street, in order to admit carriages, the passage from and to the Old Town having as yet been only by foot. It was very remarkable and not a little curious, that by this destruction of the ancient street, Mr. Boyd, the original projector of the Earthen Mound, had the mortification to see his own house demolished; and as if the public were determined to ran-

der him no thanks whatever for his suggestion, the original name of *Geordie Boyd's Brig*, has been for many years lost and unknown. From the year 1781 till the year 1830, the Earthen Mound continued to be augmented by the regular or occasional deposition of rubbish, and it is now in a state of something like completion, being levelled and *Macadamized* on the top, sown with grass on the sides, and otherwise embellished. It measures several hundred feet in all directions, and is computed to contain upwards of two millions of cart loads. The low grounds to the east and west of the Earthen Mound continued for about fifty years after the commencement of the New Town in a very marshy and profitless condition. At length in 1821, under the authority of an act of parliament, the ground on the west was enclosed, and planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers, and walks formed, winding round the base of the castle rocks and the sloping bank of the Loch. This pleasure-ground is only open to the proprietors or tenants of houses in *Princes Street*, or others, who are furnished with keys, and paying certain sums annually. The ground to the east of the Mound is now in course of being enclosed and ornamented in a similar manner. Still further to the east are the town-houses and markets.

The Second New Town.—Such was the ultimate success attending the building of the New Town of Edinburgh, that, in time, a *Second New Town* was projected still further to the north, and the plan being supported by an act of parliament, its erection forthwith took place. The design of this second town intimately resembled that of its predecessor, consisting of a terrace in front and in rear, a large central street, with two intermediate narrow ones, and cross streets, in continuation of those in the former New Town. This vast and splendid addition to Edinburgh was commenced in the year 1801, and, with minute exceptions, was finished in 1826. The space betwixt Queen Street, and the southern terrace of the Second New Town, which bears the various names of Heriot Row and Abercromby Place, is disposed in pleasure-grounds, under the proprietary of the adjacent house-proprietors, in virtue of acts of parliament. Taking this series of gardens in connexion with the pleasure-grounds formed in the bed of the North Loch, it may be pronounced one,

of the most beautiful, and also most useful points of modern Edinburgh. The grounds being laid out in walks, which are accessible to the adjacent inhabitants, one of the great disadvantages of a town residence has in some measure been overcome, as the enjoyments of a park and garden can here be had as well as in the country. At the same time, the squares left free, in the very centre of the town, for the circulation of fresh air, cannot fail to have the most beneficial effect in regard to the general health. Indeed, both as to convenience, salubrity, and ornament, these gardens form a characteristic feature such as is presented by hardly any other town in Europe.

The central street of the Second New Town, corresponding to George Street in the First, is entitled Great King Street, and is a most happy collection of buildings. As in the case of George Street, it is terminated by large squares, and there is of an oblong or parallelogramic form, and is styled Drummond Place; the other is of a circular shape, and is called the Royal Circus. Within the square of Drummond Place, stands the Exchange Office, an elegant house originally built for a residence by General Scott, (father-in-law of Lord Manning), and styled Bellevue, but afterwards occupied, first as a Custom House, and then in its present capacity. It is worthy of remark that Provost Drummond, who was mainly instrumental in overcoming the difficulties that obstructed the commencement of the New Town, has had no other memorial in reference to that splendid public service, than the name of this square. We have even been assured, that but for an accidental suggestion of the late Commissioner Jackson (of Excise), who was present when a name for the place was under consideration, and remembered that the worthy magistrate had had a villa within its area, even this humble memorial would not have existed. So capricious a principle is public gratitude! It may be worth while to mention at this place, that Duke Street, Albany Street, and York Place, are named in honour of the Duke of York and Albany; Abercromby Place, Howe Street, St. Vincent Street, Nelson Street, &c. after other heroes of the war which raged at the time when the plan was formed. Petes Row in compliment to the then Provost of Edinburgh, and London Street, Dublin Street, India Street, and so forth, in reference to those places respectively.

Moray Grounds, &c.—About the time when the Second New Town approached to completion, it began to be surmised that the next space of ground which was fitted to accommodate the ever-increasing population, was a park belonging to the Earl of Moray, lying between Charlotte Square and the Water of Leith, and bounded on the east by the district of town just described. Accordingly, the noble proprietor having consented to grant feus, and a general plan having been prepared by Mr. Gillespie, the first spadeful of earth was taken out of the ground, for the foundations, on Christmas day 1822. During 1823, 4, and 5, the work proceeded with a marvellous degree of rapidity, and even after that period, when the financial panic communicated a severe blow to building speculations in Edinburgh, the operations were not materially retarded. The plan, which had been hampered a good deal by the triangular figure of the ground, consisted chiefly in a spacious octagon at the east end, and a smaller oval towards the west, communicating with each other, and entered at various points from the neighbouring thoroughfares by other streets. The houses were reared in the most magnificent style, after the general plan, and were readily purchased and leased by persons of the first style of living in Edinburgh. The various squares, streets, and places, are styled after the family name, titles, and mansions of the noble proprietor of the ground. In the neighbourhood of this district, to the south-west, is a series of beautiful streets, chiefly erected upon the parks that formerly adorned it, and called the Coates. One, which may be said to continue the line of George Street, is called Melville Street, and is composed of most elegant buildings. There are also two splendid crescents, facing each other across the Glasgow Road, and of which the Melville crescent is extremely beautiful. They are respectively styled Athole and Coates Crescent, the latter being adorned by a row of trees conforming to its own shape. As it is by this mode that nearly all persons from the west of Scotland enter the town, the appearance of so many structures on a scale of refinement and splendour, almost unequalled in Britain, is perhaps the world seldom falls to the feeling of delight and admiration.

A very important undertaking is at present going on in this quarter of the New Town of Edinburgh. By the house of the Moray

grounds having been placed on the verge of the ravine through which flows the Water of Leith, no farther extension of the city could possibly be made in a north-westerly direction, unless by the erection of a bridge across the dell, to give access to the fields on the opposite side of the river. Such, therefore, is now in the course of formation. A most stupendous bridge of four arches is in the course of erection, which, when finished, will be unequalled in height in this part of Scotland, and will afford a delightful prospect down the romantic vale of the Leith. It will connect Queensferry Street, or the road leading northwards from the west end of Prince's Street, with the extensive parks on the north side of the water, fenced by certain enterprising builders, who design to lay them out after a novel and most felicitous plan, whereby it is provided, that each house shall be distinct from its neighbours, and surrounded entirely by a certain extent of pleasure-grounds and shrubberies, throughout which the whole are interspersed. At present these fields decline with a gentle slope northwards to the populous suburb of Stockbridge, and are already partly covered with handsome houses near the river.

The Eastern New Town.—While the above mentioned improvements were in the course of execution, the extension of the city to the east of the New Town went on very slowly, and for many years the road to Leith by Leith Walk remained in a wretched condition. Active measures were, however, adopted to remodel "the Walk," which has been done at a prodigious expense, liquidated by a toll-bar. This way, which is altogether paved, and is more than a mile in length, is now one of the most noble thoroughfares in the world, being perhaps only surpassed by the Broadway of New York, to which it has not inaptly been compared. It is lined with nursery grounds on each side, partly built upon; and on its east side, betwixt the Calton Hill and the environs of Leith, the rudiments of a city, not less splendid than those just mentioned, have at present been formed. A superb terrace of houses, encircling the Calton Hill, half way up its sides, and overlooking this tract of ground, is nearly finished, which on its southern quarter joins the New London Road, which enhances this conspicuous eminence.

Calton Hill Improvements, and Eastern Ap-

proach.—A notice of this road leads to the description of a distinct "Improvement" of the capital not yet mentioned.* From about the date of the erection of the building of the first New Town, till the year 1814, Prince's Street was closed up at its east end, (with the exception of a thoroughfare down Leith Street, still remaining,) by a cross line of houses, composing part of Shakespeare Square, the back of which overlooked the ravine of the Low Calton, and the Calton Hill beyond. These tenements were of a respectable order, and while the upper flats were used mostly as lodging-houses, the lower were occupied as shops and taverns. About the middle, facing up the centre of Prince's Street, was the Shakespeare Tavern and Coffee House, which for many years was the most respectable establishment of the kind in Edinburgh. The population of the New Town, however, increased, of passengers and carriages, and the inconvenience was felt from the want of communication with the east country. It was marked that no entrance could be obtained conveniently as by the removal of the houses in Shakespeare Square, and the throwing of a bridge across the hollow to the Calton Hill, by which a road might proceed eastward, under the special patronage of Sir John Manners, Bart. M.P. then Lord Provost, and of parliament, for the fulfilment of this scheme, was passed in 1814. The foundation-stone of the bridge, which was styled Regent Bridge, was laid on the 19th of September 1815, and the work was completed in March 1819. The arch over the Low Calton is fifty feet wide, by about the same height. On the top of the ledges of the bridge, are ornamental pillars and arches of the Corinthian order, which on each side are connected by the houses in the line of street, formed at the same time. The street, or Waterloo Place, as it has been designated, is composed of very superb houses of four stories, and each range is terminated at Prince's Street by a pediment and pillars

* For the purpose of rendering this house the resort of the elite only, its owners instituted a regulation that none should be admitted but those having white neck-cloths, a law which they had to rescind in the latter days of the establishment—but the head-waiter always appeared in full dress.

above the lower storey. On the south side are the Stamp Office and General Post Office, both buildings of the best kind of Grecian architecture, but no way superior in appearance to the houses adjoining. Opposite the Post Office, a large tenement was built at an expense of about £30,000, to suit the business of a Hotel and Tavern, but this establishment, (the Waterloo,) which is in the proprietary of a joint stock company, has not succeeded, and is now closed. It contains two large rooms, eighty feet by forty, which are often used for public meetings, and the lower is fitted up as a reading room.

From Waterloo Place, the new road, by which the London Mail, and most of the coaches from the east country enter the city, proceeds, by a sweep, round the south face of the Calton Hill, and joins the old road which enters by the Cowgate, near Pierhill Bannockburn, from the east. The entry to Edinburgh, by this thoroughfare, is not less commanding and beautiful than that by the west, and, in every respect, it is superior in point of interest, as the stranger is surprised with the antique grandeur of the Old Town, before the long vista of Prince's Street opens on his view. In entering from the east, the stranger passes through a series of splendid edifices, and, on his right, on the summit of the hill, stand several monumental edifices, all of which are noticed in their appropriate places; meanwhile we proceed with an account of the alterations and extensions of the city.

Canal Basin, and Improvement of the South-west.—The formation of a navigable canal betwixt Edinburgh and the Forth and Clyde Canal, near its embouchure into the River Forth, by which the metropolis might be connected by water with the city of Glasgow, was a project contemplated many years ago, but, for different reasons, could not be carried into execution till the year 1817, when an act of parliament was procured by a joint stock company, and the line was finished in May 1822. The chief objects of such an institution were the transport of heavy goods to and from Glasgow, and the import of coal into Edinburgh from the western districts, as well as the export of manure, all of which have been completely attained, to the great profit of the community, but unfortunately, to the serious loss of the shareholders. The eastern termination of the Union Canal, as it is termed,

is at a level spot of ground about half a mile south-west of the castle, where its introduction has utterly revolutionised the appearance of the district. About sixty years since, almost the only houses in this quarter were a series of dwellings along the line of road proceeding westwards from the Grassmarket and Wester Portsburgh, entitled Fountainbridge. These edifices, as may yet be seen from some of their desecrated remains, were what were termed *English houses*, being built in the style of comfortable villas, and inhabited principally by English residents, who had official situations in Edinburgh, and more particularly in the Excise Office, then situated in the Cowgate. Until the cutting of the Canal commenced, this was a pleasant rural suburb of Edinburgh, though greatly fallen from its former condition; but the formation of the basin or harbour for vessels altogether altered its character. This spacious basin, which has been styled Port-Hopetoun, is now immediately environed by offices for the sale of coal, by wharfs and other necessities of commerce, and beyond the quay it is surrounded by handsome streets, leading in different directions. The access to the west end of the New Town is secured by a street, only partly built, called the Lothian Road; but hitherto the only direct communication with the High Street has been by way of the Grassmarket and West Bow. In 1825, the last mentioned street being nearly inaccessible to carts, so as to isolate, in some measure, both the High Street and the Canal suburb, the propriety of a communication, which should throw open the Old Town to the western districts, became keenly agitated, and at last resolved upon. Along with this "improvement," it was resolved to lay down a similar road and bridge, which should lead from a point further down the Lawnmarket, across the Cowgate, thus opening up the Old Town to a free ingress from the south. An act of parliament having been procured, sanctioning the measure, and giving power to a body of commissioners to assess the inhabitants for the expense, the work of destroying old houses, and building the bridges, was simultaneously commenced. By mismanagement, or want of just estimation, the funds for carrying such an extensive improvement into effect have failed, and at present, (February 1831,) while the town is agitated regarding the removal or extension of the assessments, a great part of the

environs to the west and south remain in all the confusion of old ruins and new half-built erections. When completed, these lines of way into the old city will be of incalculable advantage in restoring the bustle of traffic and a course of passengers to the ancient part of the metropolis. The line of the western approach leaves a point near Port-Hopetoun, and is carried over the hollow ground on the south side of the castle rock by a single arch, from whence it proceeds along the face of the castle bank to the head of the Lawnmarket. It is intended to be partly lined with houses on each side. The line of the southern approach leaves the high ground at Bristol Port, and is carried across the vale of the Cowgate by seven side and three central and visible arches, at a spot about three hundred yards west of the former South Bridge, and enters the Lawnmarket at a point opposite Bank Street, a thoroughfare leading by way of the Earthen Mound into the New Town.* It is proposed to erect private houses with shops on part of this line, and fill up the remaining space with public edifices. Among other improvements to be made simultaneously with these, is the lowering of the surface of the Castlehill Street, the Lawnmarket, and High Street, to the depth, in some places, of about twelve feet.

Alterations on the Old Town; the Cross.—In the course of the improvements effected on Edinburgh, various alterations were made on the Old Town, which, though perhaps required by some narrow views of expediency, were certainly not directed by good taste. The first of the antique objects which suffered, was the Cross, an octagonal building, surmounted by a pillar, which rose upon the south side of the High Street, a little below St. Giles. The Cross had been used for many ages not only in the common duties of a burgh market-cross,

but for many purposes connected with the state and the legislature. In early times, before the art of printing was known, acts of parliament were here read out to the people. Royal proclamations were also made here. We have already mentioned the fact, recorded by Pitcairnie, that, before the Scottish army had marched to Flodden, a visionary proclamation, in imitation of those which were sanctioned by royal authority, was issued at night on this spot, to deter the people from the expedition. From the wars which followed Queen Mary's resignation in 1567 to the Revolution of 1688, this was the principal place for executing the numerous victims of civil dissension. It appears that during the turbulent minority of James VI., a gibbet stood constantly ready on the spot for nearly twenty years, till at length it was cut down amidst the rejoicings which attended a general reconciliation of the nobility brought about by his majesty. The Cross, moreover, was the chief scene of all public rejoicings, was surrounded with the principal pageants at the entrance of sovereigns, and formed the ground-work of a custom when the magistrates used to drink the king's health on his birth-day. Distinguished in all these ways, the centre of business, the place "where merchants most did congregate," it was altogether one of the most interesting objects in Edinburgh. Unfortunately, in 1758, when the Royal Exchange was finished, the magistrates conceiving that it could no longer be necessary as a rallying point or rendezvous for common people, and thinking, moreover, that it encumbered the street, caused it to be demolished, leaving only a radiated pavement to mark the space of ground which it had occupied.

The historians of Edinburgh, Grose included, seem to have been unacquainted with any dates connected with the history of the Cross. We find one in Calderwood's *Larger History*, (*M.S., Advocates Library*) which refers the building, exclusive of the pillar, to 1617, when it was substituted, for one previously existing. The following is the passage.

"Upon the twenty-six of February, the Cross of Edinburgh was taken down. The old long stone, about forty footers or thereby in length, was to be translated by the devise of certain mariners in Leith, from the place where it had stood past the memory of man, to a place beneath in the High Street, without any harm

* By a ridiculous arrangement, it has been determined that the West Bridge shall be styled the King's Bridge, while the South is to be termed King George IV.'s Bridge; and these epithets have been sanctioned by the approbation of his late Majesty, to whom both were designed to be complimentary. Such a policy is enough to render the character of King George IV. as a man of taste a matter of doubt to posterity. The Castle or West Bridge, and the Cowgate or Lawnmarket Bridge, are the obviously proper designations, and some of these will certainly be adopted by the public, while the royal titles must clearly sink into oblivion. As the street of the Cowgate Bridge passes almost close by the back of the Parliament House, we suggest that it be named *Parliament Street*.

to the stone; and the body of the old Cross was demolished, and another builded, whereupon the long stone or obelisk was erected and set up, on the 25th day of March."

The Cross is thus described by Arnot:—"The building was an octagon of sixteen feet diameter, and about fifteen feet high, besides the pillar in the centre. At each angle there was an Ionic pillar, from the top of which a species of Gothic bastion projected; and between the columns there were modern arches. Upon the top of the arch fronting the Netherbow, the town's arms were cut, in the shape of a medallion, in rude workmanship. Over the other arches, heads also cut in the shape of a medallion, were placed. These appeared to have been of much older workmanship than the town's arms, or any other part of the cross. The heads were in alto relievo, of good engraving, but the Gothic barbarity of the figures themselves bore the appearance of the Lower Empire. One of the heads was armed with a casque; another with a wreath, resembling a turban; a third had the hair turned upwards from the roots towards the occiput, whence the ends of the hair stood out like points. This figure had over its left shoulder a twisted staff, probably intended for a sceptre. The fourth was the head of a woman, with some folds of linen carelessly wrapped round it. The entry to this building was by a door fronting the Netherbow, which gave access to a stair in the inside, leading to a platform on the top of the building. From this platform rose a column, consisting of one stone, upwards of twenty feet high, and of eighteen inches diameter, spangled with thistles, and adorned with a Corinthian capital, upon the top of which was a unicorn."

On the removal of this beautiful structure, the four sculptured stones, above described, were secured by an eccentric gentleman, Walter Ross, Esq. of Stockbridge, and built into a sort of a tower, which he erected near his house, of stones procured from various old buildings, long known by the name of Ross folly. On the destruction of the tower a few years ago, these stones were secured by Sir Walter Scott, and are now preserved at his seat of Abbotsford. The pillar, which was broken in the course of being taken down, still exists in the policy of Drum, a seat about four miles south from Edinburgh, the property of Gilbert Innes of Stow, Esq.

The Netherbow Port.—This was another edifice of an ornamental character, which the magistrates thought it necessary to destroy for the sake of public convenience. It served as a graceful termination to the High Street, where it joined the Canongate, and might have been termed the Temple-Bar of Edinburgh, as it served a similar purpose, in dividing a privileged from an unprivileged part of the town.

It was a fine castellated building, surmounted by a tower and spire, in which was a clock, and pervious below by a large gateway and wicket. The date of the building was only of the reign of James VI.; but it is understood to have then been substituted for an older edifice, which might have perhaps been erected at the same time as the first city wall. Upon the Netherbow was a spike of iron, upon which the heads of traitors and others were exhibited. In later times, when the walls and ports of Edinburgh could scarcely be considered as useful for a wallike purpose, we find Allan Ramsay giving an amusing account of the obstruction which the Netherbow Port presented to good fellows like himself, who, having got drunk in the Canongate, had to make their way home to town after the hour for locking the gates. In consequence of the affair of Captain Porteous, the House of Lords, in the first burst of indignation, ordained the Netherbow Port to be demolished, but, being pacified into a revocation of the order, this dignified edifice, with its gate, remained undisturbed till the time of the agitations created by the improvements. Under the impression that the passage was not wide enough for the thoroughfare (!) and that the gateway could not be widened without injury to the building, it was pulled down in 1764, and nothing now remains to point out its locality.

In old views of Edinburgh, the steeple of the Netherbow Port harmonizes finely with a similar spire at the head of the town, rising from the Weigh House; these two, with the intermediate spires of St. Giles and the Town Church, gave the Old Town, under certain aspects, more the air of a city than it possesses at present. For some idle reason, which we have not been able to discover, the spire of the Weigh House was taken down, according to Arnot, about a hundred years before the period he wrote (1776), and from that time till 1822, the body of the house only remained,

a mass of deformity on the public street. The Weigh House stood detached from all other buildings, at the head of the West Bow, on a piece of ground which had been conferred upon the burgh by David II., in the year 1352. It consisted of two stories, the lower of which was used for weighing goods, while the upper was leased by a dealer in butter and cheese. As we have seen, James III., in 1477, ordained a Tron or pair of scales to be there set up, as public weights, for butter, cheese, wool, and such goods. We are led, however, by a passage in a curious Latin manuscript, hereafter quoted, to believe that the building which latterly existed was only erected a short time before the year 1650. It was removed, August 1822, to make way for the procession of George IV. to the Castle, but till this day some of the chief dealers in the above articles are settled near the spot.

The Old Guard.—This was a long low building, which, we have every reason to suppose, had been erected in the reign of Charles II. and which served as a guard-house to the military police that so long protected the streets of Edinburgh. It stood upon the south side of the High Street, a little below the Cross, and had a dungeon or black-hole at the west end, which, time out of mind, had been the terror of boyish depredators, as well as of all nocturnal offenders against the public peace. With strange perversity of taste, this mean hulk was permitted to encumber the street for more than thirty years after the comparatively innocent and certainly far more elegant Cross, had been demolished. It was only removed in the year 1788.

The Luckenbooths, which were the chief encumbrance to the street, consisted of a series of tenements rising to nearly the height of the adjacent houses, built within a few yards of the church of St. Giles, and headed at their western extremity by the Old Tolbooth of Edinburgh. Betwixt the south side of these houses and the church, there was a lane for foot passengers, lined with small shops or booths, nestling within the projections of the sacred edifice, and receiving the name of the *Arches*. It appears that the town-council first allowed the erection of these places of retail trade contiguous to the church, in the year 1385, but the Luckenbooths had been used in the character of warehouses and shops for the sale of cloths and goods of that nature, in all

likelihood from the period of James III., when the sites of the different markets were regulated. The tenements are supposed by some to have taken their name of *Luckenbooths* from *Laken*, a word for cloth; but it is much more probable that the designation is from the Scotch word *Lucken*, signifying shut or close, which might be applied as distinguishing the first buildings erected here from the open piazzas or booths which prevailed along the ordinary streets.

At the east end of the passage of the kranes, and at the north-east corner of the church, was a small flight of steps, styled *Our Lady's steps*, from a statue of the Virgin Mary being fixed in a niche in the wall above. At the Reformation, "Our Lady" was unceremoniously ~~landed~~ down from the exalted station she had long occupied; yet such was the force of custom among the good burghesses, that, till a very late period, the "steps" were considered the most sacred place on which bargains could be concluded.

The opening of a number of new streets in modern parts of the city deranged the ~~time~~ of the Luckenbooths, and a resolution ~~was~~ formed to remove them from the street, the central houses in the row were demolished in the year 1801; but the tenement on the east, facing down the street, and that on the west, or the Tolbooth, continued standing till 1816-17-18. The house on the east was long occupied in its lower flats as the book-shop of Provost Creech, a gentleman, who graced his profession by literary acquirements of an order which constituted him not only the publisher but the companion of the luminaries of the Scottish capital in the decline of the last century. Till our own times, an evidence remains of the Luckenbooths having been a considerable mart of cloths, as several of the principal dealers in these goods are yet settled in the vicinity.

The Old Tolbooth.—This was an edifice of considerable but unknown antiquity, though very probably erected before the reign of James III., when we find that parliaments were occasionally fenced in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, and the magistrates let twelve shops in its ground flat at a certain rent each. Tolbooth signifies literally the shop where taxes are collected; but as it seems to have been applied generally to the species of mansion now called a town house, (in France a *hotel de ville*), we are to suppose that this served ori-

ginally the same purpose which is now served by the Council Chamber in the Royal Exchange. Perhaps, the purposes of the building were of a mingled nature; it might serve in part as a jail, according to a fashion not yet uncommon in Scotland, and also as a place for depositing the goods of the merchants when any danger was apprehended. The character of a town-house appears to have long ago departed from the building, for in the reign of James VI. we find that the parliament and law-courts met in the south-west department of St. Giles's Church, which then went by the name of the Tolbooth, (since the Tolbooth Church,) the ancient building being now styled the *Old Tolbooth*, to indicate disuse. Whether it now became a jail exclusively, we are unable to say; but certainly it had been used from time immemorial as the ordinary jail of the city and county. It was a tall narrow edifice, composed of two parts; one of which, towards the east, was a square tower of polished stone, with a spiral stair at the corner, resembling in every respect an ordinary Border peel-house; while the western department was of a parallelogramatic form, composed of rubble-work, and apparently an after-thought, or addition to the rest. The east end, as it was called, contained a common hall for the recreation of the debtors; but the upper apartments were exclusively devoted to the incarceration of criminals, the uppermost containing a strong iron box, or cage, which had been fabricated for the preservation of some notorious jail-breaker of a past age. The west end contained the apartments of the debtors. In former times the superintendent of this gloomy mansion was styled "The Goodman of the Tolbooth;" but, in later times, as in the case of the present jail, he was designated by the term "Captain." A cant name for the edifice was "the Heart of Mid-Lothian," under which title it is commemorated by the pen of the most fascinating of all modern writers. From the year 1785 downward, a platform at the west end of the building had been used as the ordinary place of execution; the spot since assumed is at the head of Liberton's Wynd, in the immediate neighbourhood. The Tolbooth also exhibited, in early times, the heads of eminent traitors and criminals, which were stuck upon a spike rising from one of its lofty pinnacles. Among the most memorable of these persons, we recollect the names of the

conspirator Earl of Gowrie and his grand-nephew the Marquis of Montrose.

Parliament Square.—Coeval with the demolition of the Luckenbooths, several improvements were made on the south side of the edifice of St. Giles, which lined the north side of the Parliament Close. The ground covered by this small square and the public and private edifices on its south side, towards the Cowgate, previous to the seventeenth century, was used as the church-yard of St. Giles, and might be considered the metropolitan cemetery of Scotland; as, together with the internal space of the church, it contained the ashes of many noble and remarkable personages. John Knox was here interred. The Regent Murray was buried within one of the adjacent aisles of the church, and within the same structure was buried the Marquis of Montrose. After the period of the Reformation, when Queen Mary II. conferred the large cemetery of the Grey Friars on the town, the church-yard of St. Giles ceased to be much used as a burying-ground, and that extensive and more appropriate place of sepulture succeeded to this in being made the *Westminster Abbey* of Scotland.

The church-yard of St. Giles appears to have entirely lost its sacred character about the period of King James' departure for England, and in 1628 the church was first degraded by numerous booths being stuck up on this side of it, similar to the krames on the other; though, out of reverence to the sacred edifice, the town-council decreed, that no tradesmen should be admitted to these shops, except booksellers, watchmakers, jewellers, and goldsmiths, which were considered the most respectable trades then in existence. In 1692, the great hall of the parliament house was founded upon the site of the houses formerly occupied by the ministers of St. Giles, and this building, when finished in 1699, closed up the west side of the area. About fifty years afterwards some large tenements of not less than fifteen stories in height were erected on the south side, but these being burnt down, as formerly noticed, in 1200, houses of about eleven stories were erected in their stead. In the course of time the Parliament Close or Square was altogether enclosed with handsome houses, and the same being nearly paved, there was at all times great ease and comfort about it, which struck most visitors.

The Parliament Square continued in this

respectable condition till the epoch of the demolition of the Luckenbooths, when the small shops being torn from the side of the church, a ruinous appearance was communicated to the Close, from which it never recovered; and in the course of the great fires of 1824, all but the court-houses were laid totally waste. Till this last and greatest calamity, the Parliament Close was the chief *Lion* of the metropolis, as, independent of its antique imposing character, and the glittering shops of the jewellers around it, it contained an equestrian statue of Charles II. (erected by the magistrates in 1685,) which was the admiration of all country people visiting the capital. On the left hand, in entering the area of the square, opposite the south-eastern corner of the church, was the celebrated John's Coffee-house, an establishment which had existed at least since the period of the Revolution, and which was long used as a place for meetings of creditors, feuing or treating council, the payment of bills, and other business. Defoe, in his History of the Union, informs us that the opponents of that great measure used to meet here, in order to speculate upon the proceedings of Parliament, over inflammatory potations of brandy.

Such have been the various extensions and alterations of the metropolis since the year 1752. Instead of one, Edinburgh is now composed of six or seven towns, each more or less devoted to the residence of particular classes of inhabitants, and distinguished by certain peculiarities of architectural decoration. Including parcels of ground not yet feued or laid out in garden plots and pleasure-grounds, the breadth of Edinburgh each way is about two miles and a quarter, and if Leith be included there will be had a continuous range of houses for fully four miles. The number of streets, places, squares, alleys, or particular buildings having distinct names in Edinburgh, Leith, and suburbs, amounted, in 1880, to 950.

Besides these causes which we have specified as leading to the extension of Edinburgh, there might be given others which have operated in later times to produce the rapid rise of new streets in all quarters of the environs. The proximity of inexhaustible stores of free-stone, whinstone, and lime, and the ease with which foreign timber could be introduced from the north of Europe, have undoubtedly been the immediate means of bringing Edinburgh

to that extent and pitch of magnificence which excite the surprise of most strangers; it is equally certain that these means might have lain long dormant but for the powerful influence of a paper currency. In this respect Edinburgh has possessed qualifications equalled by no other town in Europe. The early dissemination of Bank notes on those principles, which, by making the Bank representatives of property, whose immobility incapacitates it from being transferred, have made the Banking system of the country the admiration of all who reflect on its proprieties,—has been the grand cause of the extraordinary extension of the city. However, as in all projects there is a point beyond which it is unsafe to proceed, the mania for building in Edinburgh reached a check first in the financial panic of 1825, and at present no more houses are in the progress of erection than what is dictated by a reasonable demand.

In whatsoever style of architecture the houses of the modern parts of the town have been reared, they do not rise beyond an average height of three stories, exclusive of a sunk or area flat. The latter peculiarity of construction, though common in the modern streets of London, Bath, &c. may be reckoned a very striking distinction of the Edinburgh houses. The whole of the new streets in Edinburgh, with hardly an exception, have areas and rails in front, while the main doors are approached by steps and a species of bridge. This mode of construction renders the houses free from damp, but it is working a serious evil in the comfort of the town. It has happened that, little by little, shops have been opened in the New Town houses, and as they advance, the higher classes of people remove to a greater distance. In breaking up the houses into shops a curious process is resorted to. The two lower storeys of the houses are cut out and rebuilt with larger windows, and different internal dimensions, leaving a sunk or area flat of small shops, and a higher flat containing one or more of a superior order, by which means the finest shops must all be entered by an outside hanging stair. Such an arrangement renders the shops very ill adapted for business, and this more especially as the shops in the areas are, for the most part, let as taverns, or for more mean occupations; frequently, indeed, they stand shut up, defacing the beauty of the streets, injuring the shops above, and making

no return to the landlord. In only two or three instances have proprietors sacrificed the stink flats, and made the respectable shops level with the thoroughfares. All the chief modern streets have small enclosed spaces behind, as private gardens, and betwixt these and the other streets are narrow lanes with stables.

The general annual rent of shops in Edinburgh, in different situations, at present varies from about L.200, though, in a few instances, considerably above this. In second-rate places, they are let from L.30 to L.40. The rents of houses in and about the New Town, vary from L.20 to L.60. Self-contained houses in the city from L.30 to L.200. To these rents a fifth part more may be added for the police taxes. It is seldom that houses in Edinburgh are let on lease for more than five years. The actual annual rental of the town, within the bounds of Police, is at present about L.500,000.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS OF ANTIQUITY.

In Edinburgh there are various objects of antiquity and curiosity, which, as associated with interesting recollections of the history of Scotland, civil and domestic, deserve some attention even in this brief sketch. We propose to enumerate them in a series, as they may occur in the course of a ramble through the town.

At the head of the street called the Castle-hill, on the north side, but behind the line of the houses, stands a small villa, surrounded by a little grove. This house was built by Allan Ramsay, the Scottish pastoral poet, and occupied by him during the latter years of his life. It was afterwards inhabited by his son, Allan Ramsay, portrait-painter to King George III. who enlarged it considerably by an addition to the front. There is some curiosity in the little mansion, as one of the very few houses that have ever been built out of the profits of literature.

On the same side of the Castle-hill, nearly opposite to the head of the West Bow, is a narrow alley called Blyth's Close, one of the most squalid and ruinous in the whole of the Old Town. The buildings in this obscure den, as well as the two closes to the westward, are the wreck of a palace belonging to Mary of Guise, the widow of James V. and Regent of Scotland during the decade of 1550. The building on the right hand, at the bottom, was

her oratory or chapel; that on the left is believed to have been the principal portion of her palace. Over the doorway which gives access to the latter, is still to be traced a cipher formed out of her initials, together with the inscription—"Laus et Honor Deo." It affords a curious subject of contemplation to observe the mean and vile appearance of the interior of this mansion, now occupied by the poorest class of the inhabitants of a large city.

In descending the steep and crooked street called the West Bow, there is found, on the left hand, just before reaching the first angle, a close, or passage, leading through the front line of houses, into a small court behind, in which stands a mean shed-like building, which in its original form, was the abode of Major Weir, a celebrated Scottish wizard, burnt in the year 1678.

The name of this criminal is, at this day, as well known in Scotland as that of Guy Fawkes in England; and innumerable superstitious notions prevail regarding him. He was, it seems, a person of infinite external piety, yet indulged in the most horrible crimes, among which, according to the belief of the age, sorcery was the chief. For about a century after his death, his house remained uninhabited, no one daring to encounter the horrors of a place in which it was supposed that all the powers of hell held their nightly revels. It is now used as a work-shop.

Opposite to this part of the West Bow, is a house, bearing the arms of the noble family of Somerville over the door-way, together with the inscription—"In Domino confido." The second flat of this dismal tenement was, in former times, the regular scene of balls and entertainments in Edinburgh. Though now subdivided into a number of small wretched apartments, it is evident that it was, at one time, a large and perhaps elegant room. The situation, however, and the meanness of the access, give a striking idea of the change of manners in this city during a hundred years.

At the bottom of the West Bow, and in the centre of the street called the Grassmarket, a small St. Andrew's cross is formed upon the pavement by a peculiar arrangement of the paving-stones. This indicates the situation of a stone, (removed in 1822,) into which the gallows, formerly used for the occasional ex-

execution of criminals in Edinburgh, was wont to be inserted. There is some moral interest connected with this spot. Here "the martyrs" of the persecuting reigns of Charles II. and James II. sang out their last hymns of exultation, before entering upon the scene of a new existence. This was also the arena of those strange incidents which led to the affair of Captain Porteous, who was hanged on the south side of the street, opposite to the gallows-stone. The Grassmarket was the ordinary place of execution in Edinburgh for upwards of a century previous to the year 1745.

To the west of the Candlemaker Row, a street near this spot, is the extensive cemetery of the Greyfriars churches, which, in former times, was a kind of Scottish Westminster Abbey, and is still the principal burial-ground in Edinburgh. It contains the graves of the following remarkable men:—George Buchanan; Alexander Henderson, the leading Scottish delegate at the great Westminster Assembly of Divines, and who principally composed the Assembly's Catechism, &c.; Sir George Mackenzie, who was almost the only Scottish writer of any elevation of character, during the reign of Charles II.; Colin Maclaurin, the mathematician; Allan Ramsay; Adam, the architect; William Robertson, the historian; and Hugh Blair, author of the Sermons. Formerly, a skull, said to have been that of Buchanan, was preserved in the College of Edinburgh. It was extremely thin, and being shown in company with that of a known idiot, which was, on the contrary, very thick, seemed to form a commentary upon the popular expression, which sets forth density of bone as an invariable accompaniment of paucity of brain. The author of a diatribe, called "Scotland Characterised," which was published in 1701, and may be found in the Harleian Miscellany, tells us that he had seen the skull in question, and that it bore "a very pretty distinction upon it—the first line I have forgot, but the second was—

"*Me decus et tumulo jam, Buchananus, tuo.*"

To return to the principal street.—In a short alley, called Strichen's Close, which diverges from the High Street to the south, a little below the Tron Church, is pointed out the mansion of the above-mentioned Sir George Mackenzie, who, in his time, was the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and at the Revolution, acted as the principal adviser of the royalist

party. The house closes the alley at the bottom.

At some distance below this spot, where the High Street contracts into the Netherbow, stands the house occupied, two hundred and sixty years ago, by John Knox, the Scottish Reformer. It is a strong, and must have originally been an elegant house, consisting of three stories. There is now stuck upon one of its corners a small effigy of the apostle of presbytery, in a preaching attitude, and pointing to a stone in the wall, on which the name of the deity is inscribed in three languages, Greek, Latin, and English. It is said to have frequently preached from a small window near this effigy, to multitudes assembled in the street. Over the door-way is an inscription, generally covered by the signs of the present bourgeois inhabitants, but which runs as follows:—

"*LUXE [i. e. LOVE] GOD . AND . THY NEIGHBOUR . AS . THYSELF.*"

At the bottom of "Gray's Close," near this spot, and adjoining the Cowgate, is a little square of plain but substantial buildings, which, from the year 1574 up to the Union of the kingdoms, was occupied as the Scottish Mint. The coin of Scotland being at the latter period assimilated to that of England, these buildings became disused for such a purpose, though, we believe, the officers, who, strange to say, were still kept in pay, occupied them in regular succession till a recent date, and even the ancient bell, which hung at the entry of the court, continued for a century to ring imaginary workmen to labour at the same hours as formerly. The maintenance of a complement of officers with regular salaries, for this visionary establishment, is a relic of Scottish national feeling which it is surely high time to sweep away.

Proceeding eastward to the Canongate, we find, about half-way down to Holyroodhouse, and on the south side of the street, a goodly old house, formerly the residence of the Earls of Moray, but now only occupied by a private family. It is generally conceived that this mansion belonged to the regent Murray, who was assassinated in 1570; but the house is evidently in too fine a taste for that age, and must have been, in our opinion, erected in the latter part of the reign of James VI., or the beginning of that of Charles I., when for the first time, a style of this kind was introduced

into the construction of Scottish mansion-houses. The building forms a court behind, where there is a principal entrance, and in the rear of the whole, a garden descends in antique terraces to a street called the South Back of the Canongate. Over the doors and windows the initial of the family title is figured in an old style, and in the interior are two apartments, apparently the principal public rooms, the ceilings of which are formed in what is called the *black and white* style, and decorated with elaborate carvings. This house must have existed certainly in the decade of 1640, for in a manuscript preserved in the Advocates' Library, which from certain circumstances must have been written at that time, it is spoken of in the following style :

" On the south side of the Canongate, not far from the public Cross, are the gardens (with the permission of the Earl of Moray, who was then in residence, and are cultivated with great care, as to vie with those of Warwick Castle, and even perhaps of England itself, and here you may see how much the art and industry of man may avail in supplying the defects of nature. Scarcely any one would believe it possible to give so much beauty to a garden in this frigid climate." We learn, further, from Lamont's Diary, that when the son of the Marquis of Argyll was married to the daughter of the Earl of Moray, May 1650, the wedding feast " stood " at the house of the latter nobleman, in " the Canongate." It happened, within a few days after this event, that the Marquis of Montrose was conveyed into Edinburgh, to undergo the sentence which had been prepared for him by civil hate. On this occasion, according to Monteith of Salmonet, the marriage-party, including the Marquis and Marchioness of Argyll, stood upon the open balcony in front of the house, to witness the humiliation of their once dreaded enemy. The gardens, at a latter period, seem to have been a kind of fashionable promenade; for, in Pincain's comedy called " The Assembly," which refers to the period subsequent to the Revolution, we find an appointment between a gallant and his mistress take place in " Lady Murray's Garden." At the period of the union, the Lord Chancellor Seafield appears to have occupied the house as a tenant, or by permission of the noble proprietor, and thus it became the scene of many of the private deliberations preceding the ratification of that treaty. It has

been already mentioned, that the famed document was partly signed in a summer-house in the garden. A drawing of this place, in its transfigured character of a hothouse, is given in Sir W. Scott's " Tales of a Grandfather." Upon the green esplanade behind the house, there grows a magnificent old thorn, of uncommon size, which is said to have been planted by the fair hand of Queen Mary, but this, from the age of the house, must be esteemed a very questionable tradition. At what period the Moray family abandoned the house we cannot tell, but it is called " *the Earl of Murray's* " in a newspaper advertisement, so recent as the year 1753. In its first declension, it became the premises of the Linen Company of Scotland, who here carried on the business indicated by their name, as well as that of a bank, for many years, and hence it is still commonly called the Linen Hall. It was long after used as a place of business by an extensive paper-manufacturer, who now, however, occupies it entirely as a private residence.

THE CASTLE OF EDINBURGH.

As has already been mentioned, this venerable fortress owes its origin as a regular place of defence to the Anglo-Saxon dynasty towards the end of the fifth century, but, in the present day its fortifications appear to be of comparatively modern date. The rock on which the castle is situated rises to a height of three hundred and eighty-three feet above the level of the sea, and its battlements may be seen in some directions for forty and fifty miles. The rock is precipitous on all sides but the east; here it is connected with the upper part of the city by an open esplanade, called the Castlehill, measuring three hundred and fifty feet in length by three hundred in breadth. On the western extremity of this parade ground, which was once a favourite walk of the citizens, are advanced the outer wooden barriers of the fort, beyond which there is a dry ditch and draw-bridge, flanked by low batteries. Within these the road winds past a guard-house, and passes under an arched gateway secured by strong gates. Overhead is built a house, which is used as the state-prison of Scotland. Passing through this entrance, on the right is the Argyll battery, mounting a number of guns which point towards the New Town, and from thence the road leads past the Arsenal, the Governor's

House and a huge pile of buildings, used as a barrack, by a semicircular sweep, and gradual ascent, to the inner and upper vallum of the fort. This is entered by another strong gateway, and within are situated the chapel, store-houses, and other buildings, forming the main habitable part of the fortress. Among these tenements, on the south side, is a lofty pile or range of buildings with a court in the centre. The houses on the east side were partly built by Queen Mary, in 1563, as a palace, and partly in 1616. In a small apartment on the ground floor, in the south-east corner of this edifice, Queen Mary was delivered of James VI. on the 19th of June, 1566. The roof of the little room is divided into four compartments, having the figure of a thistle at each corner, and a crown and the initials M. R. in the centre. As this interesting apartment is now part of the *Canteen* or tavern of the Castle, it is quite accessible to visitors.

In the same part of the edifice is situated the *Crown Room*, a very small vaulted apartment on the second floor. The Regalia of Scotland were lodged here on the 20th of March 1707, immediately after the Act of Union had passed, and remained in a state of seclusion and repose for a hundred and eleven years. The Scottish nation having for a long period been of belief that these ensigns of royalty had been removed secretly to London, in order to allay the rumours which were propagated to that effect, certain commissioners were appointed by the late Prince Regent to examine the contents of the Crown Room, which they did on the 5th of February 1818. A large oaken chest was found in the apartment, firmly secured with locks, which being forced open, the Regalia were discovered, carefully wrapped in some fine linen cloths. The articles exposed were — The crown, sceptre, sword of state, and the lord treasurer's rod of office. The crown is of gold, of small size, and elegant formation. On the lower part, above the fillet for fitting the head, are two circles, chased and adorned with twenty-two precious stones, mixed with large oriental pearls. The upper circle is surmounted by ten crosses-scoury, with small points terminated by large pearls. Four advanced arches rise from the upper circle and close at the top, on which is a globe and cross-pattee. The diameter of the crown is nine inches and its height to the top of the cross, not more than six inches. The cap or part suited to

the head is of crimson velvet, lined with ermine, and adorned with pearls. James V., in 1685, changed the cloth from purple to crimson, the former having been tarnished during the vicissitudes of the civil wars. It is understood that the crown is not more ancient than the reign of Robert Bruce, while the surmounting arches are known to have been added by James V. The sceptre is a small silver double gilt rod, altogether thirty-four inches in length and of a hexagonal form. It is embellished and terminated by figures of the Virgin Mary, St. Andrew, and St. James, from whose heads rises a crystal globe, on which are the letters J. R. The sword of state was carried by the Lord High Constable, and when bills had passed in the Scottish parliament, they were touched with it, which was equivalent to the royal assent. The sword of state, which is of elegant workmanship, was a present from Pope Julius II. to James IV. The handle is of silver gilt, and the guard is wreathed in imitation of two dolphins. On the blade are the letters JULIUS II. P. The standard is formed of crimson velvet, embellished with open filigree work of silver. The Lord Treasurer's rod of office is of silver gilt, and of elegant workmanship. Viewing these symbols of Scottish royalty in connexion with the various great events and personages in the annals of the country, they must be productive of sentiments in the minds of Scotsmen of an interesting nature, and it is creditable to the taste of the supreme powers that they should be permitted to remain in a place so appropriate for their deposition. They are placed on a table, which is enclosed from the roof to the floor by a barred cage. The crown lies on a cushion of crimson velvet trimmed with gold, and the whole is seen by the assistance of four lamps fixed to the cage. The crown-room is open daily to the public, on payment of one shilling each visitor.

The most defensible part of the castle of Edinburgh is on the east, immediately north of the square court. Here a half-moon battery, on which is the flag-staff, faces the Old Town, and completely commands the entrance. Further round to the north, overlooking the Argyle battery, is the Bomb battery, from whence is obtained a very extensive prospect of the town, the environs, the Firth of Forth, and the coast of Fife. Behind the Bomb battery, a small chapel has recently been

in place of a very old edifice of the same name, which at the same time disappeared. The south and western sides of the fortress are singularly ill adapted for defence or offence. The outer bulwarks on the tops of the precipices are either high houses or walls with little capacity for gunnery, consequently any idea of retaining the castle in case of a sharp attack with artillery in this quarter would be absurd. A very large edifice, already mentioned, built up as a barrack, stands on the western precipice. It has five floors, and is one hundred and twenty feet in length, by fifty in breadth, and is also built without regard to the wind. The arsenal or storehouses at the north-east corner can contain 30,000 stand of arms, and the whole buildings can accommodate 1,000 men. Water is supplied chiefly by a reservoir having a communication by pipes with the city fountains; there is a very deep draw well behind the Half-moon battery, but its water ceases out when the guns are fired. At present only a few of the cannon are mounted, and, as Scotland needs scarcely any military defence, the fortress is only used as a barrack for a limited body of men. The garrison has a non-resident governor, a deputy-governor, a fort-major, a store-keeper, master gunner and two chaplains,* one of whom is a presbyterian and the other an episcopalian. The castle being within the abrogated parish of Holyrood, its place of sepulture is now the Canongate church-yard. In March 1829, an addition was made to the curiosities of the castle by the restoration of a very ancient piece of ordnance called *Blow Meg*, which had been removed from the fortress in 1754. This gun, which is composed of long bars of beat iron, hooped together by a close series of rings, measuring twenty inches in the bore, is supposed to have been fabricated under the auspices of James IV., who, in 1500, employed it at the siege of Northampton castle on the borders of England. It was rent in 1684, when firing a salute to James, Duke of York, and, though now quite useless, it is still held in high estimation by the Scotch, as a precious relic of the taste of one of their ancient and favourite kings.

ABBAY AND PALACE OF HOLYROOD.

These interesting structures occupy a low

* It is not generally known that Home, the father of Douglas, for many years was chaplain of Edinburgh castle by deputy.

situation in the King's Park at the eastern extremity of the main street leading from the castle. According to the account of Bellen-den, in his translation of Boece, the foundation of the abbey of Holyrood was caused by a miraculous event, which, although condemned by Lord Hume, is not unworthy of being preserved: David I. being engaged in hunting in the forest of Drumselch or Drumsheuch, which once covered this part of the country, on Flood day, or Exaltation of the Cross, he was attacked by a large hart, which overbore both him and his horse, but luckily for David, while he was endeavouring with his hands to defend himself from the furious assaults of the animal, a cross from heaven alight into his hand, which so frightened the stag, that he forthwith fled in the greatest dismay, to the great joy of the king and of his followers, who congratulated him on his happy deliverance. The texture of this miraculous cross, it is said, was so strong that none could tell of what it was composed, whether of wood or metal. The attack of the hart having put an end to the chase, David repaired to the castle, where, the next night following, he was admonished in a dream to erect an abbey or house of Canons Regular, on the spot where the celestial cross was put into his hand. In obedience to this visionary command, the king erected a house for monks of this order, dedicating it to the Holy Cross, or Flood, in consideration at once of the nature of the above incident, and the day on which it had taken place. To this day, the event related by Bellen-den has a tangible commemoration in the apertorial bearings of the Canon-gate, which consist of a deer's head couped, with a cross-croisletted between the horns, and the motto "*Sic itur ad astra*." It is added by historians, that the cross having been afterwards carried in a foray into Northumberland, was taken by the English, and being deposited in the city of Durham, was there held in great veneration for ages afterwards. The charter of foundation of the abbey is dated 1129, and conferred very extensive privileges on its inmates. By the consent of the prince, bishops, barons, lords, and clergy, and "by divine instinct approved by the people," David granted to "the canons regularly serving God therein, in free and perpetual alms, the church of the virgins, right of trial by duel, and whites and flet ordens; the church and parish of St. Cuthbert, and the church of Catterthorpe and

Liberton thereunto belonging, with sixty acres, tithes, &c.; the church of Airth, in Stirling-shire, with twenty-six acres of land, and salt-pans, fisheries, and customs; the town of Broughton and its respective divisions; the lands of Inverleith, in the neighbourhood of the harbour, with the said harbour, half of the fishings and tithes of the several fisheries belonging to the church of St. Cuthbert's; the towns of Hamar, Pittendriech, and Fordam, with their several divisions; and the Hospital, with a quantity of land, and a perpetual annuity of forty shillings out of his town of Edinburgh; and for supplying the said Canons with apparel, he gave them one hundred shillings out of the petty tithes at Perth; twenty chalders and one draught of a fishing net from Stirling; a free house in Edinburgh, in Stirling; in Berwick, and Renfrew; a right to fish for herrings; an annuity of ten pounds from a royal exchequer for lighting and repairing the church; a right to as much wood as they required for building or fuel from the king's forests; a half of the tallow, lard, and hides of beasts killed in Edinburgh; the tithes of whales and sea-monsters driven ashore on the coast of the Firth of Forth, from Culbraudspath to the Almond; a half of the king's profits of Kintyre; the skins of all rams, sheep, and lambs of Linlithgow which die naturally; eight chaldrons of malt, eight of meal, thirty cart-loads of brushwood from Liberton; a mill at the Dean, the tithes of the new mill of Edinburgh; likewise permission to inhabit a burgh, [*Antiquary quoddam burgum*] lying betwixt the said church [of Holyrood] and my town [of Edinburgh]; and that the burgesses have the liberty of buying and selling goods in open market; and enjoins that no person presume to take bread, &c. or other vendible commodity by force, without consent of the burgesses; also free tolls and customs over all the kingdom; and prohibits all persons from taking a poind or making a seizure in or upon the lands of the Holy cross, unless the abbot refuse to do justice to the person injured; with liberty to hold a court in as free and honourable a manner as the bishop of St. Andrews, the abbot of Dunfermline, and the abbot of Kelso may enjoy them." Holyrood was furnished with a body of Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, brought hither from the priory of St. Andrews; and appears to have been one of the richest religious foundations in Scot-

land; for besides the numerous grants made with it was endowed by the pious founders, there appear to have belonged to it, the tithes or priories of St. Mary's Isle, Blantyre, Roundill, Crussay, and Oronsay; which, together with its other revenues at the Reformation, amounted in money to the yearly sum of L.2926, 8s. 6d. Scots; twenty-seven chalders, and ten bolls of wheat; fifty chalders and ten bolls of bear or barley; thirty-four chalders and fifteen bolls, three quarters and a half of oats; five hundred and one capons, twenty-four hens, twenty-four salmon, twelve loads of salt, and a number of swine.

From the above remarkable document we learn that the district called Canongate, which is now a kind of village within the Edinburgh, took its rise and origin in the twelfth century, from the Augustines of Holyrood, and was originally what is called an abbot's burgh, or burgh of regality. Besides the privileges conferred by the above stated charter, Robert, abbot of Holyrood, granted to the inhabitants of the town of Canongate, which gradually increased under the patronage of the monks, divers other privileges; which were not only confirmed by David II., Robert III., and James II. and III., but these kings also granted to the bailies, and community of the burgh, the several annuities payable to the exchequer, with the common moor, lying betwixt Broughton and Pilrig; a liberty to sell wax, salt, iron, wool, skins, hides, &c., with a right to have bakers, cloth-makers, and a number of other artificers. Also a power to the burgesses to elect annually two or three bailies and other officers, who should be accountable to a committee of burgesses to be chosen for that purpose, and a variety of other immunities, as fully and freely as any other burgh of regality in the kingdom. From these grants, and its situation between Edinburgh and Holyrood, the burgh of Canongate, in the course of time, became a respectable integral portion of the capital, and a place of no small consequence.

The abbey of Holyrood, when in all its splendour, must have presented an imposing spectacle. Its church, though a small building, was exceedingly handsome, being built in the florid Gothic taste, and its interior decorations were many and beautiful. It boasted of a considerable number of rich altars, two of which were consecrated to St. Andrew and

St. Catherine; one to St. Anne, by the tailors of Edinburgh; and another by the cordwainers to St. Crispin and Crispinian, whose statues were placed on it. The establishment received its first blow from the Earl of Hertford, who invaded Scotland, in 1544, with an English Protestant army, to enforce the marriage-treaty between Prince Edward and the young Queen of Scots. Both on this occasion and in 1547, when the same personage, under the title of Protector, more invaded Scotland, the buildings suffered dreadfully from fire. The abbey was suppressed by these invasions in terms of the English law, and the monks, as Patten says, were "put to their penons at large." The walls of the church, however, were continued, after the Reformation, to be used as places of Roman Catholic worship by Queen Mary, who was here married to Darnley. From this period it sunk into a chapel-royal, but, at the same time, continued to be the ordinary seat of public worship to the inhabitants of the Canongate.

It was the site of Holyrood chapel, as a royal dependency, to become, during the seventeenth century, a tool in the hands of the Stuarts, for their various schemes tending to the alteration of religion. In 1616, when James VI. was contemplating the introduction of episcopacy, he sent an organ (which cost £400*) down from London to be here set up, besides portraits of the apostles and evangelists for the adornment of the walls, and a set of choristers for the choir. Then, when he visited the kingdom in 1617, he had the gratification of finding a place of worship after his own heart, though it appears that the bishop of Galloway, dean of the chapel-royal, gave him great offence by refusing to receive the communion with him kneeling. From this period, throughout a great part of the century, religious troubles, the chapel was maintained by royal authority as a pattern for the style of worship and church decoration, which the monarch wished to be introduced into Scotland. In 1633, the chapel was the place in which Charles I. was crowned King of Scotland, and on this occasion it exhibited a gorgeous spectacle. By certain remains of sculpture, Charles appears to have given it additional ornaments; but state-officers could not be in-

duced to attend it, and the people, in general, looked upon it with horror, and defrauded it entirely of its purpose. It went to wrack with the royal authority itself, on the ascendancy being gained by the Covenanters.

After the Restoration of Charles II. he restored the chapel to something like its former appearance, in which, and at all former alterations, the consent of the parishioners does not seem to have been consulted. It was subsequently ordained to be disused as a place of parochial worship, and was handsomely fitted up as a chapel for the Knights of the Thistle, who were furnished with stalls, and had the house entirely at their command. When James, Duke of York, came to reside in Edinburgh he used it as his chapel, with the Romish service, and, on becoming king in 1685, as I have seen, he caused it to be appropriated entirely to the use of popish priests, who had a species of college or seminary of education beside it. This only lasted for a few years, as in 1688, the whole was despoiled by the Revolutionary mob, and the mere walls and roof were only left standing. After remaining in this desolate condition for seventy-two years, its roof became decayed, and being taken down, was replaced by a new covering, which was most injudiciously composed of flag-stones, the weight of which brought it down, to the infinite damage of the building, in 1768. Both before and after this event, many of the remains of royal persons who were interred in its vaults were stolen, and, among other relics, the skulls of Queen Magdalene and Darnley. A few years ago, the rubbish was cleared away from the floor and walls of the building, and it is now accessible to the visits of strangers. It has been built in a very elegant style of Gothic architecture, with two corner towers at the western extremity. One of these on the north-west angle is tolerably entire, and on it as well as the western gable there is the most elaborate tracery. The central door-way in the west end, now built up, exhibits some of the finest carving in stone to be found in Scotland. In the interior are some monuments, only valuable from the historical associations they contain, and the floor is covered with sepulchral stones, many of them with crosses carved, and armorial bearings.

* One inscription above the western door-way is as follows:—"Basiliensium hunc [imper]atorem [?] Carolus Rex Optimus instauravit, 1633". Another, apparently enac-

ed at the same time, is, "Basiliensium hunc [imper]atorem [?] Carolus Rex Optimus instauravit, 1633". Another, apparently enac-

The chapel-royal, ruined as it is, is not without a regular body of clergy, who are appointed by the crown to execute certain ideal duties. There is a Dean of the Thistle, and three Deans of the chapel, six chaplains in ordinary, and a chaplain to the Queen: these Deans and chaplains are all ministers of the church of Scotland.

The south-western corner of the chapel is built into the north-eastern corner of the Palace. This edifice consisted, at one time, of at least five courts, a number now reduced to one. James V. built the north-western and oldest part of the present house, having two flanking towers with spires. By an old drawing in our possession, it appears, that from the south side of this fabric there extended a long edifice with tall church-like windows, and projecting towers, surmounted with elegant spires; each of which terminated in a rose or histle, supporting a crown. In all probability this was the appearance of the palace in the reigns of James VI. and Charles I. A considerable part of these structures being burnt by the soldiers of Cromwell, the palace was ordered to be rebuilt, on a new model, after the Restoration. The architect, on this occasion, was the celebrated Sir William Bruce, and the building was executed by Robert Mylne, whose tomb may be seen on the north side of the chapel.

The design of the palace by Bruce seems to be much the same as that of Hampton Court. The edifice is of a quadrangular figure, with an open court in the centre, surrounded by piazzas. The two towers of James V. still stand without much alteration, and similar erections form the south-west angle. Betwixt is a front of two stories in height, with a flat roof. In the middle is the entrance, embellished with pillars, and surmounted by a small cupola and crown in stone-work. The rest of the building is three stories in height, and the whole is of rather plain Grecian architecture. The interior of the quadrangle exhibits feelings of a superior kind, with pilasters, and the south side has lately been rebuilt in the same taste, to be uniform with the back. The interior of the house is not such as corresponds with modern ideas of comfort or elegance. The apartments are mostly large, and panelled with oak, and have rather a wild aspect. Those which were occupied by Queen Mary form a flat in the north-west towers, and it is surpris-

ing to observe how simply the beautiful queen has been accommodated. In the first place, there is a vestibule, where the blood of Rizzio is still shown upon the floor. Next is her presence-chamber, a room of large dimensions, with a carved oak roof, embellished with cyphers of different kings, queens, and princes, in faded paint and gold. The walls are decked with a great variety of pictures and prints, and the interest excited by a visit to the chamber is increased by the consideration that it was here Queen Mary had her well known interviews with Knox. Adjacent to this apartment, occupying the front of the tower, is the bed-chamber of Mary, in which the "Queen's Bed" is shown in a very decayed condition. The only other two apartments are a small dressing-room, and a cabinet, in which last she was sitting at supper when Rizzio was assailed by his assassins. Near the door which leads from the bed-chamber into this apartment, is shown a private staircase in the solid wall, communicating with a suite of rooms below, which, perhaps, were those occupied by Darnley, as it is known that he conducted the conspirators by this passage into the presence of his wife. The other apartments in the palace are of less interest, and are for the most part garnished with pictures, few of which are of much value. The portraits of a hundred and six Scottish monarchs are exhibited in one of the large rooms, and being merely daubs with a fictitious likeness, meet with deserved contempt. The palace is divided into residences for certain noblemen, and the heritable keeper, who is the Duke of Hamilton. From 1796 to 1799, the southern apartments were used by the Comte d'Artois, and some of the French emigrant nobility. After an absence of above thirty years, the same personage, under the title of Charles X. of France, with the Duke and Duchess d'Angoulême, the Duke of Bordeaux, and others of his suite, returned to his old residence, where, (1831,) he is now domiciled.

In virtue of arrangements made at the Union, the election of representative peers for Scotland takes place in the Picture Gallery of the Palace. Owing to their situation at the opposite end of the town to that which is considered the most fashionable, the precincts of Holyroodhouse have a mean suburban appearance, but are, nevertheless, interesting from their antiquity, and because they present, in some sort,

an outline of the former state of things in this quarter. Behind the house, the King's Park stretches away into what may be styled a small wilderness, wherein arise the rugged hills of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crag. This park was enclosed by James V. with a stone wall, which yet exists, and the circuit of which may amount about four miles. It is understood that not till a period not very remote, this ground was covered, both hill and dale, with trees, but it is now quite bare. The ground belongs, by right of free-forestry, to the Earl of Haddington, who lets it for a considerable sum annually as a grazing park for sheep. The public have, nevertheless, an indefensible right to walk in it. As already mentioned, the hilly ground of the King's Park preserves a remarkably wild and primitive appearance, and though situated in the immediate neighbourhood of a large city, might seem to a person suddenly dropping into it, as if it were hundreds of miles from any human habitation. In the eastern division rises the craggy and majestic hill called Arthur's Seat, which, from various points of view bears a startling resemblance to a couchant lion. To the west is a hill of an entirely different shape, which bears the name of Salisbury Crag. It presents a lofty front of basaltic rock towards the neighbouring city, and seems as if it had been suddenly forced up from the ground by some convulsion of nature. The word *Salisbury*, in the name of this hill, is supposed by Hutton to have been formed from *seles*, a desert or waste place, and *bury*, which may be taken as signifying a habitation, though it is generally applied, in its secondary sense, to a town. Hence, he supposes Salisbury Crag to imply "the precipices near the habitation in the wilderness." Arthur's Seat is generally understood to derive its name from King Arthur, and we see no reason to dispute the point. In what is called the British era of our early history, Arthur must have roved over this part of the country as well as in Wales, where, by the way, there is a hill bearing exactly the same designation. On a rocky knoll projecting from the side of Arthur's Seat, stand the ruins of St. Anthony's Chapel. This religious structure is of unknown antiquity, and it is only by the name

that it is understood to have been a dependency or cell of the Preceptory of St. Anthony in Louth. We have observed in the Lord Treasurer's Books, which forms a valuable mine of Scottish history, as yet unexplored, that on the first day of April 1505, King James IV. gave the sum of "xiii. to St. Antonis chapel of the Crag." The little chapel was of Gothic architecture, forty-three feet long, eighteen broad, and eighteen in height. At the west end rose a square turret, supposed to have been forty feet in height, and to have been serviceable as a landmark to mariners in the Firth. The building had two arched doorways and a handsome groined roof of three compartments. In the southern wall, near the east end, was a small arched niche for holding the holy water, and another on the north side, strongly fortified, for the reception of the pix and consecrated bread. There was a small vestry-room above the arch at the west end. Originally, a wall encompassed the edifice, and at a few yards distance, in the midst of a cluster of rocks was a small hermitage, where, says Arnot, in the heat of his enthusiasm, "the holy hermits, sequestered from the rest of mankind, might dedicate their lives to devotion. The barrenness of the rock might teach them humility and mortification; the lofty site and extensive prospect would dispose the mind to contemplation, and looking down upon the royal palace beneath, they might compare the tranquillity of their own situation, preparing their minds for the scene of everlasting serenity, which they expected hereafter, with the storms which assailed the court, amidst a tumultuous and barbarous people." In the ascending path to the chapel is "St. Anthony's Well," a beautiful clear spring of water, which proceeding out of the rock, is emptied into a stone basin, and at one time furnished a humble beverage to the recluses above. About eighty years since, the chapel was in good preservation; but the spirit of brutal outrage, more than the effects of the weather, has reduced the structure to a few antilithing ruins, and these also will soon be levelled with the rock. The fountain, also, has, within these few years, been much damaged.

Hermitage and its park enjoy the ancient privilege of affording a sanctuary for debtors. A small number of individuals who have found it necessary to protect their persons from the grasp of the law, are constantly to be

* When James VI. succeeded to the throne of England, a curious anagram was formed upon his name, "Charles James Stuart—Claims Arthur's Seat," which seemed to the superstitious of that day as a rare omen of his enlarged dominions.

found residing here, in the humble abodes which surround the palace. The limit of the sacred ground is marked in the direction of the town, by a gutter or strand, which intersects the street about a hundred yards from the palace, and on crossing that the charm of security is either lost or acquired. In former times, a small cross stood a little way nearer the town, called the Girth (or Sanctuary) Cross, and on reaching it the refugee was considered free; but the sanctity of that object is now gone. Though receiving interim protection by stepping over the strand, it is necessary for debtors, within twenty-four hours after, to enter their names in the books of the bulie of Holyrood, which lie at an office within the harrier. On this, a printed form of protection is given for a consideration of two guineas, whereby the applicant is screened from all civil diligence for debts contracted prior to the date of his registration. As long as he resides within the bounds, the certificate requires no renewal; but should he leave the sanctuary for fifteen clear days, he cannot be again protected by it. He can only be sheltered from the diligence raised on those debts he may have contracted since the date of the first protection. No protection can be given to crown debtors or those convicted of or charged with fraud. The Court of Session can order the presence of refugees as witnesses in any trial, under a guarantee of safe conduct. Refugees have liberty to leave the sanctuary from twelve o'clock on Saturday night for the space of twenty-four hours. No species of property, except necessary wearing apparel, can be protected by the privilege. Great as are the apparent advantages to be derived from the sanctuary, they are in reality scarce worthy of acceptance. Refugees labour under innumerable disadvantages. There is no organized society within the precincts to which an individual of the middle or upper ranks can resort for solace in his retirement. There are no club, billiard, or reading rooms; no out-of-doors amusements; and delicate minded debtors will even be disinclined to stir out of their miserable lodging-rooms, in dread of being stared at by any known acquaintance or townsman who may chance to be passing through the parks. The worst peculiarity in the place is the excessive dearth and bad quality of lodgings and provisions, by which the outlay is enormous and unsatisfactory. As these circumstances are well known,

the absconding of a debtor to the sanctuary, and his wilful residence there, in most cases exasperates instead of cooling his creditors; it being shrewdly conjectured that he must have kept up money to enable him to do so. Thus few Scottish traders or others, seek the benefit of sanctuary, unless it be for the space of one or two days, for the purpose of securing their persons until the prosecution be sued out, or a compromise be made with all the creditors. In times of the severest mercantile calamities, the number of refugees has been known to amount to fifty, but this was only for a few days, and it is seldom there are more than eight or ten. Occasionally the sanctuary is resorted to by persons from England, and in a few cases such have been known to live for years, and at last die, in the precincts. The sons of noblemen are also often to be found enjoying the privilege; these personages, in most instances, securing lodgings in the palace by the means of the keepers.*

The precincts of the Sanctuary, comprising possibly five hundred souls, are under the jurisdiction of a bailie appointed by the heritable keeper of the palace. He, or his deputy, holds a weekly court, at which internal feuds and civil claims are discussed, and punishment can be awarded by incarceration in the Abbey Jail, or seizure of effects can be made. The judicature applies either to regular residents or refugees.

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN EDINBURGH.

The Union with England, of 1707, having been fully as much of a confederative as incorporating kind, and of such a nature as to leave Scotland its chief institutions, Edinburgh did not altogether lose the character of a capital on that event being consummated, and till our own times it continues the seat of those mutilated national establishments which regulate the affairs of the northern portion of the island of Great Britain. The clamours of the

* The immunities of sanctuary have existed here since the date of the monastery, and are sustained by the power of usage as well as by the sanction of the supreme courts. There were formerly two other districts in Edinburgh having similar privileges, namely, the Royal Mint and the King's Stables; but the privilege, in these cases, has been abrogated. For a complete account of these and all other Scottish Sanctuaries, ancient and modern, see an article in THE BOOK OF SCOTLAND, by one of the authors of the present work.

Scotch on the occasion of the Union induced the continuance of certain state functionaries in Edinburgh, which experience has pointed out as useless, and for the abolition of whose offices the exigencies of the country have been some time clamorous. In the course of the last hundred years there have been different amendments on the system of local administration in Scotland, yet much remains to be remedied in the abrogation of functionaries whose duties are entirely nominal. Besides a variety of officers of the royal household connected with the metropolis, who enjoy little else than honorary titles, there are several officers of state, who, though nominally belonging to establishments in Edinburgh, and drawing large salaries from government, do not reside in the metropolis. The chief of these functionaries are the Lord of the Great Seal, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Clerk Register, the officers of the Mint, and the Lord Justice General. The duties of these persons are either done by deputies or the substitutes of deputies, or their situations are purely imaginary. For forty years after the Union, the Scottish Secretary of State continued to reside and do duty in Edinburgh; but, being then withdrawn, his office was filled by the Lord Advocate, who is now by implication, as much as by an actual commission, the most important officer of the crown in Scotland. Besides exercising the functions of a public prosecutor (in the room of the aggrieved party) and of a Grand jury, he can order to be seized, on suspicion, any person residing in the country, without being obliged to mention his informer, and can let the accused free at any time up to the period of trial; even, after trial, he stands in the place of Majesty, and can avert the last punishment of the law by restricting the libel to an arbitrary punishment. The Lord Advocate is, moreover, the confidential counsel of the crown in matters concerning Scotland; it is his duty to quell seditious meetings; to take every means for preserving the peace of the kingdom; to have an ever-watchful eye over popular movements or secret measures inimical to the preservation of the laws, the religion, or the morality of the nation; and in a word, this functionary is the mainspring of the whole executive in the country. The Lord Advocate generally resides in Edinburgh, though without any outward show of viceregal authority, and, in order that he may be at liberty to attend parlia-

ment, or devote himself to particular departments of his profession, he has a number of deputies to whom he communicates a share of his power.

College of Justice.—Edinburgh is chiefly distinguished as a capital by being the seat of the College of Justice, which, as has been mentioned, was constituted in 1532, by James V. This incorporated body consists of all members intimately connected with the various supreme courts, and comprehends the Judges, (who are declared to be its Senators,) the Faculty of Advocates, Writers to the Signet, Advocates' First Clerks, Clerks to the Judges, Extractors, Keepers of the different departments, and, in a general sense, may be said to engross the principal legal gentlemen in Edinburgh. This influential body at one time possessed some valuable privileges, the most prominent, if not the most profitable of which now remaining is an exemption from the assessments of the town-council, an immunity originally conceded by the magistracy in order to induce the permanent sitting of the court in Edinburgh.

Court of Session.—The principal court connected with the College of Justice is the Court of Session, which is the highest civil court in Scotland, and possesses all those peculiar powers exercised in England by the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, Admiralty, and others, being both a court of law and equity. It has also a discretionary power. The constitution of the Court of Session, during its continuance of three hundred years, has undergone many alterations, and is now upon an improved model instituted in 1830. There are thirteen Judges, who are separated into the First and Second Divisions. In the former there are six Lords, and in the latter seven. The presiding judge in the First Division is the Lord President, and that of the Second Division is the Lord Justice Clerk, a title which he derives from being co-ordinately the presiding judge of the High Court of Judiciary. The two Divisions form distinct courts, which, except on particular occasions, have no common connexion with each other. In popular phraseology they receive the collective designation of the "Inner House," on account of their meetings being held in inner apartments leading from the "Outer House," or hall of the Parliament House, afterwards to be described. From the First Division are detached two Judges, with the title of Lords Ordinary,

and from the Second there are detached three. To one or other of these Ordinaries all cases come in the first instance, and, in case of dissatisfaction with their deliverances, the pleas can be appealed into the Inner House, but always to that Division to whose Ordinary the case was primarily carried.

The office of "Lord Ordinary on the Bills" is held for a certain specified time by one of the Judges, or, during vacation, is taken by rotation by the whole except the two Presidents. The functions of this personage are partly the same as those of the other Ordinaries; but the chief distinction of his office is so very peculiar, and so useful in a national point of view, that it requires to be noticed. The Court of Session acts the part of a Lord Chancellor to Scotland; but as a bench of judges cannot exercise this function so easily or rapidly as is often requisite, it concentrates its magisterial authority in the person of that officer now under review. The Lord Ordinary on the Bills remains on duty, while the Court is broken up for the season, and on him is dependant the exercise of much discretionary power, in civil cases, in order that the machinery of the commonwealth may not be impeded. The principal business falling under his department is negotiated either at his own private residence or at an office designated the Bill Chamber, situated in the General Register House. Wheresoever he be, he exercises the function of a Supreme Magistrate, awarding, suspending, ordering, decreeing, or interdicting in civil matters, as the case may require. It being indispensable that almost all warrants, in order to be effective, should be sanctioned by the Court of Session, before the signet of his Majesty is communicated to them, petitions craving such warrants, technically denominated Bills, are therefore brought to receive the assent of this particular Lord Ordinary, or at least of an official whom he deputes for the purpose, by which means he can suspend or enforce the judgment of inferior courts or judges. He also grants deliverances on sequestrations under the bankrupt act, during the recess of the Court.

The forms of process before the Court of Session have been much simplified in recent times, and by the excellent device of causing parties litigating to say at once all they have to state on the subject (which is called *closing the record*) at an early stage of the suit, no case can be long protracted. By an act

of the 1st William IV., c. 69, the power of trial by jury is conferred on the Court of Session, to the extent of trying issues as to matters of fact. The assize consists of twelve men, who must be unanimous in their verdict. The presiding judges on jury trials are one or more of the Judges of the Court and a Lord Chief Commissioner. The Court of Session has a winter term of four, (including nearly a month's recess at Christmas) and a summer term of two months. Appeals from its judgments can be carried to the House of Lords.

Teind Court.—Every alternate Wednesday during terms, the Teind Court of Scotland (instituted 1707,) is held in Edinburgh, in one of the rooms of the Divisions.—The judges of the Court of Session are, by commission, the judges in this court, and nine of them form a bench. The Teind Court is one of the most ancient jurisdictions in the country, and is quite peculiar to Scotland. Its duty is strictly that of regulating the stipends of the clergy of the established church, and other matters touching on ecclesiastical polity. The tithes or teinds, which were exigible in Scotland the same as in England, were all commuted by an act of Charles I., and can only be levied from the landholders (not the tenants) in money. Valuations having generally been made of the amount of tithe in the hand of the various land-owners, or heritors, the Teind Court has the power of obliging these persons to pay their proportions of the stipends of the ministers. The clergy have not of themselves the right to exact any of these tithes, and it is only by application to the court that they receive their stipends. When a stipend is once fixed, it cannot be increased till twenty years elapse, when a new application to the court may be made. Should the court think fit, it can thereupon order an additional levy from the land-owners, provided the valued tithes in their possession be not exhausted, for if such should be the case, the stipend can receive no further augmentation from that source. The tithes in Scotland being already exhausted in many of the parishes, the duty of the Teind Court has been much lessened; and from sitting once a week, it now sits only once a fortnight, and in time, its meetings will be still more rare. Another branch of the duty of the court is to confirm the decrees of the heritors and church courts, relative to the disjunction or coalition of parishes, or the removal of

churches and glebes from one part of the country to another.

High Court of Justiciary.—This judicature, which was instituted in 1672, and whose head station is at Edinburgh, is composed of a president, styled the Lord Justice-Clerk, and five other judges, who are at the same time Lords of Session. At the head of the list of office-bearers appears the Lord Justice-General; but this functionary is a mere sinecurist, and the office is to be abolished on the death of the present incumbent. The court sits every Monday during session; and for despatch of business during holidays, &c. Its attention is closely directed to the trial of criminals. In the vacations of the Court of Session, the Commissioners of Justiciary proceed, in small detachments, upon appointed circuits.

Commissary Court.—By the act of parliament, which improved the constitution of the courts in 1850, the head consistorial court of Scotland was almost abolished, and now all pleas relative to declarators of marriage, divorce, &c. are carried before the Court of Session. There yet remains, however, a certain number of Commissaries, whose duty consists in granting confirmation of testaments of persons dying abroad, having personal property in Scotland. They have also a special jurisdiction in the shire of Edinburgh, the same as sheriffs in other counties. When the present Commissaries die out, their jurisdiction falls to be executed by the Sheriff of Edinburghshire.

Court of Exchequer.—This national institution, which was established on its present basis at the Union, exercises two different branches of duty. A Lord Chief Baron and three other Barons form a tribunal which sits four times a-year for about three weeks each time, and determines causes relative to the revenue, brought before them by the solicitors of taxes, excises, duties, stamps, post-office, &c. The practice of this judicature is entirely on the English model. Besides acting as judges, the barons have an extensive authority with respect to property falling to the crown by reason of bastardy, escheat, or otherwise, which they have the power of conveying gratuitously to those claiming to be nearest of kin. The second division of the Scottish Exchequer establishment consists of a very extensive unification of offices for conducting the business connected with the various descriptions of revenue drawn from the country, passing through

this channel. Attached to the court is an officer of the crown with the title of King's Remembrancer for Scotland, whose duty consists in securing all fines payable to the king, found treasure, and property falling to the crown as *ultimus hæres*.

Lyon Court.—This is a judicature which hardly exists except by name; yet, as it holds a place in the list of national establishments in Edinburgh, its constitution requires to be noticed. The office of Lord Lyon was suffered to remain after the Union, but, the place being a sinecure, the duties are performed by two deputies. Anciently, it was the duty of the Lyon King-at-arms to arrange certain state pageants, and to execute the writs of the supreme courts, and in modern times he is authorized to do so still, so far as Scotland is concerned. He is also the supreme judge of armorial bearings. In the execution of these functions, this officer of the crown has the assistance of, and control over, a large body of messengers-at-arms and other officials among whom are six heralds, and the same number of pursuivants. The fees payable at the Scottish Lyon Office for patents of arms are now the same as those charged by the college of arms in England. Arms without supporters cost L.52, 10s. and with supporters L.84; but if the patent be granted as a *furor*, L.115, 10s. is the price. The Lord Lyon receives a share of the fees to the amount of L.700 a-year; and, altogether his office may produce L.1800 annually. It is enjoyed by a Scottish nobleman.

Faculty of Advocates.—The Faculty of Advocates is an association of barristers entitled to plead before the supreme courts, and who act as counsel to litigants. At present it consists of four hundred and thirty members, who are presided over by a *Dean*, and whose affairs are managed by a council selected from the members, a treasurer, and clerk. The society possesses no charter of incorporation, and it cannot reject any candidate for admission, provided he be capable of undergoing several examinations on the Roman and Scottish Law, and have published and defended a Latin thesis on a title of the *Pandects of Justinian*. Every member, on being admitted, pays a fee of L.300, one half of which goes to support the Library belonging to the Faculty. The society is subject to the authority of the Court of Session, whose judges are chosen from

its members. As a considerable number of government offices and other dignities in Scotland—in particular the thirty-three Sheriffships—can only be enjoyed by advocates, there is no profession known in Scotland which holds out, independent of private practice, such an advantageous prospect of settled and lucrative employment. Out of the above number of advocates nearly one half, from old age, change of occupation, or abundance of private fortune, do not take an active share in the business of the courts, and, indeed in many cases merely enjoy the title. At one time, none but those of noble or gentle families were permitted to enter the sacred pale of this transcendent body; but this very invidious principle of exclusion has been destroyed for at least thirty years, and the profession is now open to young men of talents, of whatever parentage they may happen to be. The Faculty of Advocates is one of the most influential bodies in the metropolis, and its members have been mainly instrumental in giving its society that intellectual tone and that taste for literature for which it has long been characterised. The extensive Library of the Faculty will immediately be noticed.

Writers to the Signet.—This is an incorporated body, who, besides being qualified to conduct cases before the supreme courts, have the sole right of passing papers or warrants under the signet or seal of his Majesty, in order to make them valid. They also act as conveyancers. The affairs of the body are managed by office-bearers, and the members have a professor of conveyancing in the university of Edinburgh. The Writers to the Signet now amount to 670 in number, and form a very important class of the community in Edinburgh. The expense of educating a young man in this branch of the legal profession is very considerable; an apprenticeship for five years, for which a premium of two hundred guineas is paid, and a course of tuition in the Roman and Scots law, as well as conveyancing, being necessary, besides fees of entry on examination. The total expense, including outlay for books, &c. not deducting what may be earned during the term of apprenticeship, is calculated at nearly £700. This respectable body has also a valuable library; and most of the members are associated in supporting a fund for widows. By act of parliament, the capital must be £20,000 for every hundred members.

Solicitors before the Supreme Courts.—This

is a body of attorneys who were incorporated in 1797, and whose privileges are nearly the same as those of the Writers to the Signet, with this great difference, that they have not the power of passing papers under the seal of his Majesty. Its members now amount to 118 in number, and they have office-bearers, a hall of meeting, and a library.

Advocates' First Clerks.—Every advocate has liberty to appoint a clerk, who is entitled to act as an attorney in the Supreme Courts, on undergoing the usual examination, and paying certain fees. At present there are only ninety-two of this class of practitioners, many clerks not choosing to take advantage of their privileges, from the expense of attending the profession of a lawyer.

Having thus presented a brief description of the component parts of that very important institution in Edinburgh, the College of Justice, a notice of those buildings set apart for the use of the different establishments connected with it may now be appropriately introduced.

The Parliament House.—This edifice, which has been appropriated since the Union as the place of meeting of the supreme courts of Scotland, and now forms one of the most attractive objects in Edinburgh to visitors, is situated on the south and west sides of the Parliament Square. Prior to the year 1640, or thereabouts, the Scottish Estates used to sit, according to circumstances, in the Tolbooth, or other places in the town, and the want of a regular and commodious house of assembly was much felt. On the accession of Charles I. the magistrates of Edinburgh, glad to fix the seat of parliament in the city, laid the foundation of a house in 1632, which they finished in 1640 at an expense of £11,600 Sterling. The fabric was constructed in the shape of the letter L, the lower limb of the figure being on the south side of the square. The building was 133 feet in length, by ninety-eight broad at the widest part, and sixty at the narrowest. The chief apartment was a great hall in the direction of north and south. From the declivity of the bank on which it stood, while the back part of the building was sixty feet in height, the front was but forty. This was the room set apart for the meeting of the Estates, who formed one body. The front of the edifice was in good taste, with a certain grandeur in its appearance, and was relieved by some

handsome turrets. The entrance was from the angle of the square, and over the door-way were the arms of Scotland, supported by figures of Mercy and Truth, with the inscription, *Stant his felicia regna*; beneath which was the motto, *Uni unum*.

In modern times, the Parliament House has been completely disguised by the erection of a new front in the Grecian style, with an arcade below, and open galleries or spaces above, with pillars supporting a continuous cornice. This front was attached in 1807-8, and is not very appropriate in character to the neighbouring buildings. The hall is entered on its east side by a plain door-way and dark lobby in the angle of the building, and it has also undergone various alterations, which certainly are improvements. It extends to the noble length of 122 feet by a breadth of forty-nine, and has a lofty roof of oak, arched and disposed in the same style of open wood-work as that of Westminster Hall, with gilded knobs. Before the Union, the walls were adorned with portraits of the royal family, which, on that event, were given by Queen Anne to the Earl of Mar, by whom they were hung up in Alloa House; but, as that mansion was destroyed by fire in the last century, these relics must then have been burnt. Till within the last few years, the walls, however, were decorated with some faded paintings of Queen Anne and others. When the Scottish parliament was in full operation, the throne of the king stood at the south end, beneath the great window, and was the object of considerable attention. Along the sides of the room from thence, were the seats of the bishops and nobility, and before these, on each side, were forms, where sat the commissioners of counties and boroughs. In the middle was a long table, at which sat the Lord Clerk Register and his assistants, taking minutes, and reading the decisions as delivered by the Chancellor. At the upper end of the table, lay the honours or regalia, whose presence was indispensable to the meeting. On a stool, by himself, at one corner of the throne sat the Lord Lyon, whose duty consisted in administering the oaths to the king and the nobility, (the swearing in of the inferior Estates being left to one of the clerks,) in reading important communications to the house, and in calling silence. The bar of the house was at the foot of the table, nearly half-way down the apartment, where also was a pulpit;

and beyond this there was an area partitioned off for the use of strangers, and a small gallery for the same purpose.

The old furniture of the Parliament House remained on the floor for the better part of a century, and was partly used by the courts of law, which succeeded to the full possession of the apartment. While such was the case, there were, moreover, a number of little booths and stalls fitted up in the northern or public end, where books, trinkets, and other wares were sold, and in one of which there was a species of tavern, where counsel could converse upon cases with their clients. Within the last thirty years there have been several very sweeping alterations in the economy of the hall. On the east side, on each side of the entrance, is a recess with benches and a small area for the courts of Lords Ordinary. The south end is lighted up by a large window of stained glass, in which is represented Justice with her sword and balance. This is a modern work of art, having been fitted in so lately as 1824. Beneath the window are curtained entrances to two commodious small court-rooms, also of Lords Ordinary, where certain kinds of debates are heard. Near the east end of the hall, on the east side, is the court-room of the First Division of the Court of Session. From the opposite side of the hall a similar court-room is erected, being that devoted to the Second Division. These rooms, which were respectively fitted up in 1808 and 1818, are of very moderate dimensions, and as it is in the one or other that the Court of Judiciary is held, they are frequently found to be too small. In the First Division, behind the chair of the Lord President, is a statue in marble, by Chantrey, of Lord President Blair, son of the author of "The Grave." In the Second Division, behind the chair of the Lord Justice-Clerk, is a marble statue, by Roubiliac, of the Lord President Forbes, in his robes.

The hall of the Parliament House, during sessions, exhibits a very busy scene, being the daily resort either for business or lounging of the greater part of the legal profession, besides a multitude of other persons of all ranks. To a stranger the scene appears quite bewildering; and the more so in consequence of the hum which prevails in the busy crowd, who are edging their way to and fro, and the noise made by the perpetual hawking of names by the clerks. In a short time, however, the first im-

pression wears off, and the observing stranger will begin to remark that there is method in all that is going forward. By certain well understood rules, the chief classes in the legal profession who resort thither, have appropriate districts on the floor for their promenade, and by this and other arrangements all confusion is avoided. Around the walls there are benches for seats, and here and there the accommodation of tables. Near the north end of the room, in the middle of the floor, a statue, by Chantrey, of the late Lord Viscount Melville, erected in 1818, stands on a pedestal, towering majestically from amidst the living crowd.

The apartments used by the Court of Exchequer are in the eastern wing of the Parliament House buildings, with a different entry from that of the Court of Session. The courtroom, which is of very moderate dimensions, is on the second storey, with a light from the roof.

Advocates' Library.—Connected with the buildings which contain the court-rooms, are certain spacious apartments fitted up as the Libraries of the Faculty of Advocates, and of the Writers to the Signet. The principal building adapted to these purposes is of modern erection, in the Grecian style of architecture, and extends westward from the north-west corner of the Parliament House, with an architectural front towards the Lawnmarket. But the larger portion of the books of the Advocates Library are deposited in a series of ten rooms beneath the Parliament House, the public entrance to which is by flights of steps from a door at the north-west corner of the square. This library was founded in 1682, at the instance of Sir George McKenzie, who was at this time Dean of Faculty, and the plan was carried into execution on a small scale, by a fund which had been formed out of the fines of members. At the outset, the Faculty advertised that they wished to purchase rare books, and they thus formed a small collection of volumes. In 1695, the library received a large and valuable accession, by a presentation from William, first Duke of Queensberry, of the library of his deceased son, Lord George Douglas. At this time, the books were lodged in the flat of a house in the Parliament Square, which, by an unfortunate accident, took fire, and it was with difficulty that a part of the library could be saved. Next year, the books were removed to an apartment be-

low the Parliament House, from which the library has since extended into a number of other apartments, as above-mentioned. At present, a large new building is in active preparation for this establishment, behind the Parliament House, and which, when finished, will form one of the public edifices on the line of the new street proceeding southward across the Cowgate.

Since the period of its institution, the Advocates Library has been undergoing a gradual increase, and it now amounts to a hundred and twenty thousand volumes of printed books, besides a large collection of very valuable manuscripts. By an act of parliament in the reign of Queen Anne, it is enriched by a copy of every book printed in Britain, in common with the other similarly privileged libraries in the united kingdom. About £1000 is also disbursed annually by its proprietors in purchasing other useful or rare books, and the collection is further enhanced in value by copies of bills brought into and passing the House of Commons. Among other curious books shown to visitors, is a manuscript Bible of St. Jerome's translation, believed to have been written in the eleventh century, and which is known to have been used as the conventual copy of the Bible in the Abbey of Dunfermline; a copy of the first printed Bible, in two volumes, from the press of Faust and Göttenberg; the original Solemn League and Covenant, drawn up in 1580; six copies of the Covenant of 1633, besides a mummy, and some other articles of interest. Among other valuable manuscripts in the collection, are the whole of the Wodrow MSS. and the chartularies of many of the ancient religious houses. All the manuscripts are preserved in a small room, which is fire proof. The collection of Scottish, English, and Foreign law books, and historical works, is very complete.

The library is placed under the immediate charge of curators, a keeper, and three assistants. The most praise-worthy characteristic of this institution is the exceeding liberality of its proprietors, in permitting the free entry and study of all persons engaged in literary pursuits, and the politeness of the learned librarian, as well as the unvarying attention shown by the assistant librarians in exhibiting those books which may be required. When we compare the system of exclusion which prevails in other

establishments of the kind, with the liberal procedure so peculiar to the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, we shall find that this is the only collection of books in the country which deserves to be called National. The works of a historical nature are arranged in the long room above the Library of the Writers to the Signet. This apartment is of very elegant proportions, having a range of Corinthian pillars on each side, with a dome in the centre, and is perhaps the most handsome room of the size in Scotland. It was sold some years ago to the Writers to the Signet.

The Library of the Writers to the Signet is now a large and very excellent collection, of a professional and general nature, and is daily on the increase, by the addition of the best new works.

A library of a similar nature, but of small extent, belongs to the Solicitors in the Supreme Courts, and is at present lodged in apartments in the buildings of the Royal Exchange.

General Register House of Scotland.—This is an establishment intimately connected with the supreme judicatories, and is of the greatest use to the whole of Scotland, being the depository and copy of state papers and public archives, and copies or records of all the titles, charters, and of every description of land, tenements, mortgages, &c. existing in the country, and by the careful preservation of which innumerable disputes are prevented, and the just rights of every individual are discovered on the slightest examination. Curious to find, in no other country, and least of all in England,* is there any such establishment; and it is to the Scotch alone that the merit is due of bringing so beneficial an institution to perfection. Besides the registers of the above nature, the establishment contains records of all suits at law, with the whole of the pleadings, printed and written which have been used before the supreme courts for centuries. The immense collection of registers and papers which has thus been formed, additions are yearly made by the concentration of all the books of registers used in the counties by the sheriffs, by which means, the most recent information can always be obtained. The collection of national archives is not of a very

perfect kind, and the documents are not very ancient, in consequence of the disasters into which Scotland fell at different periods, the want of proper attention, and accidental losses. A great part of the papers relative to the country, in its independent state, were carried away by Edward I. and Cromwell, and a large portion of what remained were destroyed by a temporary and hurried removal at the fire of 1700, in the Parliament Square, at which time they lay in the lower apartment of the Parliament House.*

The building which has been erected and fitted up for the purpose above specified is situated in the New Town, at the east end of Prince's Street, fronting the thoroughfare of the North Bridge. The foundation stone of the edifice was laid on the 17th of Jun 1774, and £12,000 were given by George III out of the money arising from the sale of the forfeited estates, to assist in its erection. At first, only about a half of the building was finished and occupied; but in 1822 it was fully completed at a very great expense, which has been liquidated by government. The house is from one of the best plans of Mr. Robert Adam, and combines very great architectural beauty of a simple Grecian order, with the utmost internal usefulness. It consists of a square building with a quadrangular court in the centre containing a circular structure or tower fifty feet in diameter, which joins the sides of the court and just leaves sufficient spaces at the four angles for the admission of light into the inner side of the outer edifice. To the spectator from the street it presents a compact building of two hundred feet in length, by a breadth of one hundred and twenty feet, possessing an elegant front of smooth ashlar work, with Corinthian pilasters and a pediment above the entrance. Each of the corners is surmounted by a small circular turret, with a clock and vane. From the centre is seen a dome which surmounts the inner structure. The building is two visible stories in height, with a sunk area flat level with the street, and screened by an enclosing parapet, divided in the middle by a double flight of steps. It stands forty feet back from the line of Prince's Street and from

* In the counties of York and Middlesex there are registers on a similar plan, and an intelligent member of parliament has been some time agitating the propriety of a General Register House for the whole of England.

* The most remarkable public document in the collection is the Scottish copy of the Articles of the Union between England and Scotland, with the Act of Ratification of the same. Both consist of several large leaves of vellum, bound in a volume, and highly illuminated with devices in colours and a miniature of Queen Anne.

the felicity of its situation, as well as its tasteful design, it has a much better appearance than any other public building in Edinburgh. The internal arrangements of the house lately made by Thomas Thomson, Esq. Depute-Clerk-Register, are as admirable as its outward aspect. It is disposed in nearly a hundred small arched apartments entering from long corridors on both flats, and though heated by flues, is from the construction proof against fire. Besides the small rooms, which are chiefly devoted to the use of functionaries connected with the supreme courts, there are larger apartments for holding registers. The principal library is in the centre building, which is covered with books from the floor to the summit, the higher shelves being approachable by a railed gallery half way up. From this spacious apartment, which is lighted from the roof, an entrance is obtained to twenty-three subsidiary rooms, all used for storing up papers. The whole establishment is under the immediate management of the Depute-clerk Register, and is supported by government.

General Post Office.—The first regular post established between London and Edinburgh, was instituted by Charles I. in 1635, and the time allowed on the road was three days. Letters were thus transmitted to and fro not oftener than twice a-week, and frequently only once, and the postage of a single letter was sixpence sterling. In 1649 the parliament of England took the Scottish posts under their jurisdiction, and in 1654, Cromwell put the General Post Offices on a new footing, by farming them for the sum of £10,000 per annum, on which occasion the postage of a letter to Edinburgh was reduced to three-pence. This active personage afterwards took great pains to ensure rapidity in the carrying of letters, among other regulations obliging the person carrying the mail not to stop more than seven minutes and a half at every stage. In the reign of Charles II. the system of the posts again fell into abuse, and the revenue drawn from this source was conferred on James Duke of York. In 1662 the first post betwixt Edinburgh and Ireland was established; in 1669 a post was appointed to go betwixt Edinburgh and Aberdeen twice a-week; and in 1695 the Scots parliament established posts over the whole of Scotland. Desirable as such an important measure was, it appears to have had little effect on the general system.

By an act of the British parliament, 9th Anne, c. 10. the Scottish post establishment was put under the administration of a regular Post-Master-General, in correspondence with the Treasury, and the rates of postages were regulated. Yet, for more than half a century after this was accomplished, the mails were carried in a very tedious manner, and so late as 1767, a hundred and thirty-five hours were consumed in transmitting letters from Edinburgh to London. The improvement of the roads and carriages in about thirty years afterwards made the greatest difference in the time occupied in travelling with the letter-bags. In 1789, the modern mail coach was introduced into Scotland; the first coach arriving on the 10th of April of that year.*

About the year 1776, a species of Penny Post was established by Peter Williamson, an eccentric native of Aberdeen, who having been kidnapped in his boyhood, and sold to the plantations in North America, was carried off by the Indians, among whom he lived for many years, till getting free, he returned to Scotland, and set up a coffee-house at Edinburgh, where he used to attract customers during the time of the American war, exhibiting himself in the dress and manners of savages whom the enlightened people of the time received as allies into their country. The situation of Peter's place, which was near the Parliament House caused him to be frequently employed by lawyers to send their servants with messages and notes of business to divers parts of the town. Finding, at length, that this employment was almost insupportable, he conceived the idea of establishing a regular system, whereby letters deposited with him, might be sent at fixed hours over the whole city, at the charge of one penny each. He, about the same time, commenced the publication of a biennial street directory. We find, from an advertisement in the Directory for the year 1780, that the penny-post letters were then delivered once a-hour, that he had agents throughout the town to receive them for him, besides his own place of business, and that the scheme was already so successful that, like the owners of quack-medicines, he was obliged to use a particular mark to distinguish his letters from others that

* When this coach set off for the first time, from Han-say's Inn at the bottom of St. Mary's Wynd, an immense crowd gathered round it out of curiosity.

were handed by imitators and rivals. The establishment was eventually bought up for a certain compensatory sum by the General Post Office, and became an integral part of their system, though they do not seem to have ever managed it with the same activity. The Scottish penny-posts were authorized by an act of parliament, 5th Geo. III. c. 25. Recently, the arrangements of the Scottish Post Office establishment have been greatly improved by the active supervision of Mr. Godby, late Secretary, who, under the Deputy Postmaster-General, placed the minor details of the institution on the best possible footing. The gradual and steady increase of the revenue from this department through the course of the last hundred and twenty years, presents a striking proof of the increase of traffic in Scotland in that period of time. The Scottish posts yielded in 1707 only L.1194, in 1730 L.5399, in 1757 L.14,923, in 1774 L.30,461, in 1780 upwards of L.40,000, in 1796 L.69,398, and in 1828 the gross amount was L.203,137, while the expense of the management was nearly L.100,000. The following statistics from a Parliamentary Report by Commissioners of Revenue, will give a good idea of the value of the Edinburgh Post Office alone, and the traffic in letters and newspapers. In the week ending March 24, 1828, which is taken as an average, the money drawn by the Post Office was L.1,200, 11s. 5½d., the number of letters delivered was 29,965, and of newspapers 5550; the number of letters put in was 83,138, and of newspapers 17,534; the number of letters passing through Edinburgh was 27,707, and of newspapers 3398. Thus the number of deliveries of letters and newspapers in Edinburgh in one year will amount to one million eight hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty, and the number of letters and newspapers dispatched will be two millions six hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and forty. How different an idea does this statement present of the literary intercourse between Edinburgh and other places now carried on, from that offered by the fact, that about sixty years since, the mail was known one day to arrive from London with only a single letter.

At present the duties of the General Post Office in Edinburgh are executed by a body of eighty-two individuals, among whom are a Deputy Postmaster-General and Cashier; a Secretary; and about thirty-six clerks. The number of

letter-carriers is thirty-one.* The first mentioned official exercises his duty of superintendence only as the agent of, or the medium of communication with the head office in London. The salaries of the clerks connected with the receiving and dispatching of letters are far too low, being less than those of any other government functionaries, while the duties are excessively burdensome. In 1822, the official arrangements of the office underwent a total revision in consequence of the detection of a most extensive system of fraud. The particulars of this infamous and singular case are thus given by the Report: "Sometime in the year 1822, the Postmaster-General received information of the existence of an extensive system of depredation upon the Post Office revenue of Scotland, carried on by a combination between some of the clerks in the office and the whole body of the letter-carriers; the nature of the fraud being thus described by Sir Francis Freeling: 'In point of fact, the letters were stolen from the bags, and never were brought through the proper channels, but given into the possession of the letter-carriers, and at certain periods there was a division of the spoil, according to the rank and standing of the individual in the department.' Extraordinary as it must seem, although it does not appear that any particular caution was used by the officers, amounting in number to forty-one, who had confederated to carry these frauds into execution, yet no suspicion was entertained that any improper practices were in existence, and for a period of probably twelve years at least, they remained undetected. The remorse or apprehensions of a letter-carrier were, it appears, at length so far excited as to induce him to make a voluntary communication of all that had taken place, and the information thus acquired was so ably and judiciously used by the Solicitor of the department, as to lead ultimately to the discovery of every person who had been engaged in the frauds, or who had participated in the booty. One of the clerks absconded and was outlawed, and some of the letter-carriers were imprisoned; but it having been found, upon a careful and deliberate examination of all the evidence connected with the subject, that sufficient legal proof to prosecute to conviction could be obtained only

* The late Mr. H. J. Wylie, clerk of the circuit court of Justiciary, who died in 1830 at an advanced age, remembered when there was only one letter-carrier.

against one individual, a supernumerary letter-carrier, who had been employed but a few weeks in the office, it was deemed inexpedient, under all circumstances, to make that solitary case the subject of a trial in a public court of justice. If the fact, that for a period of ten weeks subsequent to the first discovery of the frauds, the revenue of Edinburgh had increased at the rate of £119 per week, can be taken as a fair ground of calculation, the extent to which the revenue was defrauded, during the continuance of this nefarious combination, cannot be estimated at a less sum than £6000 per annum; and assuming that the frauds were carried on to the same extent during the stated period of twelve years, the whole sum which was thus embezzled would amount to upwards of £70,000." It may further be mentioned that it was generally understood, that besides defrauding the revenue of postages of letters, the officers had likewise kept up letters passing to and fro containing money. The exposure, then, of such complicated villany necessarily led to the conclusion, that the duties of the superior and superintending officers of the establishment must have been wholly neglected, or performed with a culpable remissness and inattention; and the removal of these officers, and the supply of their place by others of more active and vigilant talents, were the immediate consequence of the disclosures. Mr. Augustus Godby, a gentleman of zeal and ability, who had formerly been acting as Surveyor of the North-West District of England, was appointed to be placed at the head of the establishment as Secretary, and to almost this individual alone may be traced that surprising exactness in Scottish post-office arrangements now organized. We have been somewhat particular in our notice of the above circumstances, not so much for their peculiar interest, as for the purpose of mentioning that the disclosures of the faulted conduct of the post-office functionaries led to the introduction of Englishmen into all departments of the government revenue in Scotland, and that on such an extensive scale as to have given much reason for national dissatisfaction.

The building appropriated to the Post-Office establishment is of modern erection, and stands in Waterloo Place, Regent Bridge, being the first tenement east of the arch. It is an edifice in the Grecian style of architecture, of four storeys in height above the street

level, with a spacious open porch in the lower part. It is only distinguished outwardly from the other edifices in the street by the king's arms in relief on the summit. The secretary resides in the building. The removal of the Post-Office from its former quarters in North Bridge Street some years ago, was not a happy change, the present situation being near the outer edge, instead of the centre of the town. As in some measure remedial of this inconvenience, there are twelve free receiving-houses for letters throughout the town, and some penny-post receiving-houses.

Scottish Excise Office.—Till within the last two years there was a regularly constituted Board of Excise for Scotland, which had been established in Edinburgh since the period of the Union. The inutility, cumbersomeness, and expense of such an establishment having been considered, the Board was dissolved, and now the local matters touching the Excise are conducted by a comptroller and two deputy comptrollers, and some other officials in subordinate situations. The building appropriated to the reduced establishment seems to be that which was formerly the residence of a handsome plain edifice of the eighteenth century, situated within the pleasure-ground, at Bruntsfield Place, and is that which was at one time occupied by General Scott, afterwards sold to and under the name of Bellevue.

Board of Customs.—This establishment has been reduced in a similar manner, and the department of the Customs is under a receiver-general, and comptroller-general, with other functionaries, who are subordinate to the Board in London. The office has been transferred to Leith.

Tax Office for Scotland.—The business of this establishment is conducted by a comptroller and his assistant, with five clerks and a solicitor, besides several surveyors. The office is accommodated in a house in Prince's Street.

Stamp Office for Scotland.—The department of the Stamp Office has been very much reduced within these few years, and is now placed on a limited footing. It is subordinate to the Board of Stamps in London, and is administered by a head distributor and collector, a comptroller, a solicitor, and a variety of clerks. Newspapers are now stamped by this establishment; but other stamps are still executed in London. The mode of selling the stamps to the public is as absurd and intricate

as it is possible to devise, and no branch of the revenue seems to be conducted in so unsatisfactory a manner. The Stamp Office occupies a large modern building in Waterloo Place, Regent Bridge, being the central edifice in the pile west from the arch. It is of four stories in height, and is only distinguished from the contiguous erections by the king's arms in relief on the summit.

Board of Trustees.—This is an establishment which was instituted in the early part of the last century, for encouraging manufactures in Scotland. It was erected by letters patent in 1727, and was ordered to be supported to the extent of the sum of L.3800; a small overplus of "the equivalent," with an annuity of L.2000 from government, as a compensation to the Scotch for being made liable to the excise and custom duties of England. Recently the revenue of the Board has been augmented by the addition of L.225 annually, as the interest of some savings, and L.900 annually, as the interest of the price paid by the city for certain grounds, at one time belonging to the Bishops of the hamlet of Picardy, near the town, (now occupied by Picardy Place.) It also enjoys a revenue of L.2656, 15s. 8d. which was granted by parliament in the reign of George III. for encouraging the growth of flax; as also L.500 from the Convention of royal burghs. According to the latest parliamentary report, the annual revenue of the Board is L.7961, 15s. 8d.

The management of this capital is vested in twenty-four trustees, consisting of peers, judges of the supreme courts, the lord advocate, and twenty gentlemen of property, all of whom are of free attendance. All vacancies are filled up by the crown; five members form a quorum, and meetings are held weekly or fortnightly throughout the year. The immediate management of the affairs of the Board is conducted by a secretary, a principal clerk, and an accountant. Its accounts must be passed and warranted annually by the Lords of the Treasury. The chief object of this national institution has hitherto been the encouragement of the manufacture of particular kinds of linen and woollen cloths. It has paid salaries to adepts in these arts, to instruct weavers, spinners, and bleachers; has furnished looms and other instruments gratuitously to poor workmen; and paid and continues to pay annual premiums for the best specimens of certain kinds of goods. It further pays L.500

per annum to the Royal Institution of Scotland, to encourage the growth of the fine arts, and it has an academy for instruction in drawing, &c. The Board now owns a splendid gallery of casts of the finest sculptures, ancient and modern, situated in a modern public building, at the north end of the Earthen Mound, shortly to be noticed. This gallery—this truly classic shade—which is certainly one of the very finest things in Edinburgh, is open to the public on certain days of the week. In this place the students of the academy are taught. The ordinary affairs of the Board are conducted at an office in George Street. Of late, it has been agitated whether this institution, having brought various manufactures to perfection, and accomplished the object for which it was founded, should not be dissolved and its revenue, which is principally the property of the Scotch, appropriated to purpose more useful to the country.

Royal Institution.—This is an institution which was established in 1819, and incorporated by royal charter in 1827, for the purpose of encouraging the Fine Arts in Scotland. The association consists of noblemen and gentlemen taking an interest in such an object, and the office-bearers are, at present, nine vice-presidents, seven extraordinary directors, eight ordinary directors, a treasurer, manager, secretary, &c. The king is patron and president. The primary object of the institution is the annual exhibition of pictures of modern artists, and the purchase of those which are deemed of sufficient standard merit to be entitled to a place in a regular gallery of paintings. It is also intended to give some support to decayed artists, and this has now a better chance of being accomplished by means of a large sum lately bequeathed by a Mr. Spalding, to assist the funds. For some years subsequent to 1819, there were exhibitions of modern paintings annually, as well as occasional exhibitions of pictures by old masters, on the plan of the British Gallery in London. Unfortunately for the success of the institution, it was abandoned in 1826 by a large body of artists, who were displeased at the mode of management, and these have established a separate institution for precisely the same purposes, under the title of the *Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture*, which has now also exhibitions, and is governed by directors selected by the members. This new body ex-

poses its pictures in apartments in Waterloo Place, till a more suitable edifice can be erected. The association has applied for, but has been refused, a charter of incorporation; but its success, on that account, has not been lessened. The apartments of the Royal Institution are in the building placed on the north end of the Farthen Mound, already alluded to. The taste which planted an edifice on this awkward spot, has been a matter of just regret. The building is of the heaviest Grecian style, with a range of Doric pillars on each side, and a range in front to Prince's Street, supporting a pediment. Owing to the opposition of the Prince's Street proprietors, the structure is much too low, and offends the eye in any way it can be viewed. It is, moreover, a great obstruction to one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. The building is founded upon a structure of piles and cross-beams, which was rendered necessary by the nature of the ground, and cost an additional expense of L.1600. The stone of which it is constructed, was chiefly brought from Culleo Quarry, in Fife, and is exceedingly white and beautiful. The interior accommodations are one large hall for Exhibitions, occupying the centre of the building, with two stories of smaller rooms on each side. In the large room the Royal Institution have recently commenced a permanent collection of pictures for the use of Scottish artists. It already comprises some beautiful Vandykes and Titians, as well as some others by masters of little inferior note.

Highland Society of Scotland.—This is one of the most important and useful national institutions established in Edinburgh. It originated in 1784, principally with a view to the improvement of the Highlands, but soon extended its sphere of usefulness over the whole of Scotland. In 1787, the Society was incorporated by royal charter, and it was greatly assisted by a grant of L.3000 from the forfeited estates. In 1789, the Society received a further and an annual grant of L.600 from the Treasury. Since its commencement, its members have increased to above 1700 in number. They are admitted by ballot at public meetings, and pay a life subscription of L.12, 12s. or an annual fee of L.1, 3s. 6d. The Society is under the management of a president, four vice-presidents, a treasurer, and secretary, two deputy-secretaries and collectors, and a body of thirty ordinary, and ten extra-

ordinary directors.* The members have one great annual meeting and dinner. Six volumes of the Transactions of the Society have been published, under the supervision of the late Henry Mackenzie, Esq. author of the *Man of Feeling*, who was one of the original members; but these papers are now given to the world in the less assuming form of a regular appendix to the excellent periodical work entitled the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*. The object of the institution is to promote every species of improvement in modes of agriculture, and the management of cattle and general country produce. Every year there is a show of live-stock, in some district specially appointed, and premiums are there awarded to the extent at least of L.1200 in money and medals. Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dumfries, Kelso, Perth, and Inverness, have been, and will continue to be, the places of meetings. To the indefatigable exertions of the Society Scotland owes much of its agricultural prosperity, as well as that superiority in every branch of rural affairs, which may well be the envy of surrounding countries. The Highland Society has a hall and apartments in the splendid new buildings at the west end of Queen Street, on the north side, called Albyn Place.

Caledonian Horticultural Society.—This is an association professing to do that for gardens which the foregoing Society does for fields; in other words, to promote improvement in the cultivation of the beautiful and useful fruits, flowers, and kitchen vegetables. It was established in 1809, by a number of persons in Edinburgh, who had a passion for such pursuits, and its funds are supported by the sale of shares of twenty guineas in value, and annual fees of two guineas. Its affairs are managed by a president, four vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, an auditor, an artist, a council of twelve, a committee of prizes, and a garden committee. The association has been successful in the objects it had in view, and its usefulness is extended over the country at large, by means of a very excellent Experimental garden, from whence buds, grafts, roots, and seeds of trees, flowers, or vegetables, are sent out annually to members and their friends in all quarters of the country. The Society has a number of corresponding members in different parts of the Continent of Europe.

Antiquarian Society of Scotland.—The origin of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries

dated only so far back as the year 1780, and in 1783, it was incorporated by letters under the great seal. The association was chiefly promoted by the active labours of the late Earl of Buchan, a nobleman who, though possessing many eccentricities of character, was ever a warm friend to the promotion of the elegant arts. The Society is governed by a president, three vice-presidents, and a council of nine members, with a treasurer, two curators, a general secretary, and a secretary for foreign correspondence. The king is patron. The fee of admission is three guineas, and two guineas annually, or a life premium of twenty guineas. Corresponding and honorary members pay no fee. During the terms of the Court of Session, meetings are held every Tuesday, and every alternate Tuesday during other times of the year. An annual meeting and dinner takes place on St. Andrew's day, or the 30th of November. The Society has an apartment for meeting, and a museum contiguous, in the Royal Institution building, on the Earthen Mound. The museum now comprises a considerable collection of curious antiquities, illustrative of British and more particularly Scottish history, the whole of which (the coins excepted) are freely exposed to the view of the public, on receiving tickets of admission from ordinary members.

The *Society of Arts for Scotland*, which is established at Edinburgh, is one of the most useful of national institutions, having for its object to encourage the invention of machines and to improve manufactures, the distribution of chemical preparations of utility in the arts, and the exposition of facts tending to improve the natural products of the soil. The institution commenced only in 1821, and is yet in its infancy, but it has given proof of its latent capabilities. The king is patron, and there is the usual series of office-bearers. The Society has honorary, associate, and ordinary members, the latter paying an entry-fee of L.1. 1s. and the same sum per annum, or a life premium of L.10. 10s. An exhibition takes place annually, at which premiums are awarded for models, essays, &c. brought forward by talented individuals. At present about L.80 are thus distributed every year.

Other institutions, fully as much belonging to Edinburgh, as they are of national importance, are afterwards noticed.

ECCLESIASTICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Ancient religious houses.—It has already been stated that the number of religious houses in Edinburgh previous to the Reformation was very considerable. We shall here notice the most important, exclusive of Holyrood, which has been already fully described.

The Collegiate Church of St. Mary-in-the-Fields.—This was a large and handsome building which occupied a pleasant site on the ground now covered by the university buildings. Originally this structure was considered a place in the country, from its being placed without the range of the first city wall; and even after the circumvallation was extended in such a manner as to enclose it, it still continued to be called the *Kirk of Field*. The church was furnished with a provost and prebends, and is noted in history for having been the place in which an assembly of a Scottish church was held by order of Cardinal Bevis, the papal nuncio, for ascertaining the amount of all the benefices in the country. *Bevis's roll*, made up on this occasion, was constituted the standard at Rome for taxing Scottish benefices, and is frequently referred to by historians. The house of the provost of the church has obtained a more melancholy notoriety by having been the residence of Darnley when he was murdered. There is no doubt as to the date of the church of St. Mary-in-the-fields, and it is generally referred to a period coeval with

The Monastery of Black Friars, which was founded by Alexander II., 1236. This conventual institution was situated within the precincts of the foregoing establishment, on the spot of ground since appropriated to the (old) High School, and had a garden extending down to the Cowgate, as well as a piece of ground long ago built on, and called, from its proprietors, *Black Friars' Wynd*. The monastery of Black Friars (Dominicans) is usually styled *Mansio Regie* in the charters, from having been the occasional and favourite residence of its royal founder. Among other endowments, the friars had six marks yearly out of the mill of Liberton, given to them by Robert Bruce, and some rents from a chaplain of James III. "pro sustentatione lampadis in choro." These and all other foundations were confirmed by the king, 1473. In 1528, the monastery was burnt down by an accidental fire, and it was

scarcely rebuilt when the Reformation broke out and stripped nearly all its inmates of their possessions. The provost of the church sold his interest in the lands to the magistrates.

Monastery of Grayfriars.—Early in the fifteenth century, a monastery of Grayfriars (Franciscans) was founded in Edinburgh by James I., and was situated on the south side of the Grassmarket, nearly opposite the West Bow, with some fine and spacious garden-grounds behind, which have since been devoted to the purposes of a cemetery. This establishment, till the period of the Reformation, served as a species of college, divinity and philosophy being constantly taught in it by the friars, who possessed among them some of the most learned and devout men of their time. It is related of them that such was their humility and self-denial, that when they were first brought to the country by James, they refused to live in the mansion he had prepared for their use, alleging that it was too magnificent in appearance and too comfortable in its accommodations.

Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene.—At a short distance from the monastery of the Grayfriars, and within the head of the Cowgate, on the south side, there was a chapel and hospital, founded by whom and at what time is unknown, designed for the support of a chaplain and seven poor men. In the course of time this *Maison Dieu* fell into disrepair, and its endowments were plundered, but in the reign of James V. the establishment was restored, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. Michael M'Quhan, a citizen of Edinburgh, and Janet Rhynd, his widow, conferred upon it at this time some valuable endowments, which were placed under the curatory of the corporation of Hammermen. Lord Somerville also gave it an annuity of £60 from his barony of Carnwath. The house remained only a few years in its renewed condition, when the Reformation suddenly overwhelmed it; and its funds are now appropriated to the support of the poor of that corporation, which was constituted its protector. The chapel of this institution still stands, though only partly seen from the Cowgate, and is distinguished by a turret with a clock. There is something not uninteresting in this place. In a large window behind, the arms of the pious M'Quhan and his wife, together with those of the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, during whose reign they bestowed their endowment, figure in

stained glass, upon a scale by no means confined; while, in a lower part of the same frame, there is still preserved a small pane containing a St. Bartholomew, the last survivor of a whole cloud of saints who must have formerly filled the place with their "dim religious light." To the best of our knowledge, if not to our absolute certainty, this is the only specimen of stained glass, dated from a period antecedent to the Reformation, which exists in Scotland. In the floor below is seen a flat sepulchral stone which covers and commemorates the remains of the two founders. The chapel is now leased as a place of worship by a congregation of Bereans.

St. Mary's Chapel.—A small chapel with this name, and dedicated to God and the Virgin his mother, was founded in 1505, by Elizabeth, Countess of Ross. This establishment was of small account, and in latter times became the property of the joint corporation of wrights and masons, who from having made this house their place of meeting, assumed the title of the United Incorporations of *Masons' Chapel*. The chapel was situated about the middle of Niddrie's Wynd, and was removed some time in the last century to make way for new erections.

Chapel in St. Mary's Wynd.—Towards the head of the narrow street called St. Mary's Wynd, on the west side, there was at one time a chapel and convent of *Our Lady's Name*, with an hospital, or *Maison Dieu*, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, from whom the church has its designation. The date and founders of the institution are unknown; and it has been seen that its revenues were appropriated in the latter part of the fifteenth century to the maintenance of the destitute poor within the city. In the museum of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries is preserved a relic of this religious establishment, and what may now be considered a rare curiosity, namely the bell, which had been used in the chapel during the service. It is of brass and nearly square, or at least oblong in its shape. On the outside it is ornamented with figures in relief. No vestige of the house is now remaining.

Paul's Work.—In the year 1479, Thomas Spence, bishop of Aberdeen, a person of extensive acquirements, who had been some time keeper of the privy seal, founded an hospital in Edinburgh, which he dedicated to the Virgin, and adapted it for the reception of twelve

poor men. This house was situated on the low ground east from the present North Bridge, near the bottom of Leith Wynd. At the Reformation, the magistrates acquired the edifice and its small revenues under the general grant of Queen Mary, and in 1613, they converted the establishment into a workhouse, bestowing on it the name of *Paul's Work*; though for what reason cannot now be satisfactorily explained.* This work-house existed for some time, and was at length turned into a correction-house, under which character it has obtained some notice from the pen of Allan Ramsay; finally, this was also abandoned, the property being sold to private persons. The pious prelate who established the institution, little thinking his beneficent endowment for the poor would be expended in the purposes of a common bridewell, died in 1480, and was buried in the vaults of the adjacent church of Holy Trinity. The original situation of Paul's Work is not now distinguishable, and the name is popularly given to a court and some clusters of buildings on the spot.

St. Ninian's Chapel.—At the distance of about three hundred yards north-west from Paul's Work, and on the face of the bank which gently descended from the ground now occupied by the Register House to the Low Calton, at the time stood a chapel dedicated to the celebrated St. Ninian. In Arnot's time the foundations of this house were still extant, but they afterwards disappeared, to make way for the building. The chapel communicated its name to the thoroughfare of the Low Calton, which, till lately, was known as *St. Ninian's Row*. St. Ninian was born in Galloway about the year 360, and died in 432, leaving behind him a greater fame for sanctity than any other Scottish Saint in the calendar. His Irish name was St. Rignan's, and under this or the former title, he has had innumerable churches and chapels dedicated to him over the whole of Scotland. In all likelihood his

chapel at Edinburgh was a dependency of his church near Stirling, as there is a popular impression in the metropolis that St. Ninian's Row belongs politically to Stirlingshire.

St. Thomas' Hospital.—This was a *Maison Dieu*, situated at the foot of the Canonigate, near the Watergate, and was at one time of great consideration. It was founded by George Crichton, bishop of Dunkeld from 1527 to 1545, and a man, who, according to Keith, "was nobly disposed, very hospitable, and a magnificent house-keeper." The house was dedicated to God, the Virgin, and all Saints, and was endowed for the support of seven poor old men. At the same time two chaplains were established to perform divine service at the altars of St. Andrew and St. Catherine, within the church of the adjacent abbey of Holyrood. Further, an endowment was made for an annual alms to thirty poor men. In 1571 the patron and headmen sold their rights to the magistrates of Canonigate, who converted the house into an hospital for their poor, under the unintelligible name of St. Thomas. (Growing tired of keeping up the establishment, the magistrates sold the hospital in 1634 to the kirk-session, still to be applied to a charitable purpose; however, the result is, that the revenues have been completely embezzled; and the house, having been taken down, has been replaced by private buildings.)

St. Mary of Placentia.—There was a number of religious houses partly devoted to the purposes of *Maisons Dieu*, situated in the fields south of the city. One was a nunnery dedicated to St. Mary of Placentia, which stood upon a spot at the east end of Drummond Street, and immediately without the town wall, where there is now a respectable veterinary establishment. It has bequeathed the name of *Pleasants* or *Pleasance*, to the long old-fashioned street which passes its site on the east.

St. Leonard's.—At the distance of a quarter of a mile further south, stood an hospital and chapel dedicated to St. Leonard, the endowments of which, being seized by the crown, were given to the patrons of St. Thomas' Hospital, by whom, as has been said, the whole revenues were embezzled. All vestiges of the chapel are gone, but the name has been attached to the craggy eminences adjacent, which are well known under the title of St. Leonard's Crag.

St. Catherine of Sienna.—In the centre of a

* Perhaps it might be possible to ascertain the origin of the name of this institution, by inquiring into the meaning of a passage in a letter from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, in Winwood's Memorials. In alluding to the project of repairing St. Paul's Cathedral in 1629, which was long delayed to be put into execution, though at that particular time much spoken of, Mr. Chamberlain says, "I doubt when all is done, it will prove, as they say, 'Paul's Work.'" Could this be an allusion to the business which Paul was induced to leave unfinished by his conversion?

park to the south of "the Meadows," and not far from the Grange House, is a low shapeless ruin, which antiquarians point out as the only relic of a monastery of Dominican Nuns, founded by the Lady of St. Clair of Roslin, and dedicated to St. Catherine of Sienna. At the Reformation, the helpless inmates suffered in the general wreck of the monastic establishments, their house being destroyed, and their revenues, amounting to L.219, 6s. 8d., eighty bolls of wheat, six bolls of bear, and one barrel of salmon, given to the magistrates of Edinburgh, who, until compelled by Queen Mary, would not allow the smallest sustenance out of the funds, to the very nuns whose property they were enjoying. The title *Siensis* or *Sienna*, is preserved in the vulgar name of *Sheens*, or *Siennes*, which has been given to a suburban district near the ruin.

St. Roque's Chapel, was a small ecclesiastical structure which stood on the south side of the Borough-moor, a short way to the south-west of the Grange, and not far from the base of Blackford Hill. The date, or exact purpose of its foundation, are very doubtful,* and, it is only known, that in 1532, the magistrates granted four acres of ground in the Borough-moor to Sir John Young, the chaplain, for which he was bound to keep the roof and windows of the edifice in repair. The chapel of St. Roque appears to have been intimately connected with the plagues which so frequently visited the metropolis, and it is ascertained that its cemetery was the place of sepulture of many of those citizens who died of that distemper. Why this religious establishment should have been selected for a purpose of this kind, is not adverted to by the historians of Edinburgh, and it is left for us to mention that St. Roque or Rochus, was, in times of Roman Catholicism, a great curer of the plague, having both before and after his death completely extirpated that loathsome disease in many cities on the continent. In the Breviary of Aberdeen, one of the earliest specimens of Scottish typography, the festival of St. Rochus, or Roque, is set down on the second of August. It is there related that he was by

birth *Narbonensis*, and that he lived in the fourteenth century, that there was no end to his curing of the plague in cities, and that he is to be prayed for by all persons afflicted with that disease. Among the wonderful things told of Sanctus Rochus, in the Breviary, it is said that he was born with a cross on his left side, and that, when an infant, he gave token of the life of abstinence he was to lead, by not sucking his mother's milk while she was *lactating*. "Vale, Roche angelice," concludes the Breviary, "voce citatus fame optimisti *delice* a cunctis pestem peller. Ora pro nobis, Peste Roche, ut mercamur preservari a peste." "Magnificat!" At the Reformation, this sainted and potent physician lost his reputation among the people of Edinburgh, the revenues of his chapel were *seized*, and his chapel demolished. The cemetery was, however, used for about two centuries later as a place of sepulture, and from use and wont, it continued to be the customary burial-ground of those who died of the plague. Arnot complains that, in his time, the ground had been turned into private property. Of the establishment, there is not now a vestige remaining, the site being occupied by a modern villa. But a grave-stone, from its little cemetery, bearing the date 1616, stands at the back of a small thatched cottage, on the public road, proceeding westward from the Grange, where it serves the vile, *but* an useless purpose, of hindering carriages from passing on the wall.

Monastery of Carmelite Friars, and Hospital of Greenside.—In the year 1526, the town-council of Edinburgh, with consent of the king and archbishop of St. Andrews, granted a piece of ground, which had been formerly a tilting field, at the north-east base of the Calton Hill, to a number of Carmelite or Begging Friars, who thereupon erected a convent. The establishment, however, lasted only for about thirty-four years. At the Reformation, a person named John Robertson, "pursuant to a vow *on his* receiving a signal mercy from God," erected, by licence of the town-council, on the site of the monastery, an hospital for the reception of individuals afflicted with leprosy. The regulations which the magistrates instituted for the government of this humane establishment are exceedingly amusing, and give us a vivid idea both of their tyranny and dread of the infection. Among other orders, the inmates were enjoined, on no account to go about

* According to the MS. Book of Donations. "In 1515, Sir John Crawford, one of the prebendaries of St. Giles' Church, granted thirty-three acres of land in the Borough-moor, to a chapel, which he had built at St. Giles' Grange." In all probability this was the house here meant.

the streets begging. They were to keep closely to the house, subsisting on the weekly sum of fourpence Sterling, but they were at liberty to have one of their number sitting at the door with "ane clapper," by the sound of which the well-disposed passengers might drop an alms, and "that name of the saids Personis Legeris cry or ask for Almes, utherways than be that said clapper; and that everie one of thame sitt at the Dure of the said Hospital to that Effect, the rest allwayes remaining within the samyn, and that they distribute equalle amongs them, whatsoever money they purchis be their said begging." The most severe regulation was the threat of hanging all who transgressed by leaving the house, even for the shortest distance, and to show that instant death would follow this infraction of the law, the magistrates erected "ane gibbet at the gavel of the said Hospital, for terrefying the Legeris."

St. Giles' Church.—Until the reign of James VI. the city of Edinburgh constituted only one parish, of which the church of St. Giles was the place of public worship; by this time, however, the structure had been greatly altered in its internal accommodations. The date and founder of this venerable edifice are equally unknown, but it is the supposition of Maitland and Anst. deducing from an ambiguous passage in the work of Simeon of Durham, that a church was founded on this spot in the year 854, and afterwards was the work of the Anglo-Saxons, while the province of Lothian was a portion of England. Between this remote period and the reign of David II. there is a total blank in the history of the church, the first certain notice of it being a charter of that prince granting some land to a chaplain who officiated at one of its altars, in the year 1359. The fabric of the building previous to a recent alteration, was of the usual cruciform shape and of Gothic architecture, more substantial than elegant. The length of the structure was 206 feet, its breadth at the west end 110 feet, at the middle 120 feet, and at the east end 76 feet. From the centre of the whole there was, and is, a square turret, the top of which is encircled with open figured stone-work, and from each corner of the tower springs an arch, and the four meeting together produces the appearance of an imperial crown. These arches are highly ornamented with small pinnacles, and from the apex of the crown rises

an equally ornamented short spire. This elegant object is prominent above the whole of the town, and, being 161 feet in height, may be seen from a great distance. The situation of the church has been well chosen, being in the very centre of the Old Town.

Of the saint to whom the edifice was originally dedicated, little appears to be known, and it is only ascertained that he was a native of Greece, who flourished in the sixth century, and dying in France, left a character for great sanctity. His fame reaching Scotland, he was constituted patron saint of the church and city, and his credit was greatly enhanced in the reign of James II. by a present being made to the town of one of his arm-bones, by Preston of Gorton, a gentleman of the county, who had procured it by the assistance of the king of France; for which valuable gift his descendants were ordained to have the honour of carrying the relique in all public processions. Till the period of the Reformation, the bone was carefully kept in the church, enshrined in silver, and was of considerable note in working miracles.

In 1446, by virtue of a charter of James III. the magistrates of Edinburgh converted the church of St. Giles into a collegiate foundation, with a regular suite of priests, besides chaplains on separate endowments, who served at altars in the church. The distinction of this religious establishment is certified by the variety of altars it contained. In latter times they were as follows:—An altar of St. Andrew, St. John the Evangelist, St. Michael the archangel, St. Salvator, St. Michael de Monte Tomba, the Holy Trinity, the Holy Cross, the Holy Blood,* St. John the Baptist, St. Nicholas, St. Duthac, Santi Crucis de Lucano, St. Sebastian, Notre Dame, St. Gabriel the archangel, St. Ninian, St. Catherine, St. Gregory, St. Barbara, St. Blaise, St. Dicysius, St. Francis, St. Lloye, St. Martin and St. Thomas, St. Roch and St. Nicholas, the Holy Blood and St. Anthony, Our Lady of Piety, St. James, St. Lawrence, St. Mungo,

* The "Holy Blude Isle," is frequently mentioned in the publication called the Blue Blanket, as a favourite object of endowments among the Trades of Edinburgh. We observe, from an old MS. chronicle, that it was that part of the south side of the church, in which the Regent Murray was interred. The convention which assembled after the death of this eminent person, 1542-70, to choose a successor, sat in the place latterly called the Tolbooth Church.

St. Thomas the Martyr, the Holy Cross of the Body and Blood of Christ, and St. Crispin and St. Crispinianus. Also, the High Altar, which completed the number of the thirty-six. As almost the whole had more than one chaplain each, there must have been, on a moderate computation, seventy-two chaplains, besides those on the collegiate foundation, who were employed in parochial duties. Of these there were a provost, a curate, sixteen prebendaries, a sacristan, a beadle, a minister of the choir, and four choristers, thus making up a body of about a hundred persons, all of whom were supported by particular mortifications of lands, oblations at the altar, donations of money or food, or by living among the families of the endowers. The chief clergymen on the foundation had a farm south of Edinburgh, which was called St. Giles' Grange, a name now remaining under the title of The Grange. The patronage of the private benefices was in the gift of the descendants of the endowers, and the town-council, or bishop of the diocese, had the patronage of those on the foundation. Originally, the patronage was in the gift of the bishop of Lindisfarne, while he had a jurisdiction over Lothian. Ultimately, the magistrates became the patrons.

When the Reformation took place, the spoil of the numerous shrines and altars of St. Giles was considerable, and as illustrative of the kind of trumpery which usually pertained to such edifices, we present a list of the articles seized by the town-council:—The arm of St. Giles, enshrined in silver, weighing five pounds three ounces and a half; a silver chalice, weighing twenty-three ounces; the great Eucharist or communion cup, with golden welke and stones; two cruets of twenty-five ounces; a small golden bell, with a heart of four ounces and a half; a golden unicorn; a golden pix [or small box] to keep the Host [or real body of Christ] in; a small golden heart with two pearls; a diamond ring with several small stones; a silver chalice, paten and spoon, [that is a small vessel to hold particles of the real body, and a spoon to lift them out, and place them in the mouth of the devotee.] of thirty-two ounces and a half; a communion tablecloth of golden brocade; St. Giles' coat [the saint himself having been stolen,] with a piece of red velvet which hung at his feet; a round silver Eucharist; two silver censers of three pounds fifteen ounces; a silver cup for incense; a large silver

cross with its base, weighing sixteen pounds thirteen ounces and a half; a triangular silver lamp; two silver candlesticks of seven pounds and three ounces in weight; two other candlesticks of eight pounds thirteen ounces in weight; a gilt silver chalice of twenty ounces and a half in weight; a silver chalice and cross of seventy-five ounces in weight; divers priestly robes of golden brocade; deacons, sacristans, and cap abbots, with the thessodal of red velvet, embroidered with gold; and sundry vestments, of green silk damask. The whole was sold by the town, and out of the proceeds some repairs were made on the church, the surplus going into the town funds. The bells in the spire which rung for prayers continued, except one called St. Mary's bell, which was taken down, and along with some brass pillars in the church, recommended to be made into cannon for the defence of the city, the others, afterwards these things were also sold.

After the Reformation, St. Giles' was divided into sections by thick walls which reached from the floor to the roof. One of these divisions at the east end was constituted the parish church, the others were fitted up for courts of justice, a grammar school, a town clerk's office, a prison, and a workshop for weavers' looms. Maitland explains the reason for the latter establishment, by telling us that these looms were put up by the magistrates for the purpose of certifying the quantity of cloth produced from certain quantities of wool and weft, in order to check embezzlement by weavers. In 1585 the spire of St. Giles was furnished with a clock brought from the abbey of Lindores in Fife.

From being only one parochial district the town was, in 1625, divided into four parishes, by order of Charles I., and for the accommodation of the inhabitants, some other divisions of the church of St. Giles were fitted up as places of worship, each parish having two ministers; at the same time the magistrates and council were constituted the patrons of the churches. By these mutations, the choir or east part of St. Giles' Church, was styled the High Church; one occupying the centre of the building, the Old Church; one entering from the south-west corner, the Tolbooth Church; and one at the north-west corner, the New North Church. In 1689, when Charles constituted the bishopric of Edinburgh, the High Church was ordained to be the cathedral of

the diocese, and to be fitted up for the bishop with a dean and twelve prebends. In pursuance of this arrangement, the magistrates, in 1636, made an attempt to give the place of worship the air of a cathedral by delegating the dean to repair to Durham to take a draught of the choir of the cathedral there; but it does not appear that any actual measures were taken to fit up the church on a new model, and in a short time after there was no longer any necessity for such a process,* the whole Episcopal system being destroyed by the General Assembly of 1638.

In more modern times the church of St. Giles was purified entirely from all secular business, and besides the above four churches, it contained an aisle for the meetings of the General Assembly. About two years ago, the fabric began to be subjected to some very extensive alterations and outward improvements, which were the more necessary on account of the excoriations and ravages of 1817. By intercession with government, it has been agreed to contribute a certain sum (£10,000,) from the Treasury, for the purpose of remodelling and beautifying the structure. The chief alteration as to shape, consists in the compression of the west end, where formerly there were two churches, into one, and the conversion of the central part of the building into meeting-places for the General Assembly and the Presbytery of Edinburgh. In place of the two parish churches thus destroyed, other two are guaranteed by the magistracy to be erected elsewhere, though it is evident, from the altered circumstances of the population of the Old Town, that the four parishes might be conjoined, and the ministers transferred to districts where the increased population may render their ministrations more necessary. The design of the remodelled church is by Mr. Burn, and does credit even to that architect.

The High Church, just described, continues through all changes in the building to be pre-eminence the metropolitan church of the country, or the St. Paul's of Scotland, if such a comparison might be available. Though on a strict ecclesiastical level with all other Pres-

byterian Kirks, it has acquired a certain dignity in its character not enjoyed by the rest of the Edinburgh churches. Such a peculiarity is perhaps to be attributed to the circumstance of its being the church selected by the judicial authorities of the land, in which to make their appearance on Sundays. Since 1563 the magistrates and council have had a regular seat in the church, in front of one of the galleries, while the Barons of Exchequer and the Lords of Session have similar seats all round. There is also an enthroned seat for the King's Commissioner to the General Assembly.*

From the year 1636 till the present day, the city and suburbs, including the New Town, have been from time to time divided into additional parishes, until at length the number of the whole is thirteen, five of which have two ministers and the remainder one each. Besides these parochial districts is the very extensive parish of St. Cuthberts and the Canongate, both of which have two ministers. A short notice of the churches of these parochial divisions, and their chapels of Ease, may now be given.

Trinity College Church.—After the church of St. Giles, the ecclesiastical structure next deserving of attention for its antiquity is the collegiate church of the Holy Trinity, which, in modern times has come to be styled the College Kirk, notwithstanding that there were other two ecclesiastical foundations of this kind in Edinburgh. This edifice

* So long as the church of St. Giles was in its open condition, it was the resort of persons who made it an appointed place of meeting for the receipt of money payments, and was thus a species of mint or Exchange. How the High Clergy who were attached to the edifice should be permitted this, need not be asked. In the last, their discipline they even permitted the altars to be used as counters, as is certified by a passage in a charter of James II., in 1468, "entailing the lands of Barnton on George Earl of Cathness, and his heirs and assigns, and his maternal daughter; with this proviso, that he or his assigns should cause to be paid, to his bastard daughter, Janet, on a particular day, between the rising and the setting of the sun, in the parish church of St. Giles, in his borough of Edinburgh, upon the high altar of the same, three hundred marks, usual money." In later times a speculation of this kind was not uncommon in the precincts of the sacred edifice, and we learn that at the beginning of the last century that part of it called the Old Church was an open promenade for loungers and persons on business, similar to Paul's Walk in the reign of Elizabeth; and while such was the case, the tomb of the Regent Murray was the ordinary place for paying bills. It is more than probable that John's Coffee-house succeeded to this traffic on the church being completely secluded.

* Though even a small portion of the old edifice was thus never fitted up for a bishop and chapter, and although Scotland is a Presbyterian country, the affection of modern times designates the Church of St. Giles a cathedral. This absurdity, we observe, is even committed by the General Assembly.

most unfortunate situation in the low ground east from the North Bridge, and the principal access to it is by the Low Calton. It was founded in the year 1462, by Mary of Gueldres, widow of James II., for a purpose sufficiently explained in her charter, wherein she declares that the work was begun for "the praise and honour of the Holy Trinity, of the ever-blessed and glorious Virgin Mary, of St. Ninian the confessor, and of all the Saints and elect of God; with consent and assent of the illustrious prince, James, King of Scots [slain at Roxburgh], our late husband, of pious memory, likewise for the souls of all the kings and queens of Scotland, deceased, also for the salvation of the illustrious prince our son, James [III.], the present king of Scotland; for the salvation of our own soul, those of our father and mother, ancestors, and all the sons and daughters succeeding to and descending from them; and for the salvation of the reverend father in Christ, Lord James [Kennedy, a grandson of Robert III.], present bishop of St. Andrews, our dearest cousin; and for the souls of all those whom consanguinity, affinity, or benefits, have endeared to us; and of all those whom we have any way offended in this life, to whom we are obliged to make satisfaction; and for the souls of all the faithful deceased."

By the deed of foundation, this pious woman established a regular priesthood for the service of the church, consisting of a provost, eight prebends, and two singing boys. The duties of these functionaries were likewise carefully noted in the charter with a minuteness which presents us with a lively specimen of the attention then paid to the mere formalities of worship. The establishment was well endowed with the profits of land in a vast number of places, but especially of those belonging to the chapel of Soltra. The first provost was Sir Edward Bonkle, as appears from the parliamentary records, he having applied for power to oblige payment of his tithes in Tiviotdale. James IV. in 1502, gave some additional revenues to the institution. At the Reformation, the provost and prebends appear to have had the sagacity to change with the current opinions; yet, by this abandonment of their profession, they did not save the revenues of their houses in the general scramble for church property. In 1567, the Regent Murray gave the whole to Sir Simon Pres-

ton, provost of Edinburgh, and he generously gave the same to the town-council or common fund. It seems, however, that the provost of the establishment had still a claim on the revenues (as was often the case in these disorderly times,) and he had to be brought up by the council for an annuity of £160 Scots. This transaction was concluded in 1585, and by a confirmatory charter of James VI. in 1587, the magistrates restored an hospital which had formerly belonged to the establishment, and which exists to the present day. It is situated contiguous to the church on the south, and is noticed in the list of charitable institutions.

Being purified of its altars and other insignia of Roman Catholicism, the Trinity collegiate church was used up as a place of public worship for the reformed citizens of Edinburgh, and is still the parish church of a particular district. The elegance of the structure, which is of the best Gothic order, surpasses that of St. Giles, though unfortunately the building has a great defect in form. It consists only of the choir and transepts, and exhibits an unfinished wall closing up the nave which remains to be rebuilt. The interior is only fitted up with seats on the bottom of the arch, leaving the massive and handsome pillars freely exposed to view. On one of the buttresses are seen the arms of Gueldres quartered with those of Scotland. The body of the royal foundress lies interred in an aisle on the north side of the church, and beneath the floor repose the ashes of several persons distinguished in Scottish history.

By becoming the inheritors of the revenues and immunities of the old collegiate foundation, the town-council of Edinburgh acquired the patronage of the parish of Soltra or Soutra, which it still retains, and as that parish is now joined with Fala, the presentation of a minister is taken alternately with the patron of that parish.

Old and New Greyfriars' Church.—It has already been stated, that to the monastery of Greyfriars, situated on the south side of the Grassmarket, there were attached some fine gardens, which ascended with a gentle acclivity to the High-rigs, or fields south of the city. The Friary being demolished in 1559, the gardens were conferred by Queen Mary on the town, to be used as a public cemetery. Till the year 1612, the ground was therefore appropriated to

this purpose, when, on account of the increase of inhabitants, a church was built by the city in the centre of the open area. It was not, however, till 1722, that it was constituted a parish church with a distinct parochial district. A short time before it was thus exalted in dignity, May 7, 1718, its spire, which had been reared at the western extremity, was blown up by a quantity of gunpowder, which had been lodged in it by the town for security. Instead of rebuilding the steeple, the town-council resolved on adding an additional church, which was accordingly finished in 1721. Having also appropriated to it a particular parochial division, the two churches were hence styled the *Old and New Greyfriars' churches*. The edifice is internally of the Gothic construction, with heavy pillars and arches, but outwardly it has only the appearance of a plain slated house of an oblong form. The entrance to both places of worship is by a common porch in the centre. It is worthy of being remarked, that in the year 1638, the famous National Covenant was begun to be signed in what is styled the *Old Greyfriars' Church*—and also that, in the latter part of the last century, the celebrated historian of Charles V. was one of its ministers. The surrounding burial-ground has been already noticed as an object of curiosity.

The *Tron Church*. Notwithstanding the additions which had thus been made to the original number of churches, more were still required for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and in 1627 two new churches were begun by order of the magistrates, one on the Castle Hill and another on the south side of the middle of the High Street. From want of funds, the former was ultimately given up, and its materials were used in rearing the other, upon which we find the following inscription over the main entry:—"Ædem hæc Christo et Ecclesie sacravit civis Edinburgens. ANNO DOM. MDCXII."—that is, "The citizens of Edinburgh dedicated this building to Christ and the church, in the year of our Lord 1641." From want of funds, the building was not completed for twenty-six years after its foundation; yet it appears to have been employed for public worship long before the expiry of that period. It acquired the homely appellation of the *Tron Church* from a tron or weighing-beam which formerly stood near the spot, and to which it was customary to nail false notices, and other malefactors, by the ears. The struc-

ture, when at length finished, was above mediocrity in taste, and being the first church which had been seen in the town not of Gothic architecture, it must have been considered at the time as on a bold plan. It presents a handsome front to the High Street with a main and two side door-ways, with four semi-Gothic windows and the base of a turret in the middle, ornamented with pilasters. From the top of the square tower rose a pointed structure of wood covered with lead, of which several fac-similes may be seen throughout Scotland. This tower was furnished, in 1678, with the clock then taken down from the steeple of the Weigh-house. As already stated, a serious accident overtook the steeple of the *Tron Church* on the occasion of the great fires in November 1824, when the burning embers blown from the fire of the neighbouring houses, lodged in the upper part of the spire and broke out into a flame next day, destroying every thing liable to combustion in this part of the structure. In 1828, an exceedingly handsome new stone spire, rising to the height of 100 feet, and faulty in no respect except in the want of a more taper termination, was reared on the old walls from a plan by Messrs. Dicksons, architects. The tower is square for a certain length, and of mixed architecture; afterwards it rises in an octagonal sharp steeple, surmounted by a gilt ball and vane. A clock is situated at a convenient height, with a dial-plate on each side, formed of dimmed glass with gilt letters in relief, and lighted with gas on the inside after sunset.

Originally, the houses of the High Street were contiguous to the *Tron Church* on each side, but by the opening of South Bridge Street on its east side, and the opening to Hunter's Square on the west, it now stands separated from all other edifices. It has been mentioned that before the South Bridge was constructed, the church was skirted on its east side by an alley called *Merlin's Wynd*, which opened a passage to the Cowgate. The name of this obscure thoroughfare is referable to an ingenious Frenchman of the name of *Merlin*, or *Marlin*, who had been employed to pave the High Street for the first time with stones, and, having reason to be proud of his work, afterwards requested that he might be interred under it. Such a simple desire was conscientiously attended to by the proper authorities. *Merlin* was buried in the High Street, at the

head of the wynd bearing his name, and opposite the north-east corner of the Tron Church, where a square stone, in the figure of a coffin, pointed out his grave to the passengers, till the opening of the South Bridge occasioned a levelling and complete renewal of the pavement, by which Merlin's work and his monument were at once swept away.

Lady Yester's Church.—In consequence of the building of the new church on the Castle Hill being abandoned, the inhabitants still required church accommodation, but the funds of the town being exhausted, it was left for the piety and beneficence of an individual to amend the deficiency. Dame Margaret Ker, Lady Yester, in 1647, founded a church in an open piece of ground, on a field south from the Old Town, and now forming the north side of Infirmary Street. She gave the magistrates fifteen thousand merks for the erection of the house, and made a grant of a thousand merks per annum for the stipend of a minister. In 1655, the church had a particular district set apart for its parish. The original edifice becoming ruinous, was rebuilt in 1803, in a plain style without a spire. It now forms one of the regular city churches under the patronage of the town-council. At one time it possessed a small burying ground, which has been discontinued, and, we believe, partly feued out for buildings.

St. Andrew's Church is situated in the New Town on the north side of George Street, at a short distance from its eastern termination. This edifice was reared in 1781 for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the recently erected streets. The body of the building is of an oval form, and was originally without a spire; but such an ornament was afterwards added in front. The spire of St. Andrew's Church is reared on a base and pediment partly resting on a range of four exceedingly handsome Corinthian pillars, and rises to a point at the height of 168 feet. The design of this elegant erection, which is one of the finest objects in the sky line of the city, was prepared by John McCleish, Esq. surgeon. The parish attached to this church was formerly part of the extensive parish of St. Cuthberts.

St. George's Church, was the next ecclesiastical structure which was reared in the New Town, having been founded in the year 1811, and opened in 1814. It occupies a conspicuous situation in the centre of the west side of

Charlotte Square, and forms the terminating object of George Street on the west. The edifice is in a massive Grecian style, of a square form, with a front of 112 feet in length, in which is a lofty portico supported by four pillars and two pilasters of the Ionic order. Behind this opening rises a circular tower, with a lead-covered dome, to the height of 150 feet, and intended as a miniature imitation of St. Paul's. The heaviness of the structure was intended to have been relieved by small towers on the side buttresses. The church cost no less than L.33,000; but as it contains 1600 people, who pay high seat-rents, a profitable return is made to the town. It has also a parochial division out of St. Cuthbert's parish.

St. Mary's Church.—This edifice is situated in the centre of Bellevue Crescent in the north-east extremity of the New Town, near Canonmills, and was opened in 1824. The body of the building, which can hold 1800 people, is of an oblong shape, and it has a front of considerable elegance, consisting of a portico with a range of pillars of the Corinthian order, supporting a pediment from which rises a lofty spire which is at first of a square and afterwards of a circular form, and is elegant in its details; yet, when taken altogether, is far from being satisfactory. From want of funds or some other cause, it has been closed in too rapidly by a species of dome, which gives it a stumped or docked appearance. This church has likewise a parochial division taken from the parish of St. Cuthbert's.

St. Stephen's Church.—While St. Mary's Church was a place of worship for the eastern part of the Second New Town, a still more recent structure, under this title, sentinels the western district. The situation of this building is unfortunately and necessarily low; yet its appearance at the bottom of a long descending street is not without a certain degree of imposing effect. The architecture is of an anomalous order called Mixed Roman, and from an obtuse angle, which is turned to the street, rises a tower of august proportions 162½ feet in height, and terminated at the top with a balustrade, from each corner of which springs an elegant double cross. This church was opened in 1828; cost L.25,000; holds 1600 persons; and its parochial division was also from St. Cuthbert's. The foregoing com-

plete the number of city churches till the year 1831.

St. Cuthbert's Church.—The church of St. Cuthbert, situated on the low ground betwixt the west end of Prince's Street and the castle of Edinburgh, is among the very oldest ecclesiastical establishments in the ancient province of Lothian. The date of the church may be referred to the end of the seventh century, when the country was in complete subjection to the Anglo-Saxons, among whom the worthy Cuthbert was held in high esteem. The original church, or perhaps that which succeeded to the original, was removed about the year 1770, and the present edifice erected on its site. The antiquity of the church of St. Cuthbert is established by records of the twelfth century. Macbeth of Liberton, who flourished in the early part of the reign of David I. (1124,) and who has been confounded by Armet and all who have followed him with the usurper of that name, who was slain about seventy years earlier, granted to the church of St. Cuthbert the tithes and oblations of Legbernard, an extinct church, which cannot now be traced. David I. also gave a grant to St. Cuthbert's church, "*juxta castellum*," the whole land under the same castle, namely, "*a fonte quae oritur intra angulum gardini reg. per viam*," from the spring which rises near the corner of the king's garden unto the road." These grants were made before the foundation of the Abbey of Holyrood. When that house was established, the church, its kirk-toon, chapels and privileges, were conferred on the monks of that establishment, and formed their most valuable apanage. The parish was the most extensive in the Lowlands of Mid-Lothian, including all the territory on each side of the city, as also the modern parochial divisions of Liberton and Corstorphine, and the church was the richest of any in Scotland, that of Dunbar excepted. It was a free parsonage till it became subordinate to the canons of Holyrood, who put it under the care of a vicar, and took charge of its subordinate chapels. Besides the vicar who served the cure, the church had various chaplains, who had certain duties to perform at different altars, reared by the piety, and supported by the munificence of private individuals. Among these was an altar dedicated to St. Anne, which had a chaplain on whom an annuity of fourteen marks was settled, in 1487, by William Towers

of Invercleith. We learn that there was also an altar dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Among the outlying chapels belonging to it, were one dedicated to our Lady, at the foot of Lady Wynd in Wester Portsburgh, St. John's and St. Roque's Chapels on the Borough-moor, a chapel at Liberton, and another at Newhaven. From the canons, the patronage of the church passed to the crown.

In the course of ages, the ancient extent of the parish has been greatly impaired by the erection of new parochial districts. The parish of Corstorphine, of Liberton, part of that of Duddingston, of the Canonsgate or Holyrood, of North Leith, and those New Town parishes above noticed, have all been taken from the parish, in consequence of the exigency required. As regards those parishes recently segregated, they are only independent so far as ecclesiastical matters are concerned. The parish still extends about two and a half miles west from the church, and is fully four miles in breadth. It encompasses the city on both sides, and possesses nearly the whole of the precincts of the palace, with the exception of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Craigs.

The parish church of St. Cuthbert's, more commonly called the *West Kirk*, from its lying on the west of the metropolis, is a plain edifice, of a huge size, with a double slanting slated roof, and, having two tiers of galleries, it can accommodate a greater number of hearers than any other place of worship in the country, or at least is only matched by the famous meeting-house of the Queen Anne Street Congregation, Dunfermline. To relieve the homely appearance of the structure, some years after its erection, a lofty spire was added to its west end. All around, is the spacious burying-ground of the parish. By the authority of an act of parliament, part of the parochial glebe is in the course of being feued, much to the advantage of the clerical incumbents.

Chapels of Ease to St. Cuthbert's.—A considerable portion of the parish of St. Cuthbert's has been built upon in modern times, especially on the south side of the metropolis, and on its north-west quarter. The population of this parish outnumbers that of any other in Scotland, with a single exception, and there is sufficient extent for establishing out of its ample bounds many other parochial divisions. As an arrangement of this kind is not easily made, its inhabitants have been accommodated with Chapels of Ease, dependant on

the mother church and its session.* The first Chapel of Ease which was erected was built in 1757, at the Crosscauseway, a suburb to the south of Edinburgh, now incorporated with the town. The house was raised by subscription, and it was agreed that any one who contributed L.5, should have a vote in the presentation of a minister. Arnot, either ironically or good-naturedly, calls the chapel "a plain goutcel building." Whatever be its merits in point of external appearance, it had the precious advantage in the eyes of its founders of being very cheap, the whole cost being only about L.1200. By an addition made to its west side, it now accommodates a large congregation. On the end next the street it has a small turret furnished with a clock and bell. Around it is a small cemetery, for which the session of the chapel, by a strange act of weakness, procured a bishop (Fulconer,) of the Scottish Episcopal Church to go through the usual forms for consecrating the ground; "this office of consecration, it seems," says Arnot, in his own peculiar tart way, "either being inconsistent with the principles of a presbyterian clergyman, or that he was not deemed sufficiently sanctified for the function." A second Chapel of Ease for St. Cuthbert's parish was erected at a short distance from the above, on the west side of Clerk Street, (a continuation of Nicolson Street,) in 1823, which is calculated to contain 1800 persons. The body of the chapel measures 162 feet in length, by 73 in breadth. The front towards the street is of Grecian architecture, with a spire rising to about 110 feet in height, which is furnished with a clock and bell. At present, this is among the first objects noticed by a stranger in entering the town from the south or Carlisle road. There is no burying-ground attached to this edifice, but within the parish, about a quarter of a mile to the south, a large field has recently been adapted for the purposes of a cemetery. A third Chapel of Ease for St. Cuthbert's was built in 1823, in the north-western part of the New

Town, near Stockbridge, for the accommodation of the increased population of that quarter of the metropolis. It stands in the line of Saxe-Cobourg Place, and is a neat unpretending edifice, with a belfry. It can afford accommodation to about 1850 persons.

The Canongate Church.—We have already seen in the history of the chapel of Holyrood, how that venerable place of worship came to be disused as the parish church of the inhabitants of the Canongate. On that occasion the parishioners, until a new kirk could be built, resorted to Lady Yester's Church. For about fifteen years they continued to do so, but at last losing patience, they applied to the king, (James VII.) beseeching him to interfere in giving them a new place of public worship. They represented that a person called Thomas Moodie, had bequeathed 20,000 merks in 1649, to the town-council, for the building of a church, and that such had not yet been done, and praying that his Majesty would now compel the council to build them a church out of the accumulated funds. His Majesty thereupon ordered the council to build a church in the Canongate, and seeing a necessity for complying with the mandate, a piece of ground was forthwith bought on the north side of the Canongate, near the mill, on which a church was reared in 1688. This edifice was begun and proceeded with during the religious heats which ushered in the revolution, and in the form chosen for the building we have a monument of the slavishness of the revolutionaries, who, for the purpose of ingratiating themselves with James, with their accustomed prostitution of principle, erected the church in the form of a cross, with a nave, transepts, and chancel. On the outside, however, the building is plain and unornamented, and is without a spire. On the pinnacle of the gable next the street is fixed a very awkward emblem—namely, a horned deer, with a cross erect over its forehead, which, however, is the crest of the Canongate, in allusion to the Monkish fable we have related regarding the miraculous cross which was put into the hand of David I. while hunting the stag. The cost of the building was about L.2400 sterling. The church has two ministers, one of whom is nominated by the crown, while the other is appointed by the town-council and proprietors of houses in the Canongate.

Around the church is a spacious burying-ground in which repose the remains of many

* The church of St. Cuthbert's has two ministers, who are paid like the other clergy in landward parishes, by the heritors. The reason that the present wide district is not partitioned into new parochial divisions, is, because the heritors cannot be compelled to support the clergy of these parishes also, and unless a provision of this kind be made, the Teind Court will not sanction the establishment of new parochial districts. Hence, Chapels of Ease, of which the chaplains are paid by the produce of the estate,

distinguished persons—in particular, those of Robert Ferguson, the Scottish vernacular poet, whose grave is west from the church, and is marked by an upright stone erected at the expense of Burns. We may also mention Adam Smith, and Dugald Stewart. The Canongate has a Chapel of Ease, situated at the head of New Street, and there is another for the accommodation of this populous part of the city at the foot of Leith Wynd. Near this latter place, and adjacent to the north-west corner of the Trinity College Church, stands

Lady Glenorchy's Chapel.—This is a plain square edifice, without any outward semblance of a church, which was founded and endowed by the pious lady whose name it bears, in the year 1772. The house was opened in May 1774. It was the intention of the founders that the clergyman of the chapel should be in communion with the kirk of Scotland, but not under its presbyterial authority, and to accomplish this end, there was much profitless altercation with the presbytery of Edinburgh. To pass over uninteresting details, the result now is, that the house is simply a Chapel of Ease under the government of the presbytery and other church courts, with the provision that the sitters and session nominate and pay the clergyman, and dedicate the collection to their own poor. The only distinction in the order of the services is, that the holy communion is celebrated six times a-year.

The Gaelic Chapel.—The only place of worship in Edinburgh, in which the services are conducted in the Gaelic tongue, for the accommodation of the numerous Highlanders of the lower classes, is a chapel situated in North College Street, of modern erection. It is a Chapel of Ease under the control of the presbytery of Edinburgh and church courts.

Morning Lectureship.—In the year 1639, a pious merchant in Edinburgh, named David Mackall, bequeathed five thousand marks (£104 sterling,) to the magistrates, in trust, for purchasing lands, the rents whereof were to be applied to the maintenance of a clergyman of the presbyterian church, to preach every Sunday morning at six o'clock, or such other hour as was agreeable to the magistrates. These personages, however, were long in acting on the will of the testator; they allowed the money to accumulate till 1703, when, by the ordinary rate of interest, it should have amounted to £16,000 sterling. They then appointed two morning preachers or lecturers, at sala-

ries of forty guineas each; but, about the middle of last century, they reduced the number to one, with a stipend of £50. It is worthy of remark, that the only clergyman in Edinburgh who prayed for Prince Charles Stuart, while that adventurer possessed the city with his troops, was the morning-lecturer—a person of the name of Hog: in consideration of this, the prince said he would give him a kirk as soon as he himself should come to his kingdom. A morning-lecturer is still employed at this salary, and preaches every Sunday morning at eight o'clock, in one of the city churches, though, as may be supposed from the habits of the present times, he rarely commands an audience of more than half a dozen persons.

Every Sunday evening there is divine service and preaching in one of the city churches, conducted by one of the established clergy of the town alternately. Every Tuesday evening at six o'clock, and Friday forenoon at eleven, there is preaching in a similar manner in one of the churches.

The churches of Edinburgh, above noticed, are all under the patronage of the town-council, who not only build and support the edifices out of the common funds of the burgh, but also pay the stipends of the clergy from the same source. By a general annual statement lately put forth, the cost of conducting the services in the thirteen churches was as follows:—

Stipends to 18 ministers at L.£20 each,	L.360	0	0
Salaries to precentors, Communion elements, &c.	-	-	1300 13 7
			L.16,680 13 7
To meet this disbursement there is a tax levied from the inhabitants of the ancient and extended royalty, to the amount of six per cent. on house rents; which produces, or lately produced, per annum,			
Received for seat rents in one year,	-	-	L.8400 0 0
			1031 17 9
			L.14,339 17 9
Deduct above expenditure,	-	-	10,680 13 7
Profit,	-	-	L.3,659 4 9

The stipends are increased from port-dues exigible at Leith and Port-Hopetoun, and are understood to average £650 or £700; but as considerable mystery seems to be preserved, and access to official documents denied, we cannot state the precise amount.

It will be perceived that the town funds are annually enriched to a very great amount by a profit from the city churches, which are indeed an excellent object of mercantile speculation. It is alleged by the persons engaged in this traffic, that there is a necessity for an over-

plus of returns, in order to cover the expense of rearing new churches. But this is certainly a fallacy, for the city rulers procured a liberty of extending the royalty and taxing its inhabitants for ordinary cess, on the condition of building churches to the people. In recent times a considerable clamour has been raised against the payment of the tax for the clergy, and the payment of seat-rents at the same time, (for the tax gives no title to a seat,) but with a lamentable want of confidence and unanimity in seeking the revision of so obnoxious a civic arrangement. By the heartless process of making the churches mere sources of pecuniary profit or return, an effect has been produced which could have been easily foreseen, namely, the expulsion of the poorer classes of the people, as well as those not in very good circumstances, from places of public worship connected with the establishment.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Communion, generally known by this title, is the descendant of that which was disestablished at the revolution of 1688, for its pertinacious adherence to James VII. By an act of Parliament passed in 1792, restoring the toleration bill of Queen Anne, the free exercise of public worship was ensured to the Communion, which since that period has increased very considerably in number. At present there are 100 congregations in Scotland, comprising an amount of 55,000 souls. The tenets of the body are precisely the same as those of the church of England, whose liturgy and forms of worship are used. The country is divided into six comprehensive dioceses, each governed by a bishop, with the assistance of archdeacons, but both these classes of functionaries are at the same time, with hardly an exception, ministers of congregations. One of the bishops acts as primum or perpetual moderator of the convocations of the church, and Edinburgh is, or will be generally selected as the place of these meetings. In this city the bishop of the united diocese of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Fife, constantly resides. At present the office is held by the Right Reverend Dr. Walker, who also acts as professor of divinity to the Communion. In Edinburgh, the number of chapels is six, one of which has three clergymen, while another has two, and the remainder one each. These are supported chiefly by the produce of the seats, and are appointed by the managers of the respective chapels.

Before the removal of the disabilities from the Scottish Episcopal clergy in 1792 there had sprung up several congregations in Edinburgh, inclining to this persuasion, who were either ministered to by clergymen who had been ordained by bishops in England, and had taken the oaths of allegiance, &c. or by old nonjuring clergymen; the latter serving at the risk of prosecution. The oldest place of worship superintended by an authorized clergyman, was one called Baron Smith's Chapel, founded and endowed in 1722, by John Smith, Esquire, Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer, and which stood at the foot of Blackfriars Wynd in the Cowgate. In 1746, other two chapels were established. In 1771, a large edifice with a spire was built by subscription, near the foot of the Cowgate, on the north side. The chapels of the nonjurors were more obscure in their situation, and do not require particular notice. About the beginning of the present century nearly all the independent English chapels in Scotland came under the authority of the Scottish bishops, and among others, the whole of those of Edinburgh. Shortly after this event, new and more commodious places of worship began to be erected, and at the present time, only one of the old chapels continues in use. It may be noticed first.

St. Paul's Chapel, Carrubbers' Close.—There is reason for supposing that the Episcopal Chapel in this place is as old as the period of the Revolution, when it is understood to have been erected for the use of the deposed Bishops of Edinburgh and clergy. It is at least ascertained, from its Baptismal Register, that it existed at the date 1735, since which time it has continued a place of worship. It may be reckoned the oldest chapel in Scotland devoted to the use of a congregation of Episcopalians. Carrubbers' Close is in the High Street, and the third below the entry of the North Bridge. Before the building of the New Town, it was the place of residence of many titled and respectable families. The chapel is a very plain edifice, and has nothing particular in its appearance, but it may excite some moral interest in the visitant from having been long the chief place of public worship in use by the Jacobites of the last century. It is provided with an organ.

St. Peter's Chapel.—This is a plain modern place of worship, situated in Roxburgh Place, in the south part of Edinburgh, and is formed out of the space of two flats in one of

the ordinary buildings in the street. It has also an organ.

St. John's Chapel, is situated in a very conspicuous and excellent situation at the west end of Prince's Street on the south side, overlooking the church of St. Outhbert's which stands in the low ground nearer the castle. This edifice was founded in 1816 and finished in two years, at an expense of £15,000. It is the most elegant and tasteful place of public worship in Edinburgh, as regards both outward appearance and internal construction. It is of the florid Gothic style, from a design by Mr. William Burn, architect, and measures one hundred and thirteen feet in length, by sixty-two in breadth. On both sides of the building are buttresses with pinnacles, and there are similar ornaments on the summit of the inner wall. Both above and below are well proportioned windows. To the western extremity is attached a square tower, rising to the height of one hundred and twenty feet, with ornamented pointed pinnacles, and having windows in the sides. At the bottom of the tower is the main entrance, which is reached by a flight of steps from the end of the Lothian Road. The entrance is also of Gothic construction, beautifully arched. On the outside of the walls, in vacant spaces, there are niches of elegant execution. The pillars supporting the arches in the inside are finely and lightly formed, and the middle roof shows some exquisite tracery, mouldings, &c. The great window at the east end is thirty feet high, and is filled with figures of the apostles in stained glass. The upper rows of windows above the pillars are also of stained glass. The place for the communion service, beneath the large window, is fitted up with carved wood in a manner equally tasteful, and is furnished with an Episcopal chair, as this is the chapel in which clerical ordinations usually take place. Above a gallery at the west end is a place for the choir and organ, both of which are of great powers and under good management. Beneath the chapel are a number of vaults entered from the south area, and around is a small burying-ground. A vestry, of Gothic construction externally, is attached to the east end of the chapel. The late right Reverend Dr. Sandford, bishop, was clerical incumbent of this place of worship.

St. Paul's Chapel, York Place.—This edifice is also of Gothic architecture, and is situa-

ted at the east end of York Place, corner of Broughton Street. It was founded in 1816, and finished in 1818, at an expense of £12,000, raised by subscriptions in the congregation, which removed to it from the large chapel in the Cowgate, then sold to a Relief congregation. Its design was furnished by Mr. Archibald Elliot, and is not so happy as that of St. John's. It measures 123 feet 9 inches in length by 73 feet in breadth over the walls. The outer buttresses are surmounted with ornamented pinnacles, and at each of the four corners of the inner walls rises a small circular turret of open stone-work, in one of which there is hung a bell, which was formerly used in the chapel-royal of Holyrood House. The interior is more plain than that of St. John's. The pulpit and reading desk are isolated in front of the communion table at the east end, and either from their being ill disposed, or from the construction of the edifice, the sound of the speaker's voice is often much lost. Along both sides are galleries, and at the west end is the organ-loft, and choir. The organ, which was originally of German construction, is of great compass, and reckoned the finest in Scotland in point of tone. The situation of this chapel is unfortunately somewhat hampered. One of the present incumbents of the chapel is the Reverend Archibald Alison, author of the *Essays on Taste*; and another is the Reverend Dr. Morehead, author of many esteemed works.

St. George's Chapel.—This is a small and strangely fashioned chapel, standing on the south side of York Place, near its western termination. The body of the edifice, which does not rise to the height of the houses, is nearly circular in form, and in the inside there is a gallery nearly all round. The finishing is Gothic. The house was built in 1794 by subscription; at one time the Reverend James Graham, author of the beautiful poem entitled *the Sabbath*, was a candidate for the pastoral charge.

St. James' Chapel, is of modern date, and consists of an ordinary building in the line of street, at the north-west corner of Broughton Place.

ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMUNION.

There are fifty-seven Roman Catholic clergymen in Scotland, most of whom have different stations, and the whole are governed by four bishops, as vicars-apostolic, each hav-

ing special districts; one of the bishops is settled in Edinburgh, along with (at present) four clergymen, the whole of whom take charge of one congregation. About forty years ago, there were exceedingly few persons of this persuasion in Edinburgh, and these were chiefly French refugees, two or three old ladies of quality of decayed families, and some Highland porters. From that period to the present time, and especially within the last fifteen years, the increase of Roman Catholics has been immense, principally, however, from the vast immigration of Irish. Till the year 1813-14, the members had a miserable chapel in one of the closes of the old town, but at that time a large and not inelegant edifice was raised by subscription and collections at an expense of £8000. It is situated at the head of Broughton Street on the west side, near the corner of York Place, and stands back from the thoroughfare. It presents to the street a gable of Gothic construction with buttresses and pinnacles, rising to a height of seventy feet. Recently two side-pieces have been added, also in the Gothic taste, and covering the entrance to a cemetery and side apartment. The length of the building within the walls is 110 feet, by 57 in breadth. The interior is an open area closely seated, with a gallery partly occupied by a large organ and choir at the east end. At the west end is situated the altar, which is surmounted by a remarkably good painting by Vandyke, representing a dead Saviour in a reclining posture. It was a donation of Miss Chalmers, daughter of Sir G. Chalmers. The decorations of this place of worship are very plain, and, what is somewhat remarkable, in the centre there is a pendent lustre of gas lights, which somehow appears incongruous with the antiquated ceremonial of the worship. Within the rails of the altar lie interred the remains of the late Bishop Cameron, a person justly held in esteem for his many virtues by all classes of Christians in the metropolis.

UNITED SECESSION CHURCH.

Edinburgh is the seat of a Presbytery and Synod of this respectable communion of presbyterians and dissenters, and the number of congregations in the city is nine, with as many meeting-houses, some of which are of handsome construction. Those worthy of distinct notices are as follow:—

16.

Nicolson Street Chapel.—This building, which was founded in 1819, stands on the site of a former chapel on the west side of Nicolson Street, near the Crosscauseway. It has a broad and lofty Gothic front to the thoroughfare, with pinnacles rising to the height of ninety feet. The arch of the door-way is Saxon, springing from the heads of two saints, carved in relief. The interior is spacious and neatly fitted up. For many years the Rev. Dr. Jamieson, compiler of the well-known Scottish Dictionary, was the minister of this congregation. The building cost £6000.

Broughton Place Chapel, is a commodious large edifice, situated at the east end of Broughton Place. The building, which is quite modern, has a Grecian front, with a portico and range of Doric columns. The house holds 1600 persons.

Rose Street Chapel, is a handsome spacious building of Grecian architecture, standing in the eastern division of Rose Street. It replaced an older chapel in 1830.

Cowgate Chapel.—This was formerly occupied by an Episcopal congregation, already alluded to, from whom it was bought. It has been reconstructed, so far as regards the internal furniture; but by an exertion of good taste and liberality, the oil paintings which decorated a recess on the east side, and which were the work of Runciman, have been retained. The other chapels are at Stockbridge, at the head of the Lothian Road near the Canal Basin, (both of which are of modern construction,) at Bristo Street, and at the Potterrow.

ASSOCIATE SYNOD OF ORIGINAL SECESSIONS.

This body makes Edinburgh the seat of one of its presbyteries, and it has two congregations in the metropolis, both of which are at present ministered to by men of distinguished abilities. One chapel is situated at the foot of Infirmary Street, and has for its clergyman the Rev. George Paxton, professor of divinity to the communion, and author of a work entitled, *Illustrations of the Holy Scriptures*. The other chapel is built in Richmond Street, and is under the pastoral care of the amiable and estimable Dr. McCrie, author of the lives of Knox and Melville.

There is also a congregation belonging to the Original Burgher Associate Synod, and one to the Cameronian communion.

THE SYNOD OF RELIEF.

Edinburgh is the seat of a presbytery of this body, and the town has five places of worship belonging to the communion, all of which are substantial, and some of them handsome, modern edifices. They are respectively situated in College Street, James' Place, Broad Street, Roxburgh Terrace, and Brighton Street. Besides these there is a chapel with a congregation which separated from the Relief body in 1829, under the pastoral care of the Rev. John Johnston. The quarrel which brought about this schism is remarkably curious, and forms the chief incident in the history of Scottish dissent in the nineteenth century. The congregation, with consent of the clergyman, having set up an organ to aid and direct the psalmody, the matter was brought before the synodical court of the party, which ordained that either the instrument should be removed, or that the minister should be expelled the communion. Mr. Johnston chose the latter alternative, and his congregation unanimously approved of the decision. The organ, therefore, continues in its place, and is the only instrument of music in a presbyterian place of worship in Scotland.

Besides the foregoing churches and chapels in Edinburgh, there are others belonging to miscellaneous sectaries. There are two chapels of Scottish Independents, respectively situated in Albany Street and North College Street; one of English Independents; four of Baptists; one of Methodists, situated in Nicolson Square, a spacious modern well-built edifice; one of Bereans; one of Unitarians; one of Glassites; one of New Jerusalem Temple; one of Friends; and a Jews' Synagogue. Altogether, the number of ministers in the Established Church, including those of the Chapels of Ease, is thirty, and the amount of those not in the establishment, is forty-five. The fast days of the kirk in Edinburgh, are the Thursday before the second Sunday of May, except when the month begins on Monday or Tuesday, then the first Thursday; and the Thursday before the first Sunday of November.

CHURCH COURTS.

General Assembly.—Among other characteristics of a capital which Edinburgh retains, it is the seat of the General Assembly of the

Church of Scotland, a meeting which is held annually in May, and creates always a certain stir for the short time which it lasts. The Assembly is composed of about 370 members, lay and clerical. Presbyteries, consisting of twelve parishes, or under that number, delegate two ministers and one elder; those of twelve to eighteen parishes, three ministers and one elder; those of from eighteen to twenty-four parishes, four ministers and two elders; those of from twenty-four to thirty parishes, four ministers and two elders; and those of more than thirty parishes, six ministers and three elders. Churches having two ministers are considered as two parishes. Edinburgh sends two elders; all other royal burghs send one; and each of the five colleges sends one. One elder, also, represents the presbyterians in the East Indies. The lay and clerical members all sit in one chamber, which is situated in the church of St. Giles, and is presided over by a clerical and civil president. The former is a minister who is chosen to be moderator and is the acting chairman, as well as the mundane head of the church throughout the year; the latter is the person of majesty represented by a Lord High Commissioner, who is usually a Scottish nobleman. This honorary, but still indispensable adjunct of the court, takes no part in debates or votes, and in no shape interferes unless to open or close the meeting in the name of the king. In doing so, by a private arrangement, he is echoed by the moderator, who opens and closes the Assembly in the name of the spiritual head of the church, but in such a way as never to jar with the royal authority. The first day of meeting is occupied by the preaching of a sermon by the last moderator, and the reading of the roll of members. Ministers are likewise appointed, who are to preach before the Commissioner on Sundays. During the sitting of the court, the town clergy relinquish their pulpits to ministers from the country. On account of the shortness of the Session, which is only ten working days, a considerable part of the business is referred to temporary committees, and to a permanent committee, called the Commission of the General Assembly. This body is composed of a great number of the members, lay and clerical, who meet occasionally throughout the year, to settle remits, and keep a watchful eye over the interests of the whole church. Its place of

meeting is also at Edinburgh, in a part of St. Giles' church.

During the sitting of the court, the Commissioner resides at a hotel in the New Town, where he keeps a sort of open dinner-table for members. He also holds levées, at which numerous clerical and civic dignitaries attend. From the levee a procession on foot takes place to the court-room or the church, and by its faint imitation of a royal pageant, sheds a passing gleam of splendour over that magnificent thoroughfare, the High Street, so often dignified by royal and parliamentary processions. The church of Scotland has no fund of its own (some very small subscriptions excepted) to defray the expenses of these meetings, or to carry on its executive. The Assembly is supported by a donation from the crown, amounting to nearly L.1000 annually, and the Commissioner receives a salary of L.2000. Computing these sums with L.10,000 paid yearly by government to raise the small stipends of a number of ministers to the minimum of L.150, the church draws L.13,000 annually from the public purse.

Synodal and Presbyterial Court.—Edinburgh is also the seat of the church court of the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and likewise of the court of the Presbytery of Edinburgh. Commodious places for these meetings are now in preparation in the church of St. Giles.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The *University*.—The origin of this institution has already been alluded to in the history of the metropolis. On the faith of receiving a beneficent legacy of the Bishop of Orkney, amounting to 8000 merks, for founding a college, the magistrates, in 1568, purchased the precinct of the church of the Kirk-of-Field, and made some preparations for establishing a university, but being opposed in the undertaking by the Archbishop of St. Andrews, and the Bishop of Aberdeen, the work was not fairly begun till 1581. As formerly mentioned, the institution was much favoured at its outset by grants from Queen Mary and James VI. In 1583, it was so far advanced, that in the month of October that year, the first professor began to teach. This was the amiable Robert Rollock, who had been Professor of Philosophy in the college of St. Salvador, university of St. Andrews. A second professor was soon afterwards appointed,

and the institution in a short time assumed the character of an ordinary college of education, over which Rollock exercised the office of Principal. The building occupied by the professors was at first a house which was the property and residence of the Earl of Arran, before his forfeiture, and had been originally a tenement belonging to the provost and canons of the old religious establishment. In 1616-17, there was erected a college-hall with some rooms attached to it. About the year 1640, through benefactions from public bodies and private individuals, the establishment had reached a respectable status. It had then a principal, a professor of divinity, a professor of law, and two other professors; the number of its students, many of whom were supported by bursaries, amounted to 320. The internal government of the university, at this period, seems to have been committed to a rector, appointed by the town-council. There never was a chancellor, as in other institutions of the kind, as the college was not founded till after the Reformation, when there was no bishop to exercise the function, or to bequeath it to a lay nobleman. The history of the university of Edinburgh is destitute of interest, and the celebrity which it enjoys is principally derived from the many great men who were its professors in the bygone century, and who established its reputation in different departments of philosophy and science. Before the reign of William III. it was disgraced and injured by the contests of faction, but since that time its career has been unmarked by any such disorders, and its affairs have grown daily more prosperous. The introduction of the study of medicine into the common curriculum of the university took place in 1720, and is the greatest event in the annals of the institution. At the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century the science of medicine was in a deplorable condition in Edinburgh, and the royal college of physicians being allowed to practise but not to teach, its knowledge was not applied to public instruction. From 1685 there had been a species of nominal professors of medicine, who concerned themselves very little with their duties. Several attempts were made to establish an anatomical school in Edinburgh, one at the instance of the celebrated Dr. Pitcairn, by Mr. Alexander Monteith, which was frustrated by the opposition of the Incorporation of Sur-

geons. In 1705, Robert Elliot was appointed by the town-council first professor of anatomy, with an annual salary of £150. At his death, in 1714, he was succeeded by Adam Drummond and John McGill. The school appears to have been in a very low state, until, at length, in 1720, Alexander Monro being appointed to fill the chair, he struck out a new path, and began a course of lectures on anatomy and surgery. At the same time equally spirited individuals commenced giving lectures on materia medica and botany, the practice of medicine and the theory of medicine. An hospital or public infirmary being also established, opportunities were afforded of giving clinical lectures. In a short time the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh was instituted. Such was the commencement of the school of medicine in Edinburgh, the fame of which has spread over every civilized country in the world. The university thus so distinguished, has been also singularly fortunate in generally possessing a series of professors, down to the present time, no less remarkable for their abilities as teachers of medicine and other branches of knowledge. In the decade of 1770, the college possessed Dr. Alexander Monro (secundus), as professor of anatomy and surgery; Dr. William Cullen—the great Cullen, who was appointed 1756, and whose works are still so deservedly popular—as professor of the practice of medicine; the learned Dr. John Hope, professor of botany; Dr. Joseph Black, professor of chemistry, whose industry and talents led the way to the important discoveries of modern chemistry; Dr. James Gregory, as professor of the theory of medicine, and who had succeeded his father Dr. John Gregory; Andrew Dalziel, as professor of Greek; Rev. Dr. Hugh Blair, as professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres; Dr. Adam Ferguson, as professor of moral philosophy; Dugald Stewart, as professor of mathematics, (afterwards moral philosophy;) and the principal was the Rev. Dr. William Robertson, the historian. It would hardly, we think, be possible to exhibit such a catalogue of names as celebrated in the annals of literature, in the roll of any *Senatus Academicus* in the past or present day. In more recent times there have also been some professors of distinguished reputation, and among others the late Mr. Playfair, to whom justly belongs the fame of being one of the best mathematicians and natural philosophers which the country has produced,

and Dr. Thomas Brown, no less distinguished in the science of mind. The names of Chalmers, Leslie, &c. may prove that distinguished individuals still fill the chairs.

In the course of the last century and the present, additions have from time to time been made to the number of professorships, and now the amount is twenty-seven, as follows: Divinity, Church History, Oriental Languages, Logic, Greek, Humanity, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Universal History, Scots Law, Civil Law, Public Law, Rhetoric, Botany, Materia Medica, Practice of Physic, Theory of Physic, Chemistry, Anatomy and Surgery, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Clinical Surgery, Military Surgery, Agriculture, Medical Jurisprudence, and Conveyancing. There is also a Principal, and the Lord Provost of the city acts as Lord Rector, which is quite a titular office. The magistrates and town-council are the patrons of the university, and have the nomination to all the chairs except seven, which are under the patronage of the crown, and three, the patronage of which is shared by the Faculty of Advocates, Writers to the Signet, and Town-Council. The degrees bestowed are the same as in other Scottish colleges, namely, those of Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Law, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Medicine. Not having been prostituted as in some of the other universities, the degrees of the Edinburgh *Senatus Academicus* are in deserved estimation. The terms of the college are a winter session of about six months, beginning in October and November, and a summer session of about three months, from May to August. During the latter session the lectures given are only in Botany, Natural History, Midwifery, and clinical lectures on Medicine and Surgery. The total number of students who matriculated in the session 1829-30, was 2186; the entries in the album divide them into the following classes: Students of General Literature 716; of Scottish and Civil Law 277; of Divinity 297; of Medicine 896. The attraction of the Edinburgh Medical School is exhibited not only by its aggregate amount, but by the distances and various quarters from which the individuals composing it have come; the numbers were, from Scotland 525; England 187; Ireland 91; British Colonies 69; foreign countries 24; probably 200 additional students attend pri-

vate medical lectures only, and therefore do not matriculate. The session of 1830-31, not being completed, would not exhibit the whole numbers; it may be mentioned, however, that the number of medical students from England has considerably increased as compared with 1829-30.* The students at the College of Edinburgh do not wear any particular garb.

The buildings used by the university may now be noticed. The whole of the old edifices primarily fitted up for the college existed till 1789, when they were found unfit for a large body of professors and students. With more precipitation than judgment, the magistrates came to a determination to erect a magnificent suite of university buildings, and having commenced the collection of subscriptions for that purpose, they laid the foundation stone of a new college, in the precincts of the old one, on the 16th of November 1789. The intended edifice was after a plan by Mr. Robert Adam, upon a very extensive scale. For a short time the work went on briskly, but the funds becoming exhausted, it was with difficulty the front part could be finished. The vanity, poverty, and want of judgment of the town were equally manifested in the design and execution of the structures. The patrons of the institution had not only conceived a plan they could not execute, but they had committed the irremediable blunder of pitching the new college buildings in a situation which was eventually found to be in the midst of the most bustling and noisy thoroughfares, and closely hemmed in on all sides by other buildings, so that the effect of the plan was entirely lost. For about twenty years the college stood less than half built, and it might have stood for ever in the same condition, had not the government, in 1813, been induced, through the solicitation of the member of parliament for the city, to make a grant of £10,000 per annum, to be expended in completing the edifice. The management being placed in the hands of certain commissioners, they decided upon a new plan by Mr. W. H. Playfair, for the completion of the structure, and thus little of the edifice besides the external fronts is to be considered as planned by Adam. By the aid of the above grant the whole building was completed and roofed about two years ago, and very little now remains to be done to finish the

minor details. The buildings form a regular parallelogram with a court in the centre, the north and south sides being 356 feet in length, and the west and east sides 255 feet. The east end forms the chief front, and is on a straight line with South Bridge Street. The stupendous proportions of this magnificent front are seen to great disadvantage, on account of the closeness of the street to the walls, and the more the edifice is examined it excites a deeper and deeper regret that it does not occupy the centre of some spacious park. In the middle of the front are the chief entrances, by lofty porticos penetrating the building, and, beside the main gateway, are two elegant columns, twenty-six feet in height, and each formed of a single stone. On the summit of the building, which is four stories in height, and altogether of Grecian architecture, is a large stone entablature, with the following inscription: "Academia Jacobi VI. Scotorum Regis anno post Christum natum M,D,LXXXII. Instituta; annoque M,DCC,LXXXIX. Renovari coepta; Regnante Georgio III. Principe munificentissimo; Urbis Edinensis Praefecto Thoma Elder; Academiae Primario Gulielmo Robertson. Architecto Roberto Adam."

The interior court is surrounded by a continuous range of buildings in a very tasteful Grecian style, with pillars, pediments, and open porticos. On the west side a great part of the edifice is devoted to a museum, on the south side is the library, the other places being devoted to class-rooms, and other accommodations. One of the professors has apartments within the building; all the others, as well as the students, live in the town.

The Museum of the college, which is its chief attraction to strangers, (who are admitted on paying the sum of two shillings and sixpence,) is only of modern institution, but already is one of the best in the country, particularly for objects of Natural History. It is contained in a lower and upper room, each ninety feet long by thirty in breadth, and the higher, which is very handsome and tastefully fitted up, is lighted from the roof. The lower apartment is appropriated to the exhibition of quadrupeds and large animals, and that above it is furnished with a great number of fine glass cases, containing specimens of upwards of 3000 birds, foreign and British, all preserved with the most sedulous care. In a number of cases, on tables, are shown equally beautiful spe-

* We beg to acknowledge our obligations to the politeness of Mr. Bain, Librarian, for the above particulars.

cimens of shells, insects, and other objects of natural history. Contiguous galleries and smaller apartments contain specimens of minerals, &c. Towards the end of the seventeenth century, collections of objects in natural history were formed by Sir Andrew Balfour, and his coadjutor, Sir Robert Sibbald, but after the death of these persons, the whole went gradually to wreck, and when Professor Jameson was called to the chair of natural history, the whole was dilapidated and useless. With a praiseworthy zeal, this distinguished individual laid the basis of the new Museum, by bestowing on the College his own private and valuable collection of specimens. Some time later, a great addition was made by the mineralogical specimens of Dr. Thompson of Naples, and at a more recent date, an extensive collection of stuffed birds was purchased by the university from M. Dufresne of Paris. The Museum is continually receiving additions from British residents and adventurers abroad, of all that is curious or rare, and it is not probable that it will ever again be permitted to fall into decay. It is much to be regretted that the price of admission is so high, but as there are no other adequate funds provided for its preservation, some fee seems necessary. There are also collections, attached to the classes on these subjects, of preparations connected with anatomy, &c. *materia medica*, midwifery, and physiology. The preparations in the Anatomical Museum have been chiefly bestowed by the grandfather and father of the present Dr. Monro, a name intimately associated with the character of the College as a school of medicine.

College Library.—The library of the College owes its origin to a bequest of books in 1800, by Mr. Clement Little, an advocate in Edinburgh, who left his library to the care of the town-council, *for the use of the citizens*. Conceiving this to be a good opportunity of assisting the college, just at its commencement, the magistrates removed the books to the new institution. From that period to the present time the collection has been increased by purchases and donations, and also by free copies of books printed in Great Britain, agreeably to the well-known act of Queen Anne. Every student on matriculating pays 10s., which goes to form a fund for the support of the library; and every professor on his admission contributes L.5. A part of the fees of graduates

both in medicine and arts, is also paid for the same purpose. By an arrangement not at all singular in this country, no student can have a loan of a book unless he deposit the sum of one pound in the hands of the librarian, every volume taken out requiring a similar deposit. Books of reference may be consulted in the rooms. Although Mr. Little bequeathed his books entirely for the use of the citizens of Edinburgh, and although the public are the chief supporters of the library, by giving a free copy of every book printed in the united kingdom, it is almost needless to state that neither the inhabitants nor the public at large derive any benefit from the collection so formed. The library now consists of upwards of 70,000 volumes, a great part of which are works of divinity. There is also an excellent collection of books on theology and church history connected with the class of divinity. It is supported by annual contributions of ten shillings each from the students attending the class, who elect the curators. It contains a few objects of antiquity of a literary kind. The apartment devoted to the preservation of the books is one of the most magnificent halls in Scotland, and is perhaps only surpassed by that of the Advocates Library, or the new public room at Glasgow. It measures 198 feet long by 50 feet wide, and is fitted up with cases of books projecting at right angles with the walls. It is on the second floor, and is reached by a noble staircase.

Medical Lecturers.—High as the character of the Edinburgh Medical School has been, it must be acknowledged that its celebrity does not entirely depend upon the university. In the present day this is especially the case. Though a regular curriculum at the College of Edinburgh or some other university is requisite to qualify for graduation, yet a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons, which confers the same privileges, (excepting the title of M. D.) can be obtained without attendance on the College, the ticket of any lecturer if a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians or Surgeons being received at Surgeon's Hall; a student may thus conclude his medical education without entering the walls of the University. There has in consequence sprung up a Medical School rivalling the University, and taught by a body of lecturers, many of whom are, or have been very celebrated in their several departments of science; among

whom we may mention the names of Barclay, Murray, Thomson, and Knox. While these gentlemen not only sometimes interpose to obviate the effects of an injudicious appointment by the town-council—the patrons of the university, they still farther contribute to sustain the reputation of the Edinburgh school, by the rivalry which their competition with the professors produces.

The Royal College of Surgeons have under their patronage a lectureship on Surgery, filled by one of their own body. But the greatest benefit this college has conferred on the medical world has been in providing a museum consisting of a collection of anatomical preparations, human and comparative, principally pathological, perhaps unrivalled in value and extent in the British Empire; when placed under the care of their distinguished and indefatigable conservator, Dr. Knox, a few years back, it consisted of about 420 preparations; it is now increased to 10,000. This has been effected by the bequest of the museum of the late Dr. Barclay, by the purchase of the excellent collection of Mr. Charles Bell, and by the zeal and assiduity of the conservator. The College of Surgeons has expended a considerable sum on its formation, and on a beautiful and extensive hall and suite of apartments, now in the course of erection in Nicolson Street to receive it. Besides this, several lecturers, as well as the Royal Medical, Royal Physical, Plinian, and other societies, have museums connected with their different branches.

The number of students registered in the books of the College of Surgeons was 744 in the winter session of 1829-30, and 772 in that of 1830-31.

The High School of Edinburgh.—The earliest traces which have been discovered of a public grammar-school, countenanced by authority of the magistrates, are in the year 1519, when the town-council ordered the inhabitants to put their children to the *High Grammar School*, prohibiting them from putting boys to private schools to learn any thing above the character of a primer. After the Reformation, when the magistrates were at first unsuccessful in re-erecting a college, they fell on the expedient of instituting a respectable grammar-school, and the spot they chose for the purpose, was on the grounds once occupied by the religious inmates of *Mariano Heyis*, and now in their possession by the gift of Queen Mary. Here was reared

a plain school-house, which was given in charge to two, and soon afterwards to four teachers. The year 1578 was the date of its commencement. The old school-house continued in use for about two hundred years, when in 1777 a new edifice was reared on its site, and on a greater scale. Latterly, a complaint began to be made, that the building was too small for the number that attended, and that the situation was far from being central, in consequence of the extension of the city to the north, and that there was a necessity for a new edifice, with enlarged accommodation, nearer the New Town. Though such a complaint was partly correct, the necessity of removal was probably enhanced by the institution of a new academy on nearly similar principles, by a private society, in the northern part of the New Town, which was calculated to injure the old establishment. For one, or both of these reasons, it was at length resolved by the magistrates to erect a new school-house in the New Town. The place they selected was on the south face of the Calton Hill, on the right hand side in entering the town in that quarter. The site selected was one of the best which could have been pitched upon for the erection of a public building, though perhaps not very well suited for a school. On the 28th of July 1825, the foundation-stone of the proposed edifice was laid with great pomp.

The building was erected after a design by Mr. Thomas Hamilton, architect, and is certainly one of the most splendid and striking edifices in the metropolis. This beautiful structure, which is formed of pure white stone, consists of a central and two end buildings, the latter connected with the former by an open corridor with columns. The centre building is simply a pediment advanced upon a range of Doric pillars, yet, being seen from a point below, it is one of the most fascinating objects in Edinburgh. It is reached by stairs leading from the enclosing walls in front. The terminating buildings are apparently flat roofed, and of plain architecture. The class-rooms, which are all entered from a spacious playground behind, consist of a hall of seventy-five feet in length by forty-three in breadth. The rest of the main building is occupied by the class-rooms of the rector and the four masters, and a library. The rector's principal class-room is about thirty-eight feet square, and those of the master, thirty-eight

feet by twenty-eight; to each there are attached two smaller rooms. Apart from the building, on the edge of the street, are two handsome lodges of two stories each; that to the east contains a writing class-room of about thirty six feet by eighteen, and another for mathematics and arithmetic, forty feet by eighteen; that on the west is used as a house for the janitor. The length of the building is about 270 feet, and two acres of ground are occupied by it and the play ground; the hill having been greatly cut down on this side to afford a clear open space. About L.30,000 were consumed in rearing the edifice, and a considerable part of the sum was raised by subscriptions at home and abroad. The educational arrangements are admirable. Although under the patronage of a close burgh, the masters, usually chosen, have been in many cases persons eminent for their literary acquirements, and at all times of respectable abilities as teachers. The system of tuition has been lately remodelled and improved, and since that time it has given proofs of deserving the widest public support. There are four classical teachers and a rector. Each of the teachers has a class, which he carries through a course of study for four years, after which, it is consigned to the rector, under whose charge the classical course is concluded by one, two, or three years of instruction, when, it is understood, the boys are fitted for the university. The fees chargeable are 15s. quarterly for the four junior classes, in which Latin and Greek are taught; 16s. for the rector's class, and 5s. annually for library and janitor; there are no other charges. Attendance on classes in which general knowledge, French, writing, mathematics, &c. are taught is optional, but is generally given, and the fees for these are additional. The fees form the salaries of the masters, who, besides, have small annual allowances from the town. The whole school is examined annually in August, when premiums of medals and books are distributed. The number of boys at present in attendance is between seven and eight hundred.

The *Edinburgh Academy*.—This establishment has the same objects in view as the High School, though, as constituted and managed, its benefits are more confined to the youth of the higher classes in the metropolis. It was begun by a Society with a capital of L.12,000, which may be augmented

to L.16,000, raised by proprietary shares of L.50 each; and the superintendence of the establishment is vested in fifteen directors, chosen by the proprietors from their own body. The practical details of the teaching in all the classes are under the superintendence and direction of a rector, with a master for English language and literature, four for classics, one for French, one for mathematics with an assistant, and one for writing, with an assistant. A regular course of study is prescribed, and the length of the period of tuition is seven years. Nearly the same method is pursued as at the High School in regard to the continuance of boys with the same master, and their transfer to the rector. The fees are considerably higher than at the High School, and are payable half-yearly. Those of the first class are L.7, second L.9, third L.11, fourth L.11, 10s, fifth L.11, 10s, sixth L.11, 10s, and seventh L.11, 10s. The number of boys in each class is limited to one hundred and ten. Boys are admitted in the order of application. The annual examinations are conducted in a rigorous manner, and if the whole order of study be examined, and the length of the course be taken into account, it will be found that this, as well as the High School, is an excellent academy, preparatory to entering the universities. The number of boys in attendance is about five hundred. The school-house is a spacious, neat, low building, situated north from Petres Row.

Besides the common grammar school, there is a considerable number of private academies conducted by respectable teachers. The number of private teachers of the classics, writing, mathematics, music, and modern European languages, is indeed very great, and probably in a greater proportion than in any other town in the world. There is also a variety of permanent and day boarding schools for young ladies. Recently a society was formed for the establishment of a *Drawing Institution*, which is now constituted, and has met with considerable success. It is situated in Hill Street.

It is a subject of serious regret that there are no regularly established parish schools in Edinburgh, on the principles of the ordinary Scottish parochial institutions. To remedy a defect of so injurious a nature, the kirk-sessions of the different established churches jointly patronise an establishment called the *Seasonal School*, which is situated in a central part of

the town near the back of the Bank of Scotland, and is a neat commodious edifice fronting the New Town. Here, about 500 children are taught the elementary branches of education on excellent principles, at a charge of not more than sixpence a month. The school was begun with a view to repress juvenile delinquency, and has been so successful that it might well convince the public of the utility of erecting a series of institutions on the same plan. Enough of praise cannot be bestowed on the meritorious exertions of John Wood, Esq. sheriff of Peebles-shire, in bringing this educational establishment to that state of comparative perfection it now exhibits. To insure the benefits of the same plan to the children of the upper classes, a school on similar principles has been opened in Circus Place. The fees are high. A school called the *City's School*, patronised by the magistracy, is conducted in Niddry Street, at which above one hundred children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of the Christian religion. There is also a free school, called *Wightman's*, in the Lawnmarket, and another, *Lady Maxwell's*, in the Horse Wynd. An *Infant School* has just been instituted by a society, and is supported by subscriptions. The plan of education is that pursued by Mr. Widderspin. A large and handsome school-house has recently been erected in the parish of St. Mary, near Canonmills, under the auspices of the congregation of St. Mary's Church, for the elementary education of children in that neighbourhood, on moderate terms. In Broughton Place there is an *Episcopal Free School*, in connexion with St. James's Chapel, founded and endowed for ever by the late Colonel F. J. Scott, for educating boys and girls according to the principles of the Scottish Episcopal Church. It is under a minister and mistress, and educates a great number of children. In Richmond Street there is a very large school under the direction of the *Edinburgh Education Society*, where the elementary branches are taught partly on Lancastrian principles. It is well attended by boys and girls, and the fees are very moderate. The Roman Catholic communion has a large school in the Old Town, conducted on quite as liberal principles as those of protestants; and some other congregations, as well as particular clergymen, have also schools more or less depending on their patronage or support. The chief establishment of this kind

is in Young Street, attached to St. George's church, and was under the particular patronage of the late Dr. Andrew Thomson. In the metropolis and its vicinity, there are now a number of Sunday Evening Schools taught by pious individuals. By a calculation made by the ministers of the city, in 1826, and given in a Parliamentary Return, there were about one hundred and fifty private schools of different descriptions in the (then eleven) city parishes, and the Canongate, which were attended by pupils from the number of thirty to three hundred. In all probability there are now fifty additional.

School of Arts.—Edinburgh has the merit of having been the place in which one of these exceedingly useful institutions was first established. The account of its origin and properties is thus given in the *BOOK OF SCOTLAND*: "One day in March 1821, in the course of a conversation in the shop of Mr. Bryson, watchmaker, a question was put, whether young men brought up to the trade of watchmaking received any mathematical education; and Mr. Bryson having replied that it was seldom, if ever the case, and that they daily experienced this want of instruction, it was immediately projected to institute a School of Arts, where instruction in the useful branches of science might be given to young tradesmen. The plan so started soon met with warm approbation from masters and working artisans, and a committee of persons interested in the measure being appointed, a prospectus was issued. On Tuesday, October 16, 1821, the school was opened by the Lord Provost, accompanied by some distinguished citizens. It was proposed to combine, as at the Andersonian Institution, the immediate tuition of individual students, with the charge of small fees for attendance. At the opening 292 tickets were sold, and the number has now increased to 500 annually at 10s. each. The students are young men belonging to every mechanical and trading profession in the town. There are junior and senior classes. The system of instruction has been considerably improved since the commencement. Lectures are given and instruction conferred by the exhibition of diagrams and models every evening from eight to nine o'clock. The session is from October to April. Every evening the lectures are on different subjects; Arithmetic, Algebra, Mathematics, and Geometry, occupy attention one night;

Chemistry another; and Mechanical Philosophy another. There are now also lectures delivered on the manifestations of a Divine Agency in the structure of the universe, and the intimations of the will of the Author of nature, afforded by the study of physical science; and also lectures on political economy. There are occasional lectures on architecture and classes for drawing. Examinations are made of students who voluntarily offer themselves, and prizes are now distributed by the aid of an annuity of ten pounds, from a society of Scottish gentlemen in Cambridge. The general arrangements of the institution, which is under the patronage of a large body of respectable citizens, are excellent, and every succeeding year it is found to be of more use to society. The students are under the guidance of several talented regular lecturers, and they are occasionally instructed by other gentlemen, whose experience in practical chemistry and general knowledge render their services of value. The institution possesses a small, but select and useful library, and collection of apparatus and models. Hitherto the lectures have been given in Masons' Hall, but it is proposed to erect a special hall of meeting among other new edifices now on the eve of being built in the metropolis."

Scottish Military and Naval Academy.—This institution is of modern date, and originated in a number of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the military and naval service, who were of opinion that the formation and permanent establishment of a military academy in Edinburgh, would be attended with many important benefits, not only to those intended for military and naval pursuits, but also to the civilian, whether destined to remain at home or become a resident in a foreign country. One of the advantages calculated upon, was, that the parents of Scottish youth designed for military or naval life, might here have their children educated under their own eye, or under the charge of friends, instead of sending them to similar institutions in England, where, though their education might be perfectly good, their moral conduct could not be so effectually superintended. Meetings having been called, and the public being favourable to the institution, a society was formed by the sale of shares (establishing a capital of L.3000) and the receipt of donations; office-bearers were chosen; and on the 8th of November 1825, the aca-

demy was opened. Since its origin a great degree of success has attended the academy, and it is yearly becoming of more extensive application, and the more appreciated by certain classes of the people. "The leading object in forming the institution has been to establish in Scotland a seminary where young gentlemen, intended for the army, navy, or the East India Company's civil or military service, might obtain a systematic course of education, necessary to qualify them for any of those departments, upon moderate terms. The institution is also highly advantageous to those gentlemen who have no views either to the army or navy, by providing the opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of those sciences and modern languages which are indispensable parts of polite and liberal education, and likewise an acquaintance with the fencing and gymnastic exercises, which tend so much to strengthen the constitution, and to give an easy and manly carriage." In pursuance of this object no pains have been spared by the directors to procure respectable and qualified teachers, of whom there are now ten. There are classes for fortification, military drawing, surveying, landscape and perspective drawing; arithmetic, algebra, and geometry; higher mathematics, natural philosophy, and navigation; elocution, geography; the French, Italian, German, Spanish, Hindoostanee, Persian, and Arabic languages; fencing, gymnastics, and military exercise with the firelock and broadsword. The quarterly fees vary from L.1, 1s. to L.2, 12s. 6d. each class. The number of pupils from the commencement averages about fifty every year, and it is confidently anticipated that this number will increase. The establishment is sustained by a body of proprietors who have shares of L.10 each; subscribers who pay one guinea or more per annum; and donors. The government is reposed in a body of honorary office-bearers; twenty-seven extraordinary directors; fourteen ordinary directors, with a chairman; trustees, &c. The king is patron. The academy is accommodated with a suite of spacious and elegant apartments in the new buildings, Lothian Road, for which an annual rent of L.120 is at present paid. It may be added that the directors meet weekly or oftener, and examine the reports of the teachers, so as to preserve a high spirit of discipline. They also distribute prizes and give certificates to such of the students as distin-

guish themselves by their abilities and attention; and these certificates have already been found of important service to the young men in their after pursuits in life.

Royal Academy.—This institution is of about seventy years' standing and is better known by the name of the *Riding School*. It originated in the active exertions of some noblemen and gentlemen about the year 1760, and a body of subscribers being formed, the members were incorporated by letters patent in 1764, with the title of The Royal Academy for Teaching Exercises. The magistrates so far encouraged the undertaking as to bestow a piece of ground for the school. The building which was erected suitable to this object, till lately stood on the east side of Nicolson Street, and was only removed to make way for the building of the Royal College of Surgeons. A riding school or academy has since been erected on a very splendid scale, in the Lothian Road, with suites of apartments, part of which are used by the Military and Naval Academy. The directors of the Royal Academy are eighteen in number, they are among the highest titled persons in the city and county. The school is superintended by two masters.

Royal Botanic Garden.—The rudiments of a botanical collection were first formed in Edinburgh through the exertions of Sir Andrew Balfour and Sir Robert Sibbald, the individuals who were also so instrumental in forming the original museum of Natural History in the college. From their time till past the middle of the last century, other persons took an interest in forming a regular Botanical Garden. The first places used for the purpose were in St. Ann's Yards, near Holyrood-house, and on a low spot of ground to the east of the present North Bridge. However, these were very limited in their dimensions, and in 1767, a spacious garden was formed on the west side of Leith Walk; even it, at last was found inconvenient, and the plants were successfully removed from thence in 1822-24 to a very commodious garden of twelve acres in extent, which was formed on the lands of Inverleith, lying within a mile of the town, on the road northward to the sea-side. By the care of the keeper and his assistants, this extensive garden now presents a very thriving and delightful appearance, and is well worthy of a visit from strangers. It has a slight inclination to the south, and its walks being dis-

posed in the wilderness style amidst protecting evergreens, there seems no end to the variety of its well-trimmed promenades. The culture of tender and other aquatics is carried on by means of a small pond. The suite of green-houses and hot-houses is not yet finished from want of funds; but there are already erected, and in full operation, three extensive glazed hot-houses, which are heated by steam. These contain a vast abundance of curious and rare exotics. Within the grounds is a spacious class-room which is used by the professor and students of Botany. It may be noticed that since the present professor, Dr. Robert Graham, was appointed, a prodigious impetus has been communicated to this study in Edinburgh, and it is now almost considered one of the necessary branches of an elegant education. The garden is chiefly supported by government.

Observatory and Astronomical Institution.—Till within the last twenty years, there was no observatory in Edinburgh, nor even any apparatus for taking astronomical observations, except what might belong to private individuals.* A building erected on the Calton Hill in 1792 had been intended for an Observatory, but it contained no instruments, and the town was too poor, or wanted the spirit to purchase them. The cultivation of astronomical science might have remained long under such disadvantages, had it not been for the institution of a society, whose design lay in the establishment and support of a regular Observatory. This association, entitled the Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh, is formed of two classes of subscribers. One class holds transferable shares of twenty-five guineas in value, which gives admission at all times to the holders, and a right to introduce strangers to a certain extent by written orders. The second class pay annual subscriptions, and themselves can only be admitted. The society has a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, an astronomical observer, some *ex officio* directors, and eighteen other directors, six of whom retire annually. Among the gentlemen who were most anxious for the establishment of an observatory, none were so zealous in promoting its erection as the late Professor Playfair. He success-

* MacLaurin, who died in 1746, had also a kind of Observatory fitted up on the south side of the (old) college buildings.

fully roused a spirit for improving astronomical knowledge, and by his exertions, placed the institution on a firm footing. For the encouragement of the body, the magistrates gave it the old building on the Calton Hill, and a piece of ground adjoining, and conferred on it the privileges of incorporation. The old edifice, which stands on the western shoulder of the hill, overlooking the New Town, is a plain building, consisting of three stories, the topmost of which was fitted up by the Institution as a camera obscura, with an excellent set of instruments. This room is now one of the principal curiosities in Edinburgh, and being placed in a commanding position hardly to be equalled anywhere, it is capable of furnishing much amusement to visitors to the capital. Admissions are obtained by orders from subscribers or directors. In the lower part of the building are kept a variety of apparatus, as telescopes, globes, transit instruments, &c. An astronomical clock is kept in one of the rooms for the regulation of public and private clocks. We believe that the old building is only used till the New Observatory is finished in its internal arrangements. The new edifice stands a little farther from the edge of the precipitous knoll, on a flat exposed piece of ground, and commanding a great extent of horizon. It is built in the form of a St. George's Cross, sixty-two feet long each way, and at the outer end of the four terminating points are six columns supporting handsome pediments. From the centre rises a dome of thirteen feet in diameter, underneath which is a conical pillar nineteen feet in height, intended for the astronomical circle. The area of ground in which this elegant building is placed has been lately inclosed by a neat quadrangular freestone wall. At the south-east angle there has lately been erected a square monumental edifice of solid stone, in memory of Professor Playfair. It is surrounded by a rail, has no inscription, and adds dignity of the summit of the Calton Hill.

LITERARY AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

Royal College of Physicians.—The necessity for the erection of an association of this nature in Edinburgh, has been already detailed. It was established by a charter of Charles II., November 29, 1681, which was ratified in 1685 by parliament. By this charter of incorporation, the society or college was entitled

to take a vigilant cognizance of all shops of apothecaries within the city and suburbs, with a power to seize and destroy drugs of an insufficient or improper quality, but this duty has long since gone into abeyance, and the measures taken to prevent the practising of unauthorized persons as physicians are in no way strict. The number of resident Fellows on the list is at present forty, and the number of non-residents sixty-two. The meetings of the members take place in the hall of the society in George Street. This is a building of the date of 1775, and is of a pure Grecian style, three stories in height, with a range of four beautiful columns of the Corinthian order in front, supporting a pediment. It contains a good library of old foundation, and of which a catalogue was printed in 1792.

Royal College of Surgeons.—This body, which has already been noticed, was incorporated in 1778, and is now composed of nearly a hundred members, a great part of whom are doctors of medicine.

The Royal Society of Edinburgh, is an association of gentlemen who were incorporated by a royal charter in 1783, for the purpose of encouraging philosophical inquiry, and discussing matters of an interesting kind connected with nature and art. It was established chiefly by the exertions of Principal Robertson, on the ruins of a philosophical society formed in 1781, and in his time in a languishing condition. In 1788, the Royal Society published a volume of Transactions, and since that time several others have been given to the world. It is governed by a president, several vice-presidents, and has twelve counsellors. The members have occasional meetings for the discussion of philosophical subjects. The association, in common with most other Royal Societies, has never made any impression on public taste, and it is little heard of. Its hall of meeting and library in the new building at the north end of the Earthen Mound, are elegantly fitted up, and the former contains some excellent portraits of philosophical personages—among the rest, of James Watt.

The Wernerian Natural History Society is an unincorporated body of individuals associated in 1808, for the promotion of the study of Natural History, who assumed a title to their society from Werner, the distinguished mineralogist, though without by any means professing to adhere to his particular views.

The society has been zealous in cultivating the study of the works of nature, and has published some volumes containing papers of great merit and value. It has associate and corresponding members. Its meetings are held in apartments in the university buildings.

The following Societies, for the promotion of objects, of which their names are, in most cases, sufficiently expressive, may be summarily noticed, as belonging to Edinburgh:—The *Plinian Society*, instituted in 1823, for similar purposes with the Wernerian Society. The *Diagnostic Society*, instituted in 1816. The *Medico-Chirurgical Society*. The *Royal Physical Society*. The *Royal Medical Society*. The *Hunterian Medical Society*. The *Harveian Society*, instituted 1782. The *Speculative Society*, (for improvement in composition and public speaking.) The *Select Forensic Society*. The *Juridical Society*, instituted 1773. The *Scots Law Society*, instituted 1815. The *Philalethic Society*, instituted 1792. The *Adelphi-Theological Society*, instituted 1758. The *Theological Society*, instituted 1776. The *Edinburgh Academic Club*, instituted 1828. The *Phrenological Society*, instituted 1820, and having a public hall in Clyde Street. *Edinburgh Harmonists' Society*, (or Glee Club,) which meets every Monday evening between the 12th of October and the 12th of July. *Edinburgh Royal Naval Club*. *Caledonian United Service Club*, which has a club-house (having apartments fitted up as a hotel and reading-room for the use of members) in Queen Street. The *Pitt Club*. (This association has not had any public annual dinners for some years.) The *Celtic Society*, instituted in 1820, for promoting the general use of the ancient Highland dress in the Highlands of Scotland, and the encouraging of education in that part of the country, by distributing prizes among the schools there. The *Highland Club*, instituted in 1825, for objects of a similar nature. It has an annual fete (frequently on the island of Inchkeith,) at which there are gymnastic exhibitions, games, and prize-shooting. *St. Fillan's Highland Society*, instituted 1819, also for objects of a similar nature. It has an annual fete at St. Fillan's, in Perthshire, where there are games; prizes are distributed to successful competitors; there is likewise a fund for the relief of indigent and distressed members, widows, and orphans. The *Six Feet Club*, in-

stituted in 1826, chiefly with a view to the practice and encouragement of gymnastic exercises, and games. The members, who must be all six feet in height, have an annual fete and dinner. They are also constituted a guard of honour to the hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland. The *Shooting Club*. The *Dundington Curling Society*. The *Edinburgh Company of Golfers*, instituted 1744. The *Brandsfield Links Golfing Society*. The *Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society*. The *Thistle Golf Club*. (Members of these clubs have regular or occasional meetings on the Links of Edinburgh or Leith, and, when playing, they generally wear red coats or jackets.) The *Royal Company of Archers*, instituted in 1703, by a charter of Queen Anne, and now constituted the King's Body Guard in Scotland. The association has a great number of members, chiefly in the upper ranks of society, and who are distinguished by a very tasteful dark-green tartan uniform. There are regular and frequent meetings for exercises with the bow and arrow, and annually certain prizes are shot for. The prizes are given by his Majesty, one by the late Earl of Hopetoun, and silver arrows given by the city of Edinburgh, and the towns of Musselburgh, Stirling, Peebles, and Selkirk. The company has a hall of meeting in Buccleugh Street, near the end of the Meadows, where they practise archery. The *Brunswick Cricket Club*, established at Edinburgh in 1830. The *Edinburgh Chess Club*, instituted in 1822, (which sometimes carries on games with the Chess Club of London, by letters describing the different moves.) The *Edinburgh Quoiting Club*, members of which meet every Saturday to play at quoits on the Links; the club has an annual dinner.

Besides these societies there are several whose titles are not published, which have been instituted for purposes of social amusement or annual or more frequent convivialities. In particular, there is a class of associations in the metropolis, established for the purpose of keeping up juvenile recollections; some being composed of gentlemen originally from certain districts of country, while others consist of persons who, at one time, enjoyed the instructions of some particular teacher. They mostly resolve into annual dining clubs, and, in some cases, (as, for instance, in the Morayshire society,) the members contribute small sums for the distribution of medals, or prizes,

in the schools of their native county. At one period, during the last century, when there was a greater love for conviviality, and more money and time to spare than there is in these hard-working days, the clubs of Edinburgh were as numerous and as odd as they seem to have been in London in the time of Goldsmith. Intemperance having now assumed different characteristics, and meetings in taverns in the evenings, being much less of a gregarious quality than formerly, the old clubs have either entirely died out, or sunk into an almost indiscriminate wreck, and few new ones have sprung up in their places worthy of being mentioned.

Library Associations.—Edinburgh has but few public libraries supported on the principle of mutual payment and benefit. The chief of these is designated the *Edinburgh Subscription Library*, which was instituted in 1794, and is in the proprietary of a body of subscribers, whose entry-money is twelve guineas, and who pay an annual fee of one guinea. The library is situated in South Bridge Street, is open daily, and one of the apartments is fitted up as a reading room for subscribers. Another library of a similar but less extensive kind was instituted in 1800, with the title of the *Select Subscription Library*, the entry-money of which is two guineas, and an annual payment of ten shillings. It is also situated in South Bridge Street, but is only open at certain times. The *Edinburgh Subscription and Circulating Select Library*, which is situated in St. Andrew Street, was instituted chiefly for the lending of books of piety, and is governed by a body of directors. The *Edinburgh Mechanics' Subscription Library*, instituted in 1825, for the accommodation of shopkeepers, tradesmen, and others of the same class in society. It has received a great accession of books by voluntary donations, and is supported by entry fees of five shillings, and annual payments of six shillings. It is situated in Strichen's Close, High Street. The *Hope Park Library*, instituted in 1816; entry money two shillings and sixpence, annual payment three shillings. The *Stockbridge Subscription Library*, instituted in 1826; entry money ten shillings and sixpence, annual payment ten shillings. The *Bakers' Record Office and Library*, instituted 1823. Besides these there are some other libraries conducted in the same manner for the use of the lower classes; but it may be remarked that these public libra-

ries are less known or cared for in Edinburgh than in any other place, in consequence of the very great number of circulating libraries in and about the city, and because in the latter alone, where the profit of the keeper is concerned, there is to be found a ready supply of works of a modern date.

Societies for Religious Purposes.—Edinburgh is the head station of a number of associations for the purpose of promoting religious knowledge at home and abroad. The chief of such native institutions is the *Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge*, which originated in 1701, and was incorporated by a charter of Queen Anne, in 1709. The affairs of the society are now in a prosperous condition. It is accommodated with a suite of apartments in Queen Street. The other societies are the *Scottish Bible Society*; the *Edinburgh Auxiliary Bible Society*; the *Edinburgh Auxiliary Naval and Military Bible Society*; the *Scottish Missionary Society*; the *Edinburgh Auxiliary Missionary Society*; the *Edinburgh Auxiliary Church of England Missionary Society*; *Edinburgh Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society*; *Baptist Home Missionary Society*; *Society for improving the system of Church Patronage in Scotland*, by purchasing up rights of patronage, and settling them on male heads of families in communion with the church; *Edinburgh Philanthropic Society*, in aid of Bible, Missionary, Education, and Tract Societies; *Edinburgh Association in aid of the Moravian Missions*; *Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews*; *Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor*; *Highland Missionary Society*; *Edinburgh Religious Tract Society*; *Edinburgh Society in aid of the Irish Evangelical Society*; *Edinburgh Society* (auxiliary to a society in Glasgow,) for promoting the religious interests of *Scottish Settlers in British North America, &c.* There are also societies more especially for promoting education in particular places, as the *Society for the Support of Gaelic Schools*, and a society just instituted for establishing schools in the Highlands, and employing catechists, under the auspices of the *Episcopal Church*. Edinburgh is likewise the head quarters of branches of different English societies for the promotion of religious knowledge; but these, as well as any particular explanation of the properties of the above associations, are necessarily excluded from the present work.

ENDOWED EDUCATIONAL HOSPITALS.

George Heriot's Hospital.—This celebrated institution, as the name imports, was founded and endowed by George Heriot, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. Heriot was a native of the parish of Gladsmuir, and commenced business in Edinburgh, in 1580, as a working goldsmith or jeweller, in a small shop in a close, (now cleared away,) near the west end of the church of St. Giles. It was only removed in 1809, at which time there was found in it a bellows and forge, which had been used by him in the course of his business. This workshop was only seven feet square, yet here the industrious artist laid the foundation of a splendid fortune. The amount of his patrimonial capital and dowry which he received with his wife, amounted to £214, 11s. 8d. sterling, and with this he pursued his profession. In 1597, he was appointed goldsmith to Anne of Denmark, Queen of James VI., and soon after he was raised to be goldsmith and jeweller to the king himself. It seems, by all accounts, that James entertained a particular friendship for the young goldsmith, and it is reported by tradition, in Edinburgh, that his Majesty would sometimes condescend to wait on Heriot in his own small dingy workshop, which was close to the courts of justice, where his Majesty sometimes presided in person. Perhaps it was this intimacy which induced James to carry Heriot to London, on his accession to the English crown, and to continue him as his jeweller. Here he died, February 12, 1624, leaving no legitimate, but two illegitimate children, who were daughters. It is supposed that he left not less than £50,000 sterling, out of which he provided for his daughters, and some relations, bequeathing the residue to found and endow an hospital, in Edinburgh, for the maintenance and education of children, the sons of burghesses of that city, "who are not able to maintain them." The exact sum realized for the latter beneficent purpose was £23,025, 10s. 3½d. sterling. The magistrates, town-council, and ministers of the town, were nominated the governors of the hospital, and certain trustees were appointed to see the will executed, among whom was Dr. Walter Balcanquhall, Dean of Rochester. The governors commenced building a fitting edifice in 1628, after a design of Inigo Jones, and the work went on till 1639, when the troubles in

the country interrupted it. In 1642, it was renewed, and was finished in 1650, just in time to serve as a barrack for the sick and wounded of Cromwell's troops, after their victory at Dunbar. For eight years it continued to be devoted to the purposes of a dwelling for soldiers, but in 1658, the governors having represented to General Monk that they would accommodate his men somewhere else, the house was evacuated by his order, and in 1659, it was opened for the reception of boys. A primary error was committed by the governors in building the hospital on too expensive a scale.* It cost altogether nearly £30,000, a most preposterously high sum to lavish on the house, as it exhausted the funds at the outset, and laid the foundation of many difficulties.

Only thirty boys were admitted at the commencement, and from that number the amount has been increased to 180, at which it remains. The inmates are comfortably lodged, fed, and clothed, and great pains are taken with their education, which is, as much as possible, accommodated to the capacity and prospects of each. The boys wear a certain plain uniform garb, and when they leave the house they are furnished with a liberal supply of articles of dress of their own choosing. Such of them as are apprenticed out, receive an apprentice fee of £50, besides an allowance of clothing at the expiry of their indentures. Boys who distinguish themselves in the institution, by the successful prosecution of their studies, and prove, upon examination by the governors, to be "hopeful scholars," and qualified to enter the university with a view to the learned professions, receive bursaries of £30 per annum for four years. Ten other bursaries of £20 each, for four years, are bestowed upon young men unconnected with the hospital, who, upon examination, give proof of superior talents and acquirements. In deciding on the applications for these bursaries, a kindly regard is always shown to the claim of a boy who has gained the highest honours in the High School of

* During the period between the building of the hospital and the erection of the New Town, a whole century, the former continued by many degrees the finest specimen of architecture in Edinburgh. A foreigner, who visited the town soon after it was built, and while Holyrood-house lay in the half ruined state in which it had been left by Cromwell's soldiers, could not help remarking what a strange people the Scotch were, who lodged their beggars in palaces, and their kings in dungeons.

Edinburgh, but in no case is a bursary granted, unless it appear that the applicant requires such aid for carrying forward his education at the University. Instruction is given in the Hospital in English, Latin, Greek, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, and geography. Boys are not admitted under seven years of age, and generally leave the establishment at fourteen. The number of the boys in the house is now 180. Heriot's Hospital stands on a remarkably good site, in an open park, overlooking the Grassmarket. The edifice is a quadrangle of 162 feet each way on the outside, with a central square court, measuring 94 feet along its sides. The house is three storeys in height in the central parts, and four storeys at the corners, and possesses 200 windows all ornamented, but of which the ornaments are unfortunately not uniform. On the corners of the building there are turrets in the eastern style. The entrance is by the north side fronting the town, and above the gateway is a spire and clock. Over the entrance, inside the court, which is neatly paved, and has an arcade on the north and east side, is an effigy of the founder in a niche in the wall. On the south side, opposite the entrance, is the chapel, a fine apartment sixty-one feet long by twenty-two in breadth, with a projecting recess on the outside, which externally resembles a turret, and is surmounted by a spire. Recently, the main entrance to the grounds was by a lane from the Grassmarket, but it is now changed to the south side, on the Lauriston Road, where there is a gateway, surmounted by an exceedingly tasteful Porter's Lodge, built in a style imitative of the Hospital. The park which surrounds the edifice has also just been planted with shrubs and greatly ornamented by an elegant inner stone wall, in the style of a sunk fence, and surmounted by a balustrade all round.

George Watson's Hospital, is an institution established for purposes similar to those of Heriot's. The founder was born about the middle of the seventeenth century, and was descended from a family who had long been merchants in Edinburgh. His father, however, died so early, that he was indebted for his education and early support to the benevolence of an aunt. After serving an apprenticeship to a merchant, he proceeded to Holland, where he improved himself as an accountant. He returned from thence in the year 1676, and en-

tered as a clerk into the service of Sir James Dick, a merchant, who afterwards was provost of Edinburgh. He left his situation in 1695, to be the accountant of the Bank of Scotland, which had then just commenced business. Subsequently, he became a receiver of the city cess, and treasurer to the Merchant Maiden Hospital, and the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. In 1723, he died unmarried, bequeathing the sum of £12,000 sterling, for the erection of an Hospital for the maintenance and education of the children and grandchildren of decayed merchants in Edinburgh. The will of the donor was not acted upon till 1788, by which time the original sum had accumulated to £20,000. The governors purchased seven and a-half acres of land from Heriot's Hospital, lying between that establishment and the Meadows, for which it was agreed to give a feu-duty of £19, 2s. 9d. annually, and to double the sum every twenty-fifth year. In 1741, twelve boys were admitted into the house, and since its opening, the number has increased to eighty. The inmates wear a plain uniform garb, are comfortably lodged, and receive an excellent education. They are taught English, Latin, Greek, and French, writing, drawing, arithmetic, and book-keeping, mathematics, geography, and the use of the globes. They are received at from seven to ten years of age, and remain till they are fifteen. On leaving the house, they receive an apprenticeship fee of £10 per annum for five years, and on their attaining twenty-five years of age, if unmarried, and able to shew testimonials of good behaviour, they receive a premium of £50. Boys preferring a college education, receive £20 per annum for six years. The managers of this institution are the master, and twelve assistants, and treasurer of the Merchant Company, four old bailies, the old dean of guild, and the two ministers of the Old Kirk parish. The building of George Watson's Hospital is of extensive dimensions of an oblong shape, with a central part higher than the rest, and surmounted by a spire, on the pinnacle of which is a vane composed of a gilded ship—emblematic of the profession of the founder.

John Watson's Hospital.—In the establishment of this institution we have an instructive instance of the use of allowing a small capital to accumulate for ultimate beneficiary purposes. In 1759, John Watson, a writer, to the signet

in Edinburgh, bequeathed the whole of his property to trustees, to be laid out in such pious and charitable purposes within the city of Edinburgh as they might judge proper. The trustees, who were the late Lord Milton, and Mr. John Mackenzie, writer to the signet, devolved the management of the charity, after their own deaths, on the principal keeper, deputy keeper, and commissioners of the writers to the signet, and the way in which these enlightened functionaries have managed the important trust, reflects the highest credit on their skill and integrity. In 1781, the funds amounted to the sum of L.4721, 5s. 6d., and from that period it accumulated to upwards of L.90,000. The erection of a foundling hospital was originally contemplated, but the advantages to society accruing from such an institution being problematical, the trustees, a few years ago, procured an act of Parliament, giving them perfect power to erect an Hospital "for the maintenance and education of destitute children, and bringing them to be useful members of society, and also for assisting in their outset in life such of them as may be thought to deserve and require such aid." Agreeably to such an arrangement, an Hospital has been built on the land of Dean, on a rising ground about a mile from the north-west part of the city. The edifice is extensive, and of the Grecian style of architecture, with a splendid portico and range of pillars in front, and has the best internal accommodations. It maintains and educates boys and girls; the only branches in which instruction is given being English, writing, and arithmetic. We may be permitted the concluding remark, that this Hospital presents a striking instance of the error we have elsewhere deprecated, namely, the folly of modern taste in rearing a house which might serve as a palace to a royal family, merely for the reception of children whose parents are in the humblest walks in life, and who, whether their present or future circumstances be considered, are only entitled to be nurtured in the plainest mansion.

Merchant Maiden Hospital.—This establishment is situated in an enclosed field contiguous to George Watson's Hospital, on the west. The institution originated in 1695, by contributions being made for the maintenance of the daughters of merchant burghesses in the city, and the funds were considerably increased by a

donation by Mrs. Mary Erskine, of the site of the Hospital. A society being formed to carry the object of the establishment into execution, it was incorporated by an act of Parliament in 1707. An Hospital for the reception of girls was now opened, and that which was till within these few years used for the purpose, was a large tenement in Bristo Street. From this place the establishment was transferred to the splendid new mansion it now occupies, which was founded in 1816. The building is of the Grecian style, 180 feet in length, by nearly 60 in breadth, and has a portico in front, supported by four handsome pillars. L.12,250 were expended on the structure. The number of girls it contains is about eighty; they are received at from seven to eleven years of age, and go out at seventeen. The branches of education taught, are English, writing, arithmetic, geography, French, and needle-work. When other and more refined branches are required by girls, their friends must furnish the necessary funds. On departing from the establishment, the inmates receive the sum of L.9, 6s. 8d. The funds of this institution, by careful management and fortunate purchases of landed property, which has recently risen greatly in value, are in the most flourishing condition. Among other estates the governors possess that of Peterhead, comprehending the lands, as well as the superiority of the burgh of that name.

Trades' Maiden Hospital.—An establishment which was begun in 1704, for the maintenance and education of the daughters of decayed tradesmen in Edinburgh; its governors were incorporated in 1707. It was founded and endowed by the incorporated trades of the city, and its funds were greatly increased by a mortification of Mrs. Mary Erskine, a wealthy widow in the town, who had also assisted in forming the Merchant Maiden Hospital. By the deed of bequest of this lady, a person of the name of Erskine must always be at the head of the office-bearers: at present, the individual so named, is the Earl of Mar. Since its commencement, the institution has supported about fifty girls. The Hospital is a plain edifice situated betwixt Argyle Square and the back of the Collège buildings, and its removal is contemplated.

Orphan's Hospital.—The unhappy and deplorable condition of many poor and helpless orphans in the city of Edinburgh, about the

beginning of the last century, attracted the attention of some humane individuals, and especially of a merchant named Andrew Gairdner. Contributions having been made to institute an hospital for the reception of orphans, a house was opened for that purpose, in 1733, and thirty inmates were admitted. The success attending the establishment at the outset further induced its patrons to erect an edifice on a large scale as an hospital. By subscriptions and contributions from the churches, and by the gratuitous confer of work and materials by builders, carpenters, and other tradesmen, a house was reared in 1734, in a low situation, west of the Trinity Church. It was erected on or near the spot on which once stood a fortlet, called Dingwall's Castle, of whose origin, extent, or use, record and tradition are equally silent, though conjecture has attempted to explain that it must have had some connexion with the religious structure in its vicinity. In 1742, the directors of the Orphan Hospital applied for and received a charter of incorporation from George II. Since its institution, the funds of the house have been increased by occasional bequests of money, donations, and collections. It receives orphans from all parts of the country, and generally maintains and educates about 150 children of both sexes. Some are admitted on premiums being paid at their entry. The building of the hospital is large and commodious, and is ornamented with a spire and clock rising from the centre; there is a play-ground in front.

Donaldson's Bequest.—James Donaldson, Esq. an ancient citizen of Edinburgh, who had long been proprietor of the Edinburgh Advertiser newspaper, at his death in 1830, left about L.240,000, burdened only by a few life annuities, to six trustees, for the purpose of endowing an hospital for boys, to be called *Donaldson's Hospital*, and where the names of the founder and his mother should have a preference of admission. The establishment of an hospital of this kind is at present under consideration.

Whatever may be the degree of utility of the foregoing educational hospitals, and some other beneficiary institutions in Edinburgh, it is worth while to state, that in many instances, the endowments have been made, as we learn by tradition and record, not so much from an actually pious or charitable motive in the founders, as the mean gratification of having their names commemorated. In the deeds of be-

quest there is almost invariably manifested the most ludicrous and pitiful desire of securing the surnames of the bequeathers from being lost in the name of their favourite institution; and it is discovered, that to procure this *post mortem* notoriety, they have frequently sacrificed the feelings of common humanity while in life, and left their poorest and nearest relatives in a state of extreme and unmerited indigence. The attention shown by George Heriot to the interest of his descendants leads us to exonerate him from an accusation of this nature.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INDIGENT, &c.

Trinity Hospital.—The oldest establishment recognised as a charitable institution in Edinburgh is the Trinity Hospital, which, as already noticed, was founded by Mary of Gueldras in the year 1461, and by her connected with the collegiate church of the Holy Trinity. On coming into the possession of the magistrates and town-council, and their right being ratified by James VI. in 1585, they set about putting the establishment in a proper condition for the reception of inmates. The old hospital of the *bedesmen* which stood on the east side of the thoroughfare, at the foot of Leith Wynd, being ruinous and unfit for a residence, it was demolished, and the range of the building on the west side of the street, which had been the residence of the provost and prebendaries of the adjacent church, was repaired and fitted up for the reception of the poor. It was destined for the admission of decayed burgesses of the city, their wives, and unmarried children, not under fifty years of age. The number at first admitted was only five men and two women. The record is silent with regard to what had become of the *bedesmen* or ante-reformation inmates of the old hospital. The original revenues of the establishment have been greatly increased by careful management, and great additions have been made by endowments within the last century. The number of persons maintained in the house with board, lodging, and clothing, is at present forty, and there are besides, about one hundred out-pensioners. Several of the most ancient and noble families, as well as public bodies, have private presentations to this Hospital; some unlimited as to being burgesses, and others again limited as to names; the most prominent of which are Alexander, Fraser, Leslie, Wightman, Brown, Keith, Crockett, Davidson, and Watson. The funds of the institution consist

of lands in the county of Edinburgh, heritable property in the city and in the town of Leith, and money in bonds. The magistrates and town-council are the governors, and there are regular office-bearers and house directors. The treasurer has long been Mr. Robert Johnston, late bailie in Edinburgh, to whose assiduous and philanthropic exertions the institution is much indebted. The house appropriated as the Trinity Hospital, and which, before the Reformation, was the residence of the priests connected with the neighbouring church, is one of the most perfect specimens in Scotland of what a monastery was. Although some necessary alterations have been made on the original edifice, enough remains to delineate the accommodations of the fifteenth century. The building is chiefly of two storeys in height, and is shaped like the letter L. Along the inner side of the upright limb of the figure, on the second storey, is a long gallery lighted from the west, and occupying about a half of the width of the house. This gallery serves as a spacious promenade, and contains a library. It is also a grand corridor, a range of small cots being fitted up on one side, each of which contains a bed, a table, and a chair, for the accommodation of a single inmate. It is a spectacle of no ordinary interest, to pass along this gallery, and see within every open door a decent old woman sitting, with bible on knee, and spectacles on nose, engaged in that duty which renders age doubly venerable, and quietly waiting till the peaceful evening of life shall settle in the hush and repose of another state. The other parts of the building are fitted up with sleeping apartments of an ordinary description, with sitting rooms, &c. There is an equal portion of persons of both sexes in the house, who have distinct accommodations and sitting parlours, and it is only to meals and to morning and evening prayers, which are performed in a small chapel, by a chaplain attached to the establishment, that the whole are called together. The perfect comfort, peace, and delightful retirement which characterise this well-conducted institution, present a picture very uncommon in other establishments of the kind in Scotland, where eleemosynary endowments too frequently resolve into the building of splendid mansions, in which architectural decorations compensate the narrow economy of the internal arrangements.

Gillespie's Hospital.—This is a very small establishment, being adapted for the

reception of that large class of persons, male and female, who, after spending the greater part of their lives in comfort, may have, through uncontrollable circumstances, been left to a destitute old age. The founder, who flourished in Edinburgh about the end of the last century, was a shopkeeper, who had realized a large fortune by the selling of snuff, and more particularly, as it is said, by having had a large stock of tobacco on hand at the commencement of the American war. By a will dated 1796, he devoted the greater part of his property to endow an hospital for the maintenance of indigent old men and women, and for the elementary education of one hundred poor boys. A house was hence erected in 1801, and the governors—who are the master and twelve assistants of the Merchant Company, four old bailies, the old dean of guild, and ministers of the Tolbooth and St. Stephen's churches—were incorporated by a royal charter. The hospital enjoys a salubrious situation in the middle of an extensive park at the head of the town Links, and is a handsome spacious edifice, built partly in a castellated style, having the angles garnished with turrets. Its internal accommodations are good, though not exactly of a nature to suit infirm persons; and the comfort of the inmates is often destroyed by a collision of interests which could scarcely be expected in such an asylum. The number of inmates is about fifty. Certain names, particularly that of Gillespie, have a preference in admission. The school is in the neighbourhood.

The Repositories.—There is an Old and a New Town Repository, in which little articles of dress or curiosity, the product of female industry, may be deposited for sale, and the amount sent to the owner. These places are resorted to by ladies in the higher classes, and their purchases are frequently of great service to families or single ladies in indigent circumstances.

Management of the Poor.—Edinburgh and its suburbs are divided into three districts, as regards the poor; the ancient and extended royalty; the parish of St. Cuthbert's; and the Canongate; each of which has a house for the reception of paupers, and each has its own funds and a separate board of management. The funds are supported by assessments, by collections at church doors, by small endowments, and *post mortem* bequests, by donations, and by fines. The principal resources are in

the assessments and collections. Within the city district, the money collected at the doors of the churches and chapels on the establishment (*Lady Glenorchy's chapel* excepted), is poured into the common fund, over which the inhabitants have hardly any control. The amount of money gathered from all the various sources for the support of the poor in the city, or ancient and extended royalty, is betwixt eleven and twelve thousand pounds per annum, about £2000 of which are collected at church doors. Six hundred persons are supported in the poor-house, upwards of a thousand receive regular aid, to others temporary relief is given; and about one hundred and thirty children are kept at nurse. The females in the house are employed in spinning, when able to do so. There are only two out-of-doors inspectors for the thirteen parishes, and the immediate dispenser of the funds to applicants is a treasurer, who has an office near the house. The house itself is at present under the total management of the Chaplain and House Governor (the Rev. Robert Bowie, to whose assiduous attentions the comfort and orderly appearance of the establishment have been chiefly owing). The expense incurred for every individual in the establishment is betwixt £8 and £9 per annum, including all outlays for clothes, cost of management, &c. As the fare is at present, as it has always been, very coarse, and as there is a rigid economy as far as the internal government of the house is concerned, the expense could not be reduced below what it now is. The poor-house, which was erected in 1743, is situated in the south part of the town, near the head of the avenue leading into the Meadows, and is a very spacious plain mansion of four storeys in height. It has a bedlam and children's hospital in its neighbourhood.

The poor-house of the parish of St. Cuthbert's is situated in a field to the west of the Lothian Road. The assessment for its support, and the support of the indigent in the district, is at present about 1s. 8d. per pound on the rental of houses.

The poor-house of the Canongate is situated at the foot of the Tolbooth Wynd, within that district. As the Canongate has suffered more than any part of the town, by the desertion of the opulent classes, the assessments here fall very heavy on those respectable householders who have remained.

The operations carried on by the above organized systems for the relief of the poor, in

and about the metropolis, fall very far short of what is demanded by the exigencies of the indigent, and it has been left for the compassionate to suggest and execute measures for assuaging the miseries of the famishing and the distressed. The chief association which has been formed for an object of this kind, has been the *Society for the Suppression of Begging*, an institution which is supported by many persons in the higher ranks, and its funds sustained by voluntary contributions and annual subscriptions. The society, which has no judicial authority, and is only strengthened in its executive by two or three police officers, does not design to clear the streets of mendicants, only that they may be driven home to starve; it endeavours to put down public begging by giving relief to the really deserving objects of charity. A portion of the members sit daily at a particular time and place, to hear complaints and to afford relief, and the benefits arising from such a process are very conspicuous. During the year just passed, the money disbursed by the society was £353, besides 920 articles of clothing. An institution of fully greater utility in Edinburgh, is the *Benevolent Strangers' Friend Society*, which is particularly deserving of support. It was instituted in 1816, for the purpose of temporarily relieving with food, clothing, and money, those in the lowest stage of indigence, and who, but for the active philanthropy of the members, might die of famine or other bodily misery. In this beneficent capacity, the society acts as a useful auxiliary to the above noticed institutions, which, from the laws relative to settlements, are not at liberty to bestow alimony on a certain class of individuals. The association depends, for the support of its funds, on donations, regular subscriptions, and occasional collections at church doors. Members take their turns in visiting and inquiring into cases, and other means are adopted to prevent abuses in the charities. Applications for relief are left at a particular place in the town, and there is a weekly meeting of members to examine them. In the course of the year 1829-30, the society relieved from the most urgent distress 4475 families, or 13,750 individuals, at an expense of £1671, 8s. 8d. A *Society for the Relief of the Destitute Sick*, instituted in 1785, is similarly supported and managed, and is of great utility. There is a *Society for the Relief of Indigent Old Men*, instituted in 1806, and two similar institutions for the Relief of Indigent Old Women

instituted in 1797, and both managed by committees of ladies, which are likewise of considerable service. In the town there is an association entitled the *Edinburgh and Leith Seaman's Friend Society*, for relieving poor shipwrecked or distressed seamen, and there is another denominated the *Orkney and Zeland Society*, for relieving distressed natives of these islands casually coming to Edinburgh. The indigent of the metropolis are further assisted by some small endowments, the proceeds of which are resolved into annual or occasional distributions. The principal endowment of this kind is entitled *Craigcrook Mortification*. In the early part of last century, John Strachan, a writer, bequeathed his estate of Craigcrook, in trust to the presbytery of Edinburgh, to be bestowed in small annuities on poor old people not below sixty-five years of age, and to orphans not above twelve. The property now yields upwards of £300 per annum, which is dispensed in annuities of about £8. Mr. Joseph Thomson of Nortonhall of Eildon, in 1774, bequeathed some heritable property, the interest of the proceeds of which was to be devoted to the selling of a limited quantity of oatmeal to poor householders in Edinburgh, at tenpence per peck, when the price of oatmeal should exceed one shilling per peck. The charity is administered by a body of Writers to the Signet. The magistrates have some alimetary endowments at their disposal, which do not require particular notice.

The poor of the town are particularly well attended to in respect of medical or surgical aid. The chief institution suited to such purposes is the

Royal Infirmary.—This beneficial institution was established in Edinburgh in the year 1736. Some years previously, the necessity for a public hospital for the diseased had become very urgent, and in 1725, certain philanthropic persons endeavoured to collect funds for so excellent an object. They prevailed on the partners of the Scottish Fishing Company, on the dissolution of their establishment, to give part of their stock, and endeavoured to excite a spirit of charity in the nation at large, through the medium of the parochial clergy. By the year 1729, the sum of £2000 was secured for a beginning; but very little of this was contributed through the clergy. Though earnestly recommended by the General Assembly in their act of 11th May 1728, "such," says Scotland, "was the amazing indolence,

laziness, and obduration of the incumbents, to their eternal reproach, that though this great and pious design was calculated for the relief and benefit of the greatest and most moving objects upon earth, few of them concerned themselves in this truly good and Christian work, (or at least according to my author,—the Account of the Royal Infirmary—many, had not sent in the money collected by them,) as is evident from the printed account of the names of the parishes whose ministers made collections on this occasion, which appear to have been eighty three, out of all the numerous parishes in the kingdom." In 1729, a small house was opened for the reception of the sick, and its advantages having been felt, the institution received an accession of contributors, who were associated by a charter of Queen Caroline as Regent, during the absence of the King, (George II.) The funds were now augmented to £5000, and with this sum it was deemed advisable to erect an hospital. The site chosen was on a field south of the town, though now enclosed within its extended suburbs. The Royal Infirmary building is a substantial edifice of the taste of the reign of George II. consisting of a body, and two projecting wings all of one height, namely, four storeys, with a great number of windows. In the centre of the body of the building, the architecture is elegant, with pilasters surmounted by a cornice, from which rises, in a graceful manner, an attic structure, terminating in a glazed turret. Between the pilasters are two separate entablatures, with appropriate scriptural quotations, and in a recess over the entrance, is a statue of George II. in a Roman dress. The entrance is in the centre, and opens on a spacious lobby, from whence a very wide staircase, capable of admitting sedan chairs, leads to the upper floors, and there are smaller staircases at each end. The flats are divided into wards, fitted up with ranges of beds, fit for accommodating 280 patients; and there are, besides, smaller rooms for the medical attendants and nurses. At the top of the house, within the attic, is a spacious theatre for chirurgical operations, in which 200 students can be accommodated. Two wards are set apart for clinical lectures on cases; the lecturers are professors of Clinical Medicine in the University. The professor of Clinical Surgery also gives lectures on cases in his department. Students of surgery are bound to attend these lectures. Male and female patients have separate wards in this es-

establishment, but unfortunately, extensive as the house is, there is no regular place appropriated as a *ward for recoveries*, or as a *Lock Hospital*, that is, a house set apart for syphilitic complaints of females of abandoned character, into which neither patients just lapsed from virtue, nor students might enter. At present one of the wards is fitted up for the latter purpose. In other respects, the house is much too small for so populous a district as Edinburgh and its vicinity. When epidemics prevail, other houses have to be temporarily opened, and in this way *Queensberry House* in the 'Canongate, has been sometimes used with much advantage as a fever hospital. The number of patients admitted into the Infirmary in one year was lately 3320, out of whom 346 died. All classes of persons are admitted into the Infirmary, on a guarantee being given along with them, that in case of death, their bodies will be removed. Patients suffering from accidents are, of course, admitted without any certificate. One of the greatest uses of the establishment to the householders is the asylum it uniformly affords to servants in cases of sickness. The inmates are taken great care of, and have the best medical attendance the town can afford. The managers appoint consulting and attending physicians and surgeons, and other functionaries. Till lately, the members of the Royal College of Surgeons enjoyed the privilege of each attending the hospital by rotation for a certain period, and this they had possessed since the period the house was opened. However, a dispute having arisen betwixt them and the managers, a litigation ensued, in which they lost the immunity. The expense incurred by the Infirmary is liquidated by endowments, private subscriptions, *post mortem* bequests, collections at the doors of churches and chapels of all persuasions, and other means. Among its munificent benefactors, none deserves to be so prominently noticed as *George Drummond, Esq.* a gentleman who was seven times lord provost of the city, about the middle of the last century, and who, as we have seen, was mainly instrumental in the extension of the metropolis. In testimony of the esteem of the managers for his exertions, they erected a bust of him in the hall, executed by Nollekens, with this inscription, from the pen of Dr. Robertson:—"GEORGE DRUMMOND, TO WHOM THIS COUNTRY IS INDEBTED FOR ALL THE BENE-

FIT IT ENJOYS FROM THE ROYAL INFIRMARY." At the commencement of the Institution, its funds were greatly assisted by an annuity of £400 from the Earl of Hopetoun, who continued it for twenty-five years till his death. The incorporation also was endowed with a small estate in the island of Jannich, by a Dr. Archibald Ker.

Surgical Hospital.—In 1829, Minto House, in Argyle Square was fitted up solely for the treatment of surgical cases, under the charge of Mr. James Syme, surgeon, whose beneficent exertions towards this object have been assisted by the contributions of the charitable. The establishment is governed by a body of directors.

A Lying-in-Hospital is situated in Park Place, at the north back of George's Square, and is attended principally by the Professor of Midwifery and ordinary physicians. The establishment is suited to the reception of all poor and unfortunate females requiring aid, and having no home at which they can be tended. The funds for the support of the house are very slender. Besides this there are several other institutions nearly of a similar nature, but without hospitals, as the *Edinburgh General Dispensary and Lying-in Institution*, for affording advice and medicine gratis, in the diseases of women and children. The *Maternity Charity*, for delivering poor women at their own houses. The *Edinburgh Lying-in Institution for delivering poor married women at their own houses*, instituted in 1824; this institution, besides affording medical aid, has attached to it a wardrobe department, managed by a committee of thirty-six ladies, who visit the most needy applicants, and supply them and their infants with clothing and other necessaries, during the period of their accouchement. The visitors also take every opportunity of promoting the religious and moral improvement of the persons relieved. The *Edinburgh New Town Lying-in Institution*, established in 1825, for the purpose of giving attendance to poor married women at their own houses, during their confinement. The *Society for relief of poor married women of respectable character when in child-bed*, instituted in 1821.

Dispensaries.—The *Public Dispensary* is the oldest institution of the kind in Edinburgh, being founded in 1776, by the late Dr. Andrew Duncan. It is accommodated in a neat plain building in Richmond Street. Here

physicians and surgeons attend at stated periods, and give advice and medicines to the poor, gratis, provided they bring certificates from a minister, an elder, or subscriber. The expenses, which are only for medicines, are defrayed by subscriptions and contributions. This institution being conducted on too limited a scale, a number of local dispensaries have sprung up within these few years, and have been conducted with a zeal by medical practitioners, which is beyond all praise. Among these, are the *New Town Dispensary*, instituted in 1815: The *Western General Dispensary*, instituted in 1830, and located near the Canal Basin: The *Eye Dispensary of Edinburgh*, situated in the Lawnmarket: The *Edinburgh Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear*, established in Castle Street. At most of the dispensaries vaccination is performed, and on the days of attendance, the most skilful advice and medicines are given not only gratis, but without requiring certificates of any kind. Besides these establishments, there is an *Institution for Relief of Incurables*, which gives regular or temporary aid in supporting persons labouring under incurable disease, and incapable of gaining a livelihood.

The next beneficiary institution to be noticed is the *Magdalene Asylum*, instituted in 1797, and placed under a very excellent system of management. A large plain mansion, suited to the reception of females, is situated in the Canongate, within a back court, and is open to inspection at certain times. The inmates are engaged in working at useful occupations, thus contributing to the support of the establishment, which is otherwise sustained by the usual means. From fifty to sixty females can be accommodated. The income of the house for the year ending January 1831, amounted to £1183.

Asylum for the Blind.—This useful establishment originated in the anxious desires and exertions of the late benevolent Dr. Blacklock, and Mr. David Miller, both of whom laboured under a deprivation of sight. After the death of the former, Mr. Miller induced the late Rev. Dr. David Johnston, of Leith, to co-operate in instituting an asylum for the industrious blind. Various other individuals being equally interested in the scheme, meetings were held, subscriptions were opened, and at last, in the year 1793, a society being formed, a house was opened for the reception of

inmates. In 1806, the society purchased a house in Nicholson Street, which has been since occupied as an asylum for males. In 1822, another house, a little farther north in the same street, was purchased for the reception of the female blind. Both asylums are now in a prosperous condition, chiefly through the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. Dr. Johnston, who attended the establishment almost daily as long as he lived. The men are constantly employed in making mattresses, cushions, baskets, and even in weaving. The females are engaged in sewing and knitting, the goods produced being on sale at the two places. Boys are now admitted when at eight years of age, and they are taught reading, writing, and other branches of education, by a method at once simple and ingenious, invented by one of the blind. The men lodge at their own houses, and the boys are boarded in a house at St. Leonards. By the sale of articles and contributions, about 120 indigent blind are thus prevented from wandering as mendicants, or being burdensome to their poor relations.

The *Deaf and Dumb Institution*, instituted in 1810, has been of much benefit to families in Edinburgh and other places. It occupies a large house, built by subscription, adjacent to the New Academy, at the north back of the New Town. It now contains upwards of seventy boys and girls, who receive the elementary and most useful branches of education. The educational department of the institution has been brought to great perfection by the teacher, Mr. Kinniburgh, whose ingenuity and exertions merit the highest praise. The institution is supported by the board of children, where this can be procured, partly by subscriptions, and partly by contributions from different country towns, in which the pupils have been exhibited.

Lunatic Asylum.—This humane establishment is only of modern institution. By means of private subscriptions, and a grant of £2000 from the forfeited estates by government, funds were raised to found a building in 1810, and in 1813, the house was opened for patients. By the original plan, the buildings were to have been of a quadrangular form, but the outlay being too great, only a part, of sufficient size, was finished. The house is a large handsome edifice, situated at Morningside, about two miles south from the city, and enclosed by a

high wall in some finely-kept garden grounds. The establishment is successfully managed, under a body of directors, and two physicians and surgeons. Inmates are received on paying a board, regulated in amount according to previous habits and accommodations.

PROVIDENT AND INSURANCE SOCIETIES.

Edinburgh abounds in societies instituted by persons in the humbler walks of life, for mutual assurance against the consequences of sickness, old age, or death, and the general support they receive speaks well of the artizans of the city. Besides those societies instituted specially for mutual assistance, there are fifteen lodges of free-masons in the town, besides the Grand Lodge of Scotland, all of which, less or more, impart assistance to destitute brethren. At some distributions of the Grand Lodge, L. 150 have been paid out to destitute masons, their widows, or families. The Edinburgh School of Arts has a friendly society attached to it, founded in 1828, on the principles of mutual insurance, which now possesses a capital of L. 600. The town is also benefited by the establishment of a Savings Bank on very broad principles of utility to the depositors. It is under excellent management, and has six offices (open only on Monday mornings,) at which money is received in sums from 1s. to L. 10. The metropolis is the seat of a number of beneficiary institutions, applicable to persons in all parts of the country. The most prominent establishment of this kind is the *Ministers' Widows' Fund*. This useful institution began in 1744, under the sanction of parliament, and it has been from time to time altered in its arrangements. It was finally settled in 1814, by another act of Parliament, and is now considered perfect. All ministers of the established church, on being admitted to a benefice for the first time, or professors bearing offices in universities, contribute L. 10, and there are four rates of future annual payment, one of which must be paid. These rates are, L. 3. 3s. ; L. 4. 14s. 6d. ; L. 6. 6s. ; and L. 7. 17s. 6d. By these payments, and certain grants from the bishops' rents, and the stipends of vacant churches, a large fund has been accumulated, from which widows receive comfortable annuities for life, according to the annual sum previously deposited. The management is reposed in the presbytery of Edinburgh and professors of the university. In 1790, a society was formed for the benefit of

the *Sons of the Clergy*, which, by subscriptions and contributions, is now in a prosperous condition. A similar society has just been formed for the benefit of the Daughters of the Clergy. His late majesty, George IV. was a benefactor to these institutions.

A *Friendly Society* of the ministers of the Relief Synod, instituted 1792, and new modelled in 1819, is also established at Edinburgh. There is likewise a *Friendly Society of Dissenting Ministers*, including ministers of chapels of ease, which was instituted in 1797. An incorporated society of lay gentlemen and clergy for the management of the *Episcopal Fund*, is constituted at Edinburgh, but has general meetings only once in twenty years. Its last meeting was in 1830. This fund has been formed chiefly by endowments of pious individuals, and is adapted to furnish small additions to the stipends of the poorer clergy. The Episcopal clergy of Scotland have also a beneficiary society for widows. A *Medical Provident Institution of Scotland* was instituted in 1826, composed of physicians and surgeons. The objects of the association are generally to protect the members throughout their whole lives in times of sickness, and to make provision for their widows, children, or other dependents, after their death. A *Society for Relief of the Widows and Children of Burgh and Parochial Schoolmasters* was instituted by act of Parliament in 1807. A *Compositors' Friendly Society* was instituted in 1824, upon the principles recommended by the Highland Society. A *Caledonian Gardeners' Society* was established in 1782. The *Booksellers of Edinburgh* have also a friendly society, but on a limited scale. A number of other trades have mutual benefit societies, especially the incorporated trades of the city, but an enumeration of their names would serve no good purpose. They are mostly all in very flourishing circumstances, and frequently possess much heritable property.

Edinburgh possesses a variety of native Fire and Life Insurance Companies, besides a number of Branches of English institutions. Our limits permit little else than an enumeration of the names and dates of the companies. The first company begun in the city for insurance against damage by fire, was that of the *Friendly Insurance*, which was established in 1720, by a number of house-proprietors, for mutual protection. It has since been extended to the

effecting of common fire insurances. The *Caledonian Fire Insurance Company* was instituted in 1805, and received a royal charter in 1810. Its capital is L.15,000, divided into shares of L.100. The *Hercules Fire Insurance Company*, instituted in 1809, with a capital of L.75,000, by shares on the same plan as that of the Caledonian. The *North British Fire Office*, established in 1809, with a capital of L.500,000. The company has lately begun to effect insurances on lives, and the capital by royal charter is now one million. The *Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society*, established in 1813, on the model of the Equitable Society in London. The *Insurance Company of Scotland*, instituted in 1821, on a very wide scale of proprietary, and effects insurances either against fire or on lives. The *Edinburgh Life Assurance Company*, established in 1823, with a capital of L.500,000. The *Scottish Union Insurance Company*, instituted in 1824, with a capital of five millions, in L.20 shares. There is also a native *Sea Insurance Society*, which was established in 1816, and the *Forth Mutual Insurance Company*. The following have branches in Edinburgh: The *Sun Fire Office* of London. The *Royal Exchange Fire and Life Assurance Company*. The *London Assurance Corporation*, for Marine Insurance, (in Leith.) The *Clerical, Medical, and General Life Assurance Society*. The *Norwich Union Fire and Life Insurance Societies*; and the *West of Scotland Fire Insurance Company*. The *West of Scotland Life Insurance and Endowment Company*. The *European*; the *Atlas*; the *Alliance*; the *Guardian*; the *Palladium*; the *West of England*; the *Law Life*; the *Economic*; the *Pelican*; the *Eagle*; and the *Asylum Foreign and Domestic Societies*.

BANKING HOUSES.

Bank of Scotland.—The first bank established in this country was the Bank of Scotland, which was established at Edinburgh in 1695, by a charter from William III. and the Scottish parliament, and it continued to be the only establishment of the kind till 1727. The original stock of the incorporated company was L.1,200,000 Scots, or L.100,000 sterling, raised by shares differing in amount, from L.88, 6s. 8d. sterling, to twenty times that sum. The capital has since been raised to a million and a-half sterling. Every L.1000 of

stock commands a vote. The bank has sixteen agencies. Notes were first issued by it in the year 1704. The Bank of Scotland office is situated in a most awkward situation on the bank which descends from the Old Town to the North Loch, and is a large ungainly edifice with its back to Prince's Street. In its front a small street has been opened up to the Lawnmarket, named Bank Street, which communicates with the Earthen Mound. The house has a rather elegant ornamented front, and is surmounted by a small dome.

The *Royal Bank of Scotland* was instituted in 1727, on a capital of L.111,000 sterling, by a royal charter. In 1798, its capital was raised to L.150,000, and subsequently to L.1,500,000. It has only one branch, namely, at Glasgow. The banking house is situated in St. Andrew's Square, being the central tenement on the east side, commanding a view along George Street. It stands a little behind the line of houses, and is one of the most beautiful edifices in the metropolis, having been erected after a design by Sir William Chambers. Before it came into the possession of the bank, it was used as the Excise-office, and was originally built by the late Sir Laurence Dundas, for a private mansion.

The *British Linen Company* was the next banking association which commenced in Edinburgh, and it also has been very successful. It was instituted by charter, in 1746, on a capital of L.100,000, with a view to encourage the linen manufactures of Scotland. The capital is now L.500,000, being only about a third of the usual amount of bank stocks; but on this it has done, and continues to do a great deal of business in a very profitable manner. It has thirty agencies, and, like the others, negotiates bills in every part of Scotland, England, and Ireland, where there is a bank or banker. The banking house is situated in St. Andrew's Square, being the first edifice south of the Royal Bank.

The above are the only chartered banks in Scotland; all others being in the proprietary of private persons, or of joint-stock companies; of the former there are seven in Edinburgh, only two of which issue notes, viz. that of Sir William Forbes, J. Hunter, and Company, and that of Ramsays, Bonars, and Company. There are two joint-stock banks, both of which engross a large share of business in the mercantile interest. The first established

of these was the *Commercial Banking Company of Scotland*, instituted in 1810. The capital of the association was raised by shares of £500 each, in the proprietary of 500 members, amounting to three millions sterling. It possesses thirty agencies. The banking house is a spacious modern building, situated in a back court in the High Street, a short way above the Tron Church. The other joint-stock establishment is the *National Bank of Scotland*, instituted in 1825, with a very large capital, raised by shares of £100 each. It had lately 1238 partners, and has now twenty-three agencies. The banking-house is situated in St. Andrew's Square, being the corner house on the south-east side, fronting the west.

It need hardly be explained that the above-mentioned capitals of the banks and insurance offices are in general little else than nominal, as it is only a certain portion of the shares which is ever called up. Thus, of the £500 shares of the Commercial Bank, only £100 is as yet called for, and of the £100 shares of the National Bank, £10 is only paid. By a calculation which we lately made, the amount of capital subscribed for in Edinburgh in existing joint stock associations, (banks included,) is £1,450,000,000, of which about a third is paid up. To contrast this with the three millions in circulation over the whole country at the Union, gives a striking idea of the advance of Scotland in wealth during the last century. In Edinburgh, the trade of banking has been carried to the highest pitch of perfection, and has been productive of the best effects in the country at large, as well as profitable in a great degree to the proprietors. The establishments are all under the management of bodies of directors, who sit almost daily as councils on the affairs of the houses, and sanction credits. Each bank is also under the immediate control of one person, who, with the title of manager, governor, or cashier, is placed at the head of the executive. Besides the native banking-houses in Edinburgh, there is an agency of the *Glasgow Union Banking Company*, whose office is in North Bridge Street.

PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

Theatre Royal.—In our historical account, we have slightly touched on the introduction of theatrical representations into Edinburgh, under the patronage of James VI., and of the

amusements of a similar kind, encouraged by his grandson, James, Duke of York. The first performer who came north of the borders on a private speculation, seems to have been Signora Violaute, with a company of Italians, celebrated for feats of strength, postures, and tumbling, in the year 1715. The encouragement given on this occasion induced her to return with a company of comedians, and after this, Edinburgh was regularly visited at intervals by strolling players, and in spite of the fulminations of the presbytery and the magistrates, they continued to act and draw houses. The place of representation was in the Tylors Hall in the Cowgate. A difference among the actors led to the erection of a rival playhouse in the Canongate, in 1746, which passed through the management of different persons into that of Mr. Digges, and lastly into that of Mr. Lees. This house extinguished all other competitors, but it was opened contrary to law, and was carried on under the evasion of "a concert of music, with a play between the acts." The harmlessness of the acting, and the great success of the tragedy of *Douglas*, written by a minister of the church of Scotland, abated the clamours again t theatrical representations, and when the bill was formed for the extension of the royalty, a clause was inserted, enabling his Majesty to license a theatre in Edinburgh. It has already been mentioned, that the house founded on this privilege, was built at the north end of the North Bridge, in the year 1768, and was the first regular theatre in Scotland. The person who first acted upon the patent, was Mr. Ross, after whom it passed through different managers, till acquired by the late Mr. Henry Siddons, in 1809. The house is now understood to be free of certain burdens which long affected it, and in 1830, passed with the patent from Mrs. Siddons, the widow of the late Henry Siddons, into the possession of her brother, Mr. W. H. Murray. The spot chosen for a site to this theatre has turned out to be well selected, but, till the present day, it has continued to be the plainest public building in the metropolis. Glad to rear a theatre of any kind which would be sanctioned by law, the persons who took an active management in the erection, built a homely barn-like edifice, producing, as Arnot says, "the double effect of disgusting spectators by its own deformity, and of obstructing the

view of the Register House, perhaps the handsomest building in the nation." Recently, when the house came into the complete management of Mr. Murray, that meritorious person did something to remodel its external appearance, and renovate its internal structure. The end towards Prince's street was rebuilt in good taste, with a portico and pillars, but the appearance on the west side continues to be much the same. In the inside there are two rows of boxes, with slips above, and a spacious shilling gallery. The house is small, and does not hold more than L.180, (the average receipts being L.60,) at the new and reduced prices. A respectable company of performers is regularly kept by the manager, and he also, at intervals, brings the celebrated London actors before the public. Small as the house is, it is large enough for Edinburgh, where dramatic taste is evidently on the decline, and where the evening amusements of private society, as well the recreation of reading works of a light nature, supersede nearly all other entertainments.

Caledonian Theatre.—This is a house licensed as a minor theatre for operatic performances, pantomimes, or pieces not appropriated by the regular theatres-royal. The house is situated at the head of Broughton Street and Leith Walk, and has been tortured into almost every possible shape, as dancing-rooms, a chapel, a circus, and a theatre. It was long known as Corri's Rooms. Finally, it has become a handsomely fitted up small theatre, in the proprietary of several individuals, who lease it to enterprising actors.

A circus for horsemanship was lately fitted up by Mr. Ducrow, in Nicolson Street.

The other public amusements in Edinburgh consist only in occasional concerts of vocal and instrumental music given by private musicians, or by a professional society, and of balls under the patronage of ladies of distinction in the town and county. Every winter and spring there is a series of balls or assemblies under similar patronage. These are held, in a large building in George Street, called the Assembly Rooms, of the date of 1787. This edifice has a plain external appearance only relieved by a portico and pillars in front, extending across the pavement. It has a principal room ninety-two feet in length, forty-two feet in width, and forty in height, besides some very spacious rooms of smaller size. The

dancing and card assemblies are very select. The apartments are often used for large public meetings and dinners.

LITERATURE.

Edinburgh has been some time distinguished as a mart of literature, and as a place in which the inhabitants are noted for their refined tastes and habits. Such a character is of no older date than about the beginning of the present century. Previous to that era it seldom produced any work of merit, and its citizens, high and low, were in general formal in their manners and narrow in their views. The publication of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, at the end of the last century, was the first large work issuing from the Edinburgh press, and was considered great undertaking. The opening up of a new system of publishing and style of thinking began with the first issues of the *Edinburgh Review*, about the years 1802-3. Under the spirited, and, alas, unfortunate, endeavours of the late Archibald Constable, the proprietor of this extraordinary production, the trade of publishing received a new, and hitherto unthought of impulse, and the typography put forth about the same time from the BALLANTYNE PRESS was received with surprise by the public. The person, however, to whom Edinburgh stands pre-eminently indebted for its literary reputation, as all must already know, is Sir Walter Scott, whose poetical productions, printed by Ballantyne, and published by Constable, issued at intervals from the press from 1802 to 1812. The recession of these beautiful productions was followed in 1814 by the first prose publication of that distinguished man, namely *Waverley*, and it need hardly be told that the successive issue of these works of fiction, individually added to, and fixed the literary reputation of the northern metropolis. The apparent success which attended the exertions of Archibald Constable and the *Edinburgh Review*, subsequently caused the rise of other publishers, as skilful in their profession, though perhaps less magnanimous. Blackwood's *Edinburgh Magazine*, which was begun in 1817, by a bookseller of that name, has been the next successful periodical work of a literary nature. Archibald Constable, the primary mover of that literary mechanism now at work in Edinburgh, died in 1827, after he had originated a periodical series of original

publications, under the name of *Constable's Miscellany*, which has since been imitated by the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," and by Messrs. Murray, Colburn, Longman, &c. in London.

Since the decease of this unfortunate individual, the profession of publishing has been spread among many hands, and the result has at last been that the town no longer affords that inducement for the residence of able writers which it once did. On this account, for several years, some of the best papers in the periodicals have been imported from the south. With this concession, it is gratifying to state that there is at present every appearance of a steady and healthful increase in the amount of publication, provided nothing disturbs the tranquillity of the country. The periodical publications now in existence in Edinburgh are as follow: *The Edinburgh Review*—the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*—the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*—the *Presbyterian Review*—*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*—the *Phrenological Journal*—and the *Journal of Agriculture*, quarterly: *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*—the *Edinburgh Christian Instructor*—the *Christian Herald*—the *Theological Magazine*—and the *Scottish Missionary Register*, monthly, and *Edinburgh Almanack*, annually.

There are ten newspapers published in Edinburgh, namely, the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, and the *Caledonian Mercury*, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday; the *Gazette*, the *Observer*, and the *Advertiser*, on Tuesday and Friday; the *Scotsman*, and the *New North Briton*, on Wednesday and Saturday; the *Weekly Journal* on Wednesday; the *Weekly Chronicle*, on Saturday; and the *Saturday Evening Post*. Also, the *Edinburgh, Leith, and Glasgow Advertiser* on Saturday, a (gratis) paper solely devoted to advertisements, and the only one of the kind in Britain. There is, besides, a species of weekly magazine and review, published every Saturday, under the name of the *Literary Journal*, which is the first periodical of the kind that has succeeded in Scotland. Hitherto, freedom of sentiment in the writing of political articles in the *Edinburgh newspapers* has been almost unknown. The first paper which broke through the searing timidity of the press in Edinburgh was the *Scotsman*, which was commenced in 1817, and astonished the citi-

zens by the boldness of its views. Since that period a greater latitude of writing has been introduced into the leading articles of the newspapers, and now that the "reign of terror," so long kept up by the high functionaries and aristocracy of the district, is wearing to a close, there are good reasons for expecting that the press of the northern, will judiciously imitate that of the great southern metropolis. The business of publishing, and the legal profession, employ a very considerable number of printers in Edinburgh. Besides the ordinary establishments of individuals, must be reckoned the office of his Majesty's printers for Scotland, which is on a very extensive scale; it is situated in Blair Street.

PUBLIC MONUMENTS.

Nelson's Monument.—This erection is one of the most prominent objects in Edinburgh, rivalling the battlements of the castle in altitude, and standing on the summit of a rocky eminence on the top of the Calton Hill. It was begun to be built by subscription shortly after the death of Lord Nelson, whose actions it was intended to commemorate, but, for lack of funds, was not finished till about the year 1815. It consists of a lofty circular hollow turret, with a stair inside, and battlemented on the top. Round the base is a low structure with a flat roof, and also battlemented on the top of its walls, which is divided into apartments, and let as a place for the sale of confections and simple refreshments. Around the edifice the rocky ground is laid out as a garden and shrubbery. Within the garden is a neat small cottage once used as the residence of the officer who took charge of the telegraph during the late war. Nelson's monument is in very poor taste. It occupies the edge of a precipice, which, from a point south of the palace of Holyrood, is said to be a profile of Nelson.

National Monument of Scotland.—In 1816, while the public mind was still thrilling with the excitement of the French revolutionary war, and while the remembrance was vivid of the share which the Scotch had had in the "glorious struggle," the propriety of having a monument of some kind erected in Edinburgh, which might be commemorative of those Scotchmen who had fallen in the different engagements by sea and land, began to be agitated. Meetings were held and subscriptions

made to carry such an object into execution, and to such a length was the measure carried, that the subscribers were incorporated by an act of parliament in 1822, making provision for the raising of a capital of £50,000 by the sale of £25 shares, a right to borrow £10,000, and a liberty to erect a building to be used partly as a church and partly as a cemetery. The longer the affair was carried on, the more magnificent were the projects of the subscribers. "The near resemblance of Edinburgh to one of the most celebrated cities of antiquity," said they in a petition they presented to the king for his patronage, "has suggested the idea to us of restoring the Parthenon of Athens on the Calton Hill, to comprehend a place of divine worship, where the contributors, and also your majesty's forces, sailors and soldiers, stationed in and about Edinburgh, who have no adequate provision of the kind, may be accommodated." In consequence of this address, his Majesty became the patron of the establishment, and when he visited Scotland the foundation was laid on the Calton Hill, with unwonted pomp, though the king did not attend. Following up the plan of restoring the Parthenon on a most expensive scale, the building was commenced in 1824, and was erected to the extent of thirteen pillars of gigantic proportions calculated to form the range of columns at the western termination of the building. These pillars cost, we believe, upwards of a thousand pounds each, and nearly absorbed all the funds which had been raised. The site chosen for this magnificent edifice is the summit of a knoll, a short way north of Nelson's monument. Here the range of unmeaning pillars still stands, unrelieved by any building behind, and as the patriotism of the Scotch has considerably cooled since their erection—if, indeed, public feeling has not altogether taken an opposite channel—it is not likely that the structure will ever be finished by their means, if it ever be completed at all.

Lord Melville's Monument.—This is an exceedingly elegant fluted pillar standing in the centre of St. Andrew's Square, raised in 1821, and finished in 1828, to the memory of the late Lord Viscount Melville, by subscriptions chiefly among gentlemen connected with the navy. It is formed on the model of Trajan's pillar at Rome, and rises to the height of 136 feet. The base is square, and exhibits some

beautiful architectural ornaments. At the bottom, the pillar is twelve feet two inches in thickness and is diminished to ten feet six inches at the top. There is a stair inside lighted by almost invisible slits in the fluting. On the summit is rather a clumsy circular erection, on which stands the figure of Lord Melville—a statue in stone fourteen feet in height.

A monument in the style of a Grecian temple has just been erected on the Calton Hill, in memory of the late Dugald Stewart. A bronze statue of his late majesty George IV. standing on a stone pedestal, has also been erected in George Street, at the cross of Hanover Street. It is at present under contemplation to erect an equestrian statue of the late Earl of H. Melville, and a monument to the memory of the late Frederick Duke of York.

PUBLIC MARKETS, &c.

The public market-day of Edinburgh is Wednesday, when there is a large open market held for the sale of cattle, sheep, corn, &c. The spacious street called the Grassmarket is the chief place to which stock is brought for sale. At its west end there is a large granary, the lower part of which is open for the exposure of grain in sacks. This edifice was reared in 1819, and is ornamented with a small spire and clock. The cattle are exposed on the street, and in the evening, when it is cleared, there is an exposure of horses for sale, mostly for draught. At one o'clock, dealers in and purchasers of grain meet at the Cross, where sales are effected by sample, and payments made. At the east end of the Grassmarket on the south side there is to this day a shoe-market, which must have been regularly held on the spot since the time of James III., as appears from the charter formerly noticed. From a coeval period the sale of cotton and linen goods continues to take place in market-days on the open street of the Lawnmarket. Once a-year, at the beginning of November, there is a large sheep, cattle, and horse market held, called *All Hallow Fair* (being the feast of *All Saints*), which lasts two days.

Edinburgh possesses an excellent suite of flesh, fish and vegetable markets, and Saturday is the head market-day for the sale of these and other articles of provisions. The town-markets are situated at the centre of the metropolis,

and consist of a series of descending open areas or terraces, connected by flights of steps, from the north back of the High Street, to the bottom of the vale of the North Loch, close by the side of the North Bridge, from which there are entries. The uppermost terrace is occupied by the veal, poultry, and game market; the next three, containing a vast number of covered booths, by beef and mutton markets; the lowest is a very large quadrangle surrounded by a covered piazza, in which there are departments for the exposure of fish, vegetables, and fruits. The different markets, which are the property of the burgh, are all well supplied with the various articles of consumpt. The fish market is equal to any in Scotland in point of profusion and cheapness. The chief fish are cod and haddock, of which there is an almost uninterrupted supply. Salmon is generally scarce and dear. At certain seasons the town is absolutely inundated with fresh herrings at the lowest conceivable price. A large quantity of fish is brought from the sea-side, by women, who bear it in *creels* on their backs, and sell it throughout the town. They, in the same way, bring oysters in proper seasons. The Edinburgh market does not excel in large fruits, natural or forced; but in the summer months it possesses a copious supply of the small fruits, as gooseberries and strawberries. The only articles which Edinburgh does not easily obtain of good quality, are fresh eggs and butter, the former especially. Every Saturday morning a great part of the High Street, is lined with carts loaded with eggs from the country, but, whether from improper management or some other cause, a vast proportion are in a bad condition, while the price is generally very high.

The south part of the town has recently had a neat commodious market fitted up in West Nicolson Street; and at Stockbridge, or the north-west corner of the New Town, there has also been erected a new market, through the enterprise of a private individual. It would seem that the establishment of public markets is not in accordance with the convenience of the general inhabitants, as notwithstanding these different establishments, there is a great number of butchers', fishmongers', and green-grocers' shops all over the town.

Fuel.—Edinburgh is now exceedingly well supplied with coal by means of the Union Canal, as well as from the neighbouring pits.

The price of this necessary article varies from 12s. to 16s. per ton.

Water.—Edinburgh was not properly supplied with water by means of pipes till 1661, when it was brought from Comiston in a leaden pipe, three inches diameter. In 1722, the pipe was increased to four and a half inches in the bore; in 1787, a cast iron pipe was laid in addition, five inches in diameter; and in 1790, on account of the increase of inhabitants, an additional pipe of seven inches diameter was laid from Swanston. About the year 1810, these various supplies being found inadequate, the introduction of a new and very copious spring was proposed. The district of country to the south was carefully and scientifically examined for the discovery of proper springs, and at last two were pitched upon at Crawley and Glencorse, about eight miles distant. A joint-stock company was then formed, and in 1819, it was incorporated by act of parliament. By an extension of its stock in 1826, it has now a capital of L.253,000, raised by shares of L.25 each, and a limitation made as to profits. To secure the mills from injury, by the taking away of their tributary springs, a most extensive compensation pond was formed in a valley in the bosom of the Pentland hills, from which water is let out as occasion requires. The quantity of water now introduced into the town amounts to 1857 imperial gallons per minute. The cost of purchasing and laying pipes, and other matters connected with the introduction of the new springs, was nearly L.200,000. The town is more immediately supplied by two reservoirs; one near Heriot's Hospital, for the south part of the city; and one on the Castle Hill, for the Old Town; a pipe of seven inches diameter passes the latter reservoir, down the Farthen Mound, and supplies the New Town. Families are supplied with small service-pipes, by paying to the Company a certain duty on their rental.

Lighting.—Edinburgh is lighted with coal gas, prepared by a company associated in 1817, and incorporated in 1818, with a capital of L.100,000, raised by shares of L.25 each. The streets and shops were first illuminated with this brilliant light in the winter of 1818. A company for manufacturing gas from oil, was instituted in 1824, but it totally failed, and it is now incorporated with the Coal Gas Company. The premises of this association

are situated in the north back of the Canon-gate, opposite New Street, where upwards of 600,000 gallons of gas, on an average, were lately manufactured daily. The whole of the streets and lanes are now laid with pipes, which, in the greater thoroughfares, are twelve inches diameter. The number of public lamps in the streets, &c. is about 6000. Shops and private houses are supplied with the gas (which is well purified) in a very satisfactory manner, at moderate charges, while the company realizes an excellent return for the outlying capital.

CONVEYANCES.

A royal mail coach leaves Edinburgh daily for the north of Scotland, Stirling, Dumfries, Carlisle, and London, and two proceed to Glasgow. Upwards of eighty stage coaches also leave the town every day; exclusive of those to Leith, with which there is a communication every half hour. Some hundreds of carriers, in communication with all parts in Scotland, and some places in the north of England, also leave the town, and return every week, or oftener. Throughout the year—the winter months excepted—there is a regular communication by steam-vessels with London. Smacks sail to that port almost every alternate day through the whole year. With the opposite coast of Fife there is a constant intercourse by steam-vessels, and the same species of communication daily with Stirling and intermediate places. In the summer and autumn, there is also a regular communication by steam-vessels with Aberdeen, Inverness, and intermediate ports. It is calculated that there are at least four hundred persons passing daily from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and vice versa. This intercourse employs about thirty coaches, besides passage-boats on the Union Canal. A rail-way, to facilitate this communication, is at present under consideration.

BURGHAL SYSTEM, &c.

In virtue of different royal charters, which have been partly alluded to in the foregoing sketches, the city of Edinburgh is a royal burgh, and presents the most complete specimen of a town endowed with such a privilege. The civic functionaries consist of thirty-three members, part of whom are merchants and part tradesmen. The magistracy or execu-

tive are five in number, there being a provost and four bailies. The rest of the members in the body are a dean of guild, a treasurer, an old provost, four old bailies, an old dean of guild and old treasurer, three merchant councillors, two trades councillors, six ordinary council deacons, and eight extraordinary council deacons. The latter only vote on certain occasions. The provost has the style of Lord, by a grant of Charles II. He has the honorary distinction of being sheriff, coroner, and admiral within the city and suburbs; also the right of presidency in the Convention of Royal Burghs, and the precedence of all officers of state and nobility in the town. To support the dignity of the office, he has a salary of £1000 per annum. Neither the bailies nor any of the council have salaries. They give their services gratuitously, and are contented with the distinction of the office, or the degree of patronage of places in their gift. To be eligible for magistrate or councillor, the person must be a burgess or freeman, a privilege which may be purchased by strangers at the price of £16, 9s.; by a person in right of father or wife £6, 5s. 6d.; and in right of apprenticeship to a freeman £8, exclusive of a fee for registering the indenture. The freedom of the burgh is often conferred on strangers of distinction as a mark of honour. In Edinburgh there is a vast number of respectable householders and traders, who never think of entering as burgesses. The guildry is the next great body of privileged persons. The association is composed of merchants and artificers, who have a president entitled Dean, who is an inspector of weights and measures. The guildry are useful in protecting the public thoroughfares from the extension of buildings, in examining the condition of feeble houses, and plans for the alteration of tenements. The same fees of entry are exigible as in the case of burgesses, and members have the privilege of paying lower shore-dues than others, of being eligible to be members of the Merchant Company, and of having their children admitted into the hospitals. The other bodies who interfere in the management of the burgh, are the incorporated trades. Of these associations there are fourteen—the surgeons, goldsmiths, skinners, furriers, hammermen, wrights, masons, tailors, bakers, fleshers, cordiners, weavers, waukers or hatters, bonnet-makers or dyers, and candle-makers. So

sure is the speedy extinction of these antiquated and exclusive bodies of artizans, that any history of their origin would be here supererogatory. The magistrates and town-council are yearly elected from *leets* by the old council, in the usual manner; the inhabitants at large having no voice in the nomination. The lord provost is always in office two years.

The magistrates are assisted by three advocates, who also act as their assessors in the courts which they are entitled to hold. A criminal court is occasionally held, for the trial of offenders within the burgh. A civil court of record is also held for the settlement of claims to any amount, at which solicitors conduct the processes. As *ex officio* justices of peace, the bailies also hold a small debt court for claims not above £5. And they hold another of a similar kind for the recovery of claims of not above ten marks Scots, or 11s. 1½d. Sterling, except for servants' wages, which they can discuss to any amount. The magistrates and council have a variety of subordinate functionaries for the collection of their revenues, and the keeping of their records. The person called *treasurer*, is merely so by name, as the funds are kept by a functionary entitled the Chamberlain. The city is at present in debt, to the amount of about the quarter of a million Sterling, which is always increasing. By a recent statement, the receipts by imposts, cess, feu-duties, customs, &c. were £49,683, 15s. 9d., while the expenditure was £75,437, 14s. 6d. The interest paid was £11,304, 2s. 6d. Among the causes, good and bad, of its subsequent and progressive increase, may be stated the numerous expensive public works, in which successive magistracies have found it necessary to engage in the course of the extension of the city, whether in the shape of churches to accommodate the increasing population, or structures necessary to facilitate the feuing of the town's property. Hence it is found, that the public burdens which fall upon the citizens are of a very grievous nature.

The thirty-three members of the town-council of Edinburgh have hitherto been the sole electors of a member of parliament for the city.

The *Arms of the City* are of considerable antiquity, and may be thus blazoned: Argent, a castle triple towered sable, marshalled of the first, surmounted with thanes gules, supported on the dexter by a virgin lady, on the sinister by a deer; crest, an anchor proper surmount-

ing a casque; motto in scroll beneath, *Nini Dominus Frustra*.

Merchant Company.—The merchants of Edinburgh form a corporate body, called the Merchant Company, and in this capacity, have the management of many of the charitable institutions of the city, and through their master, a share in the direction of almost all the mercantile business of importance. The company was incorporated by a charter of Charles II. 1681, and is composed at present of four hundred and eighty merchants, bankers, and traders. By an act of parliament, passed in the reign of George IV. it was constituted an assurance society, for the benefit of widows of members, and certain contributions to its funds are compulsory on members on their entrance. The company is presided over by a master, treasurer, and twelve assistants.

High Constables.—The magistrates are supported in their authority by a body of sixty individuals, who are entitled High Constables, and to be eligible to this office, persons must have been burgesses, and in business three years. The period they remain in office is three years, unless when chosen as office-bearers within the last year, when they remain another year. They are chosen by the magistracy, from leets of three persons presented by retiring members, and are presided over by a moderator. These constables are sometimes of use in assisting the ordinary police officers in suppressing tumults; but practically, the association has subsided into little else than an annual dining club, as they are scarcely ever seen or heard of unless at such meetings.

Police Establishment.—Till the year 1805, the streets were only protected by a feeble body of old men in the garb of soldiers, more than once noted under the title of the town-guard, whose appearance only excited the ridicule of the juvenility of the city, and whose force was quite inadequate to suppress disturbances. In the above year a regular establishment of police was erected by act of parliament, and henceforth, till disbanded in 1817, the town-guard acted as little else than honorary attendants on the magistrates, or a militia to guard the prison, and the execution of criminals. The police establishment was remodelled in 1812, and latterly, in 1822, and is now under an excellent system of arrangements. The basis on which the whole is founded, is a body of thirty *general commis-*

sioners or delegates, elected by the inhabitants of thirty wards, into which the town and suburbs have been divided. Each ward has also two resident commissioners. All householders or shopkeepers paying £10 or upwards of annual rent, are entitled to have a vote. In nineteen of the wards, a person who pays £20 of rent may be elected a commissioner; in eleven the sum is £30. The body of general commissioners is increased by a variety of *ex officio* members, as the magistrates, sheriffs, &c. The board so formed has a perfect power over the executive, and the levying, and disbursing of funds. A criminal court is held daily on the plan of that of Bow Street, of which a town bulie is the sitting magistrate; and the sheriff holds a similar court every alternate day for the trial of offences out of the bounds of the royalty. The executive of the establishment is reposed in a superintendent, four lieutenants, sergeants, and other officers, as inspectors of lighting and cleaning, &c. By their meritorious exertions, Edinburgh is now among the most cleanly, best lighted, and best watched towns in Britain. By careful management, and the completion of various improvements, in the lighting department especially, the expense of conducting the Edinburgh police establishment is becoming yearly less. In the year ending Whitsunday 1830, the total expenditure amounted to £21,014, 10s. 2½d, while the revenue was calculated at £22,304, 8s. 7½d. The rates of assessment on the rental of houses are at present 6½d. per pound for watching, 4½d. for lighting, and 2d. for cleaning. The head police-office is a large building, within a secluded court, at the south side of the High Street, which was once used as the office of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

Town and County Jail.—Since the destruction of the old tolbooth, the common jail of Edinburgh and the surrounding district has been a new and extensive building situated on the Calton Hill, on the left hand on entering the city by Waterloo Place. It was founded in 1815, and finished in September 1817, and is built in the Saxon style of architecture, in a somewhat castellated form. In front, on the line of street, is a high wall with a massive gateway, with apartments for the turnkeys, and the jail itself stands in a court behind. The edifice is 194 feet in length, by 40 in depth, and has four storeys, with rows of small grated windows. In the centre there is

a chapel with larger windows ungrated. The interior exhibits a series of corridors opening upon small cells, eight feet by six, and forty-eight in number. There are also some apartments of larger size. The wards are classified, and from the lower flat behind, there radiate to a point a number of airing grounds, separated by high walls, and commanded by a small house for a deputy-governor, who can observe all that is going on within them. Farther back is a patch of garden-ground, with the house of the governor, of a castellated form, perched on the edge of a bold precipice overlooking the Old Town. This extensive jail is under an excellent system of management, and is kept in the greatest state of cleanliness. It is found to be well adapted to the classification and confinement of criminals, according to the received opinion on that subject, but as at present, it is used also as a debtor's jail, due classification is almost impossible. There is one particular department set aside for male, but there is no separate place for female debtors, who, whatsoever be their rank or character, are immured with the vilest and most criminal of their sex. We are told that a debtors' jail is soon to be built, immediately to the east of

The *Bridewell*.—A high spiked wall separates this structure from the above jail. In front of this edifice is a neat house for the governor of the establishment. The Bridewell stands within an open court-yard with a garden behind. The house is oddly shaped, being of a semicircular form, after a plan by Mr. Robert Adam, of the date 1791. It contains five floors, the uppermost of which is used for storerooms and an hospital. In the centre there is a small court glazed overhead. All round, on each floor in the middle of the curvature, is a passage with cells on each side, either lighted from the central court, or the outside of the edifice. Those next the court are used for workshops, and others as sleeping places. From a dark apartment, the keeper has a view of the whole of the working places without being himself seen. In the lower flat there is a tread-mill which is only used as a punishment. At first it was intended for cutting corks, but that branch of industry was found to be conducted at a loss, and the machinery is now useless. The inmates are all kept working at different employments, and this partly defrays the expenditure. The

house is under very excellent arrangements, and is kept in the most praiseworthy state of cleanliness.

The Lock-up-House.—This is a modern edifice erected at the back of the Parliament House, consisting of three flats, which contain only seven cells, and an apartment for the keeper. This place is adapted for the temporary reception of criminals undergoing examinations by the sheriff, of criminals under sentence of death, who are brought hither the night before their execution, from the Calton-Hill Jail, or for persons who are refractory in the police court, or who cannot give bail or pay their fines. It is a most dismal place of confinement, though under as good management as any of the above houses of incarceration.

After a personal examination of the above prisons of Edinburgh, we have come to a perfect conviction that they are no way adapted to the recovery of criminals from vicious pursuits. From want of room, in all the edifices there is a great intermixture of prisoners. In one apartment in the Lock-up-house, not the size of the most ordinary bed-chamber, there were lately confined thirteen women and four children, and at all times there are about half a dozen. In Bridewell several individuals work together, and in the jail a very great number of criminals herded together during the day. The grand cure of crime, solitary confinement, cannot be obtained on a thoroughly efficient scheme, and in Edinburgh, as almost everywhere else, the criminals leave their places of punishment as vicious, if not more so, as when they entered them.

The Canongate Tolbooth, above alluded to, is only a jail for debtors. It is an old-fashioned narrow edifice, with small dingy apartments, not very dissimilar to those of the Old Tolbooth, and is understood to be of the date of the reign of James VI., on one part of the walls over an archway which penetrates the lower storey, there being the inscription "*Patriæ et Posteris, 1591.*" The jail is on the second and upper flats, which are reached by an outside stair, also leading to a court-house used by the magistrates of the suburb. Disgusting as is the internal accommodation of this prison, it is in general preferred by debtors to that on the Calton Hill.

County Hall.—The county rooms and other chambers used by the sheriff of the county and his clerks, are situated in a large modern edi-

fice in the Lawnmarket, contiguous to the library of the writers to the signet. It also accommodates the sittings of the justice of peace court for the town and surrounding district. This court meets here every Monday for the settlement of debts not above £5, and decides in the course of a year not fewer than 5000 cases. The house is moreover used for the meetings of the "county gentlemen," and in its erection in 1819, £15,000 were expended. The length of the eastern front is 102 feet ten inches, and it rises to the height of three storeys. Its north end is presented to the Lawnmarket. The style of the architectural ornaments is of the purest Grecian, the design being taken from the temple of Erechtheus in the Acropolis of Athens, and the principal entrance being after the choragic monument of Thrasylus. This entrance is by a lofty portico formed by four fluted Ionic pillars supporting a pediment of magnificent proportions. Excellent as are the details, the whole edifice is the most dissatisfactory in Edinburgh. It stands very low, and is very ill adapted to the situation. On the Lawnmarket side it is to the last degree clumsy. It is intended that the new thoroughfare to the south shall pass along its west, and as it happens to be, its unornamented side.

ENVIRONS.

Stockbridge and St. Bernard's Well.—About forty years ago Stockbridge was a mere hamlet consisting of a few cottages on the banks of the Leith, but a good stone bridge of a single arch having been thrown over the stream, the thoroughfare and number of inhabitants were greatly increased. Twenty years since the village consisted of nearly a hundred distinct dwellings, with a neat row of homely cottages standing on the right bank of the river, in front of which was a footpath along its bank leading to St. Bernard's Well. The waters of this fountain, which are medicinal, are of the sulphureous kind, and their virtues having fallen under the notice of the late Lord Gardenstone, he purchased the property, which is on the rocky brink of the stream, and erected over the well a temple-like structure, with a circle of columns supporting a dome, and having in the centre, above the pump, a figure of Hygieia, the Goddess of Health. This is the object of many morning visits of citizens who are real or imaginary valetudinarians.

There is another well, also of a medicinal kind, under cover of a plainer building, a little farther up the river. From being a little country village, Stockbridge is now completely surrounded by the new streets of the metropolis.

Bruntsfield Links and Meadows.—Between Newington on the east and Morningside on the west, lie the common links or downs belonging to the metropolis, suitable for bleaching, the playing of the game of golf, or the recreation of the citizens, and in times of military mania, yielding an excellent parade-ground for the civic militia. Between this common and the outer parts of the metropolis are the *Meadows*, forming one of the chief beauties of the town. The tract of ground now called by this popular title, is about three quarters of a mile in length by less than a quarter of a mile in breadth, and from its noble expanse of green, shrouded by umbrageous trees, it resembles rather one of the rich verdant fields of the Netherlands than a park in this northern kingdom. Anciently this territory was occupied by a lake, called the *Borough-loch*, which in 1722 was let on an improving lease to one Thomas Hope, for the period of fifty-seven years, at the annual rent of £800, Scots. Mr. Hope, in the contract, obliged himself to drain the loch; and when that was accomplished, to make a walk round it of the breadth of twenty-four feet, to be inclosed with a hedge and row of trees on each side, and with a walk across the middle of the same from north to south, of the breadth of thirty feet, to be fenced on each side with a hedge and a row of trees. This loch was accordingly drained, though with no little trouble to the lessee, as, among other means taken to carry off the water, he erected a windmill, near its north side, which lifted it by a pump and sent it in a stream to the Cowgate. The name of this machine has been perpetuated by the title of *Windmill Street*, which was built on its site. Hope having brought the grounds to comparative perfection, they received for a long time the name of *Hope's Parks*. "In the beautiful walks of this delightful place," says the garrulous Maitland, who writes in 1753, "the citizens delight themselves in walking; the surrounding walks being in length two thousand seven hundred and seventy yards, show the whole enclosure to be in circumference one mile and a half, and one hundred and thirty-five yards." Since the

time of this venerable historian, great improvements have been made on the *Meadows*, and the trees having now grown up on both sides of the avenues, afford a cool retreat and promenade in the noon day heats of summer, or a shelter from the intemperate blasts of winter. The walks are preserved in a state of praiseworthy neatness under the curatory of the magistrates, and no carriages or horses are permitted to intrude, almost the only peculiarity which distinguishes the *Meadows* from the *Park of St. James* in London. The main and central entrance to the *Meadows* is by a woody avenue similar to one of the walks, leading from a road in the southern part of the city, and in a straight line with the cross walk. As it is designed to make a direct and wide entrance from the southern end of the new road leading across the *Cowgate* to the head of this truly beautiful avenue, the citizens of the *New Town* will hence have an easy access to the various walks and open downs in this salubrious part of the environs.

Restalrig.—The ancient village of *Restalrig* lies about a mile east from the *Old Town* of Edinburgh, and occupies a low situation in the vale which stretches from the sea-shore to *Holyrood House*. In former times *Restalrig*, or properly *Lestalric*, was the capital of an independent parish lying between *Duddingston* and *Leith*, of a date as old as the time of *Alexander III.*; and we find, from *Prynne*, that in 1296, *Adam of St. Edmunds*, the parson of the parish, swore fealty to *Edward*. At an earlier epoch, the lands of *Lestalric* were possessed by a family of the same name, and in the beginning of the fourteenth century, along with *Leith*, they passed by marriage into the possession of the *Logans*, who continued to be the barons of *Restalrig*, till the year 1604, when they were forfeited by their participation in *Gowry's conspiracy*, about which time *Robert Logan* sold the estate of *Restalrig* to *Lord Balmerino*. From this time till their forfeiture in 1745, the *Lords of Balmerino*, and most of their descendants, were interred in the vaults of the church of *Restalrig*. A collegiate church was founded here (apart from the parsonage) by *James II.* which he endowed with the parish of *Lasswade*. *James IV.* improved the foundation by the addition of eight prebendaries, whom he endowed with rights of tithes in various parts of the country, "in Divini cultus augmentum." But

dying before the foundation was fully brought to perfection, James V. completed the institution by a dean, nine prebendaries, and two singing boys. The establishment was dedicated to the Virgin. At the Reformation, the first general assembly ordained the church to be utterly destroyed as a monument of idolatry, and the parishioners were ordered to perform their devotions in the chapel of the Virgin in Leith. The total extinction of the separate parochial establishment was effected by parliament in 1609. The eastern and part of the side walls of the old church of Restalrig are still standing in the ancient burying-ground of the district, which continues to be the cemetery of many respectable families in Edinburgh and Leith. For a considerable period after the Revolution, the church-yard of Restalrig was used as a place of sepulture for members of the deposed Episcopal church, or persons in communion with the church of England, in consequence of their being prohibited from performing the funeral service over the dead in any of the burying-grounds of the city or suburbs. For this reason Alexander Rose, the last established bishop of Edinburgh was interred here, 1720, amidst the ruins of the church. The ground to the west of the burial-ground is a low marsh, producing very fine crops of rich herbage from being irrigated by the putrescent water from the metropolis, and in this direction, about a furlong from the church, on the side of an ancient cross-road, which most probably, at one time led from Restalrig to the religious foundation of Holyrood, is a celebrated spring well of the finest and softest water, having the title of St. Margaret's Well. The fountain is covered by an arch, the only remains of some handsome edifice which had been built to protect the spring. There is reason to conclude that this was the well which furnished water to the functionaries of the collegiate church of Restalrig. In modern times Restalrig, or, as it is ordinarily called, *Locksterrock*, is only visited in the summer months for its strawberries and other small fruits, which its gardens produce in great abundance. Part of the ancient castle of the barons of Restalrig is to be seen opposite to the west end of the church, forming the foundation of an ordinary modern house.

Jock's Lodge, or Piershill Barracks, a straggling village of modern growth, standing

on the rising ground immediately south of Restalrig on the great London Road by Berwick. It is composed of a series of neat villas with plots of garden-ground, and a few houses of an inferior kind. The dwellings in this part of the environs have risen into existence almost entirely in consequence of the establishment here of very spacious barracks for cavalry regiments. These are built in the form of a regular square of large dimensions, with a fine parade-ground in the centre, and are at all times occupied by one or more troops of dragoons, or other horse soldiers. The proper name of the place is Piershill Barracks, but in ordinary speech it is seldom applied.

SUBORDINATE JURISDICTIONS.

The burgh corporation of the city possesses a greater or less degree of sovereignty over the following suburbs, which, in point of fact, are now component parts of the metropolis. So much has already been said of the *Canongate*, that we need only here notice how it fell under the power of the city, and the nature of its existing constitution.

The *Canongate*.—After the dissolution of the monasteries at the Reformation, when the Abbot of Holyrood lost all his jurisdictions and privileges, the superiority of the *Canongate* became the property of the Earl of Roxburgh, from whom it was bought in 1636, by the town of Edinburgh. The bargain included North Leith, Broughton, and the village of Pleasants, and the price paid for the whole was L.42,100 Scots. Since this period the burgh has been governed by baron-bailies annually appointed by the town-council out of their own body, and who are generally retiring, or, as they are styled, *old bailies*. The duties of these persons are nevertheless little better than nominal, as two *resident bailies*, likewise appointed by the town-council, discharge the necessary duties. The jurisdiction extends over the Calton. The *Canongate* has also regular incorporated bodies of tradesmen, eight in number.

Wester and Easter Portsburgh.—Wester Portsburgh, a mean suburb lying west from the Grassmarket, and taking its name from its proximity to the *West Port* or gateway in the town wall, originated in consequence of the stables or mews for the steeds and hawking establishment of the king and his suite, when resident in the castle, being situated in this

spot. The superiority over the suburban village was bought, by the town-council, 1648, from Sir Adam Hepburn of Humber, for 27,500 merks, Scots, and, in 1661, the superiority of King's Stables was purchased from one James Boisland for £1000 Scots. The jurisdiction extended over a suburb equally mean, on the high ground to the south-east, now chiefly occupied by the street called Potter-row, and entitled Easter Portsburgh. They are jointly subject to a baron-bailie appointed by the town-council, and two resident bailies, as in the case of the Canongate. The duties of these antiquated functionaries are also similar to those of the Canongate ones.

Leith.—This populous sea-port town, which is now, in many respects, a component portion of the metropolis, is likewise, in some measure, a suburb of Edinburgh, its magis-

trary being, to a degree, under the sovereignty of the corporation of the great head burgh. Its history, character, and institutions, being, nevertheless, quite distinct from those of Edinburgh, it is treated of under its proper head.

POPULATION.

About a hundred years since, the population of Edinburgh, Leith, and their suburbs, was not above 50,000; in 1755, the number was 57,195; in 1775, it was computed at 70,430; and in 1791, it had risen to about 80,000. In 1801, by Parliamentary census, the amount was 82,560; in 1811, it was 102,987; and in 1821, there were 29,193 families, having 62,099 males, and 76,136 females; total of population 138,235. In this enumeration is included the population of Leith, which was 26,000.

EDLESTON, or EDDLESTON, a parish in the northern part of Peebles-shire, contiguous to the county of Edinburgh on the north, and bounded by the parish of Peebles on the south. It extends about eleven miles in length by from three to five in breadth, and consists chiefly of uplands and hills forming the basin of the rivulet entitled Edleston water. A very great deal has been done, within the last twenty years, for the improvement of this once wild district. The land has been drained and laid out in arable fields, and there has been a general improvement of the climate by the rearing of plantations on the high and low grounds. The chief improver was the late Colin Mackenzie, Esq., of Portmore, whose residence, embosomed in trees of recent growth, lies about a mile north of Edleston on the public road, which passes down the vale from Edinburgh to Peebles. A little farther south, on the opposite side of the vale, are the mansions and pleasure-grounds of the ancient residences of Darnhall and Cringletie, the first the property of the family of Elibank, and the other of James Wolfe Murray, Esq. Lord Cringletie, a senator of the college of justice. The vale of Edleston water is tortuous and somewhat wild, until it expands within two miles of Peebles. The small stream which is poured through it has been diverted into a straight channel in some places, and its banks much improved. It intersects the town of Peebles, separating the old from the new town, and by

a bend joins the Tweed. The village of Edleston, which is situated seventeen miles from Edinburgh, and four miles from Peebles, stands on both sides of the stream, and is of a small size. In ancient times the kirk and its little hamlet stood among the hills to the east, and some vestiges of them yet remain. The present village, which has just had a new church built, has a large and respectable boarding school under the care of Mr. Miller. For many ages the village has been noted in the county for a large annual fair, held on the 25th of September, for the sale of cattle, winter stock, and for the hiring of servants. Eight hundred years since this district was called Pentiacob, signifying in British, the hollow of protection; but it more lately, in the 12th century, came to be entitled *Gillemoreston*, from a person of Scoto-Irish descent, who took up his residence in this quarter. The bishop of Glasgow became the proprietor, from whom the parish passed, by corrupt means, into the possession of the Morvilles, the constables, and from them, about the year 1189, the lands became the possession of a person designated Eadulph, an Anglo-Saxon, who changed the name to Eadulfestun, an appellation which has been gradually altered to that which the parish now possesses. The parish afterwards reverted to the see of Glasgow, of which it was a rectory. At the top of the hilly ground on the east side of the vale of Edleston water, is a small lake, the source of the South Esk.—Population in 1821, 810.

EDROM, a parish in the district of Merse, Berwickshire, about ten miles in length by six in breadth. It has Bonkle and Chirnside on the north, Hutton and Whitsome on the east and south, where it also has Foggo, and Dunse on the west. The parish is flat and well cultivated, and the Whitadder serves as almost the whole extent of its northern boundary. The river Blackadder joins this stream within the parish at the village of Allanton, which presents a pleasing and comfortable appearance, the cottages being covered with honeysuckles and other shrubs, and the place being otherwise improved by the exertions of the late Mr. Boswell and his excellent lady. Their mansion, Blackadder House, a modern elegant building, with extensive green-houses and shrubberies, stands about half a mile farther west on the south bank of the Blackadder. Immediately opposite, stands Allanbank House, and about a mile farther up Kelloe. The next seat is Kimmerghame, the property of Mr. Bonar, banker. Farther west is Nisbet, a seat of Lord Sinclair. The hamlet of Edrom, with the kirk, stands in the northern part of the parish, on the Whitadder, near the road from Chirnside to Dunse, three miles and a half east from the latter. There is a paper manufactory on the Whitadder at Chirnside-Bridge. The name of Edrom is derived from *Aderham*, the hamlet on the Ader, which was the original name of the Whitadder. The country has been here greatly improved and beautified. On the estate of Nisbet is the celebrated Dunse Well, already noticed.—Population in 1821, 1516.

EDZELL, a parish of about fourteen miles in length, situated chiefly in Forfarshire, with a small portion in Kincardineshire, having the parish of Stricathro on the south. The two rivers which coalesce to form the North Esk, encompass a great part of it. In the lower parts and on some estates contiguous to these streams there are some fine plantations. Edzell kirk stands in the south part of the parish on the West Water. The ancient ruined castle of Edzell is the chief object of antiquity in the district.—Population in 1821, 1043.

EGILSHAY, a small island of the Orkneys lying east of Rousay, north of the mainland. It is susceptible of cultivation, with a sandy beach in most places, and is inhabited by fishermen on the coast. It possesses a small old Gothic church in the north part.

EGLINTON CASTLE, a splendid mansion, the seat of the Earl of Eglinton, built about thirty years since, is situated in a park of 1200 acres in extent, 400 of which are woodland, in the parish of Kilwinning, two miles north of Irvine, district of Cunningham, Ayrshire. The barony of Eglinton, or Eglington, is of considerable antiquity, and originated at a period much earlier than the date of its possession by the noble family of Montgomery. This ancient family is of Norman origin. The first who settled in Britain, was Roger de Montgomery, or Mundegumbrie, a relative of William the Conqueror, under whose banner he gained great distinction, and accompanying him in his invasion of England, commanded the van at the battle of Hastings, 1066. For his conduct, he was rewarded with the earldom of Chichester and Arundel, and soon afterwards with that of Shrewsbury. Yet, this was nothing to what he subsequently acquired. He soon received gifts of a hundred and fifty-seven lordships throughout England, with extensive possessions in Shropshire. Having made a warlike expedition into Wales, he took the castle of Baldwin, which he called from his own name, and till this day, the castle with the adjacent and romantic town of Montgomery, as well as the county of which it is the capital, retain the designation. The first of this great name that settled in Scotland, was Robert de Montgomery, who accompanied Walter, the high-steward, from Wales, and obtained from him the manor of Eglisham, in the county of Renfrew (see **EAGLESHAM**), which is still possessed by his descendant the Earl of Eglinton. The engrafting of the Montgomeries on the old Scottish knights of Eglington took place thus. Alexander de Montgomery, the seventh laird of Eglisham from Robert, in the fourteenth century, married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir Hugh de Eglington, by whom he obtained a considerable accession of property, particularly the baronies of Eglinton and Ardrossan. The Eglintons were persons of eminence at that period. This Sir Hugh married the sister of Robert II., whereby his daughter was a niece of the king. The descendants from this marriage, are the present possessors of the vast estates of the united families. The grandson, Sir Alexander Montgomery, was raised to the title of Lord Montgomery about the year 1488, and Hugh, the third of this rank, was elevated

to the title of Earl of Eglinton in 1507. Thus raised in dignity and power, the Montgomeries long ruled in Cunningham, and frequently opposed in mortal strife the rival house of Glencairn. From their elevation to the rank of Earls, there have been thirteen of the title, but none of any particular eminence in the history of the country, though many of them have been regarded with great esteem for their prudence, patriotic conduct, and mildness of temper. The house of Eglinton has produced a number of women celebrated for their great beauty, a quality which, in later times, may be traced to Susanna, the beautiful Countess of Eglinton, who was the third wife of Alexander, the ninth Earl, and a daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy of Culzean, a rough old cavalier, who made himself conspicuous in Dundee's wars. By this lady, the Earl had one son and seven daughters, who were all equally remarkable with herself for a good mien; insomuch that the *Eglinton air* became, in their time, a common phrase.

EIGG or **EGG**, an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, lying off the coast at Arisaig point, at the mouth of the bay of Glenelg. The island is about five miles long, and from two to three in breadth, and with little exception is bounded by rocky shores. The general view of the island is striking from its very picturesque outline; and the Scur, which is the cause of this character, constitutes its most attractive object. This is a ridge of rock, above a mile in length, resembling a long irregular wall. It occupies the summit of the highest part of the island, and rises to a height of 1340 feet above the level of the sea. Its effect is most striking towards the south. In some places, its irregular top is 100 yards in breadth. The low grounds of Eigg are tolerably productive. It forms part of the parish of Small Isles. The residence of the minister is in the island.

EIL (LOCH), an inner arm of the sea, the upper part of which is in Argyleshire, and the lower part bounded by Inverness-shire on the east. Loch Eil is a branch off the head of Loch Linnhe, from which it is projected in a north-easterly course. At Fort William, where it turns sharply to the west, it receives the river Lochy and the Caledonian Canal.

EILDON HILLS, three conical hills, or rather a high hill with three peaks, in Roxburghshire, at the north base of which

stands the village and abbey of Melrose. The peaks are in a range. The highest, which is to the west, was selected by the Romans for a military station, who designated the hills Trimontium. The view from the summit of either is very extensive, especially over the Merse and the vale of Tweed. The common people have a belief that the mountain was cleft into three tops, in one night, by the famed wizard Michael Scott.

ELGINSHIRE, see **MORAYSHIRE**.

ELGIN, a parish in Morayshire, extending about ten miles in length, by six in breadth, bounded on the east by St. Andrew's Lhanbryde, on the south by Birnie, on the west by Alves, and on the north by Spynie. The surface is flat, and rising gently towards the south. The soil is in general sandy, but many places are of a rich loam and clay, and of exceeding fertility, yielding fine crops. The principal object of antiquity and attraction in the parish besides the town, is the fine ruin of the priory of Pluscardine, situated about six miles above Elgin, on the north side of a rivulet which falls into the Lossie. It was one of the three monasteries in Scotland inhabited by monks of the order of Vallis-caulium, and was founded in 1230 by Alexander II. These monks were of an austere order, but latterly becoming vicious in their lives, the monastery was dissolved, and the house became a cell of Dunfermline. The edifice was never finished. The ruins, which exhibit the remains of some elegant architecture, stand in a beautiful romantic glen, the property of the Earl of Fife. The capital of the parish is

ELGIN, a royal burgh, the county town of Morayshire, and the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Moray, which is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the river Lossie, about five miles above its influx into the sea or Morayfirth, and stands 190 miles north of Edinburgh, by way of Aberdeen, sixty-three and a half north-west of the latter city, nine west by north of Fochabers, twelve east by north of Forres, and forty east north-east of Inverness. It is the general supposition that the town was originally a settlement of Helgy, a general of the army of Sigurd, the Norwegian Earl of Orkney, who, about 927, conquered Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, and Moray; and it is said that from this person the name of Elgin is derived. As the word *Helgyn* is still used in the inscription upon the seal of the town, it

is probable that this etymology is correct. So early as the reign of William the Lion a castle was built at Elgin, the remains of which are still visible on a considerable hillock called Lady-Hill, on the north-west side of the town. It is generally understood that Elgin was constituted a royal burgh prior to the reign of Alexander II., as that monarch granted to the burgesses in 1236, a guild of merchants, with as extensive privileges "as any other burgh enjoys in Scotland." Although then a burgh of the king, the town at different times found it necessary to accept of charters of protection from the potent Earl of Moray, who held it in some species of vassalage. Charles I. in 1633 reinvigorated its burghal privileges by a general confirmatory grant, which was ratified by the convention of burghs in 1706. Elgin was long the seat of the bishops of the diocese of Moray, one of whom in 1224 had the cathedral establishment translated from Spynie to the church of the Holy Trinity of this place. This church was subsequently burnt from resentment against Bishop Burr, by Alexander Stewart, son of Robert II., commonly known by the name of the Wolfe of Badenoch. At the same time the parish church, and the *Maison Dieu*, or religious hospital, and eighteen houses of the canons were destroyed. It took many painful years to repair this disaster; but, by the exertions of the bishops, who successively devoted a third of their revenues to the purpose, the cathedral was at length completely rebuilt about the year 1414. The edifice was of magnificent proportions, being above 260 feet in length by more than thirty-four in breadth, and having a central spire 198 feet in height. The whole was in the best Gothic style of architecture, and of exquisite workmanship. The fabric continued in its complete state till ten years after the Reformation, when (1568) by an order from the privy council at Edinburgh, the Earl of Huntly, sheriff of Aberdeen, with some other persons, was appointed "to take the lead from the cathedral churches of Aberdeen and Elgin, and sell the same," for the maintenance of the Regent Murray's soldiers. This scandalous transaction met with its merited reward; for the ship employed to transport the metal to Holland for sale, had scarcely left the harbour of Aberdeen, when it sunk with all its cargo. Since that time the cathedral of Elgin, unprotected from the weather, has been gradually going to decay. The

great tower fell in 1711. Enough remains to impress the traveller with a sense of admiration mixed with astonishment. The parts still tolerably entire are the east end, parts of the transepts, the chapter-house and the west gate flanked by two stupendous towers; all of which display workmanship of the most exquisite and intricate beauty. The chapter-house is a particularly elegant room, supported by one slender central pillar, and lighted all round. The west door is also very fine. There are many monuments, including some which represent the deceased lying in complete armour, as also one or two colossal bishops. John Shanks, the present exhibitor of the ruins, having recently employed himself to great advantage in clearing away the rubbish, which had long overspread the area of the cathedral, has discovered a great quantity of detached ornaments, which he displays in the chapter-house. He has at the same time exposed the pavement, and thus rendered the outline of the whole building more distinctly perceptible. The ruins are guarded by a high wall, enclosing the area of the parochial burying-ground which encompasses them. The town of Elgin consists of one main street, of about a mile in length, with a variety of cross thoroughfares. The houses are built in a very handsome style, and, recently, the town was much improved by the opening up of new streets, built in an elegant modern taste, and by lighting the whole with gas. The greater part of the new buildings are on the south side of the town, where they are disposed in a irregular manner, as villas among little gardens and shrubberies, like those in the outskirts of the great wealthy towns. On the main street stands the parish church, a new building of Grecian architecture. The front is towards the west, and is supported by six handsome fluted pillars; the steeple is of considerable height, and neatly finished. The interior accommodations are equally good. At the north end of North Street there is a handsome Episcopal chapel with a Gothic front. Besides these places of worship there are two meeting-houses of the United Associate Synod, and an Independent meeting-house; and there is a Roman Catholic priest in the town. Elgin has an academy, which has been long famed for successful instruction, a character it still retains. On the spot once occupied by the *Maison Dieu* there is now erecting a

building in a good style of architecture, for the purpose of carrying into effect the three following objects: First, An hospital for the support of indigent old men and women: Second, A school of industry, for the maintenance, clothing, and education of male and female children of the labouring classes, and for placing them as apprentices to some trade or useful occupation: Third, A free school for the education only of male and female children whose parents, though in narrow circumstances, are still able to maintain and clothe them. This institution was founded by Major-General Andrew Anderson, of the Honourable East India Company's service, who for these objects bequeathed the whole of his large fortune, some life annuities excepted. This gentleman had originally been a poor neglected boy in the town, and had lived for many years with his indigent widowed mother in a small hovel amidst the ruins of the cathedral, for want of a better place of residence. Another institution of a beneficiary nature has been some time established here by the philanthropy of a native. This person was Dr. Alexander Gray, who bequeathed £20,000 for the purpose of erecting and endowing an hospital for the "sick of the poor in the town and county of Elgin." The managers of this institution are, the member of parliament for the county, the sheriff-depute, two clergymen of Elgin, and two physicians, with a clerk and treasurer. The building erected for this establishment is delightfully situated at the west end of the town, and is a most elegant structure, designed by Mr. Gillespie. The trades of Elgin patronise a school for the teaching of languages, mathematics, writing, &c. a private school, a drawing school, a boarding school for ladies, and a dancing school. Elgin has been distinguished in recent times as much for its taste in literature as for the excellence of the education it affords. It possesses a literary or reading association, a literary and debating society, a speculative society, a horticultural society, and two Bible societies. The town has now also a weekly newspaper, entitled the *Elgin Courier*, which is one of the most spirited and intelligent provincial papers in Scotland. Its proprietors have established a reading room on liberal principles. The town has likewise a good public library. In North Street there is a public building containing assembly rooms, which are fitted up in a taste-

ful manner. It will thus be perceived that Elgin possesses various attributes of a refined society, and holds out many inducements for the settlement of families in easy circumstances. Though situated in the northern part of Scotland, it enjoys a climate equal in mildness and salubrity to some of the more pleasing districts of England. The scenery around it is rich and beautiful, and the natives, with justice, delight in calling the environs of their town, the "garden of Scotland." The government of the burgh is vested in a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, six merchant councillors, and five trades councillors. There are six incorporated trades. The burgh joins with Banff, Cullen, Kintore, and Inverury, in sending a member to parliament, and it has frequently been distracted and injured by the contests of the Grant and Fife families for the honour of its representation. Elgin has a woollen manufactory in the neighbourhood, and owns two extensive breweries. Branches of three metropolitan banks are settled in the town; there is also a savings' bank. On the opposite side of the Lossie, there is a small village, called Bishop Mill, the superior of which is the Earl of Seafield. The fast days of the church are generally the Thursdays before the first Sundays of May and November. There are weekly markets on Tuesday and Friday, and by a new arrangement, there are to be cattle markets once every month in the year, with the exception of November and January. These market-days are to be the third Friday of February, third Friday of March, third Friday of April, second Friday of May, first Tuesday of June, third Tuesday of July, third Tuesday of August, third Tuesday of September, third Tuesday of October, and third Wednesday of December.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 5308.

ELLIOT, a rivulet in Forfarshire, rising in Dilly Moss, parish of Carmylie, and passing Arbrilot, falls into the sea about two miles south-west of Arbroath. Its banks are, in some places, precipitous and beautiful.

ELLON, a parish in Aberdeenshire, intersected by the river Ythan, a few miles from its mouth, extending nine miles in length, by five in breadth, bounded by Cruden and Logie-Buchan on the east, by the latter also on the south, Tarves on the west, and Deer on the north. The surface is rough, and not very productive. Near the Ythan there are some plantations

and well cultivated ground. The village of Ellon is agreeably situated on the right bank of the Ythan, over which is a handsome bridge, about sixteen miles north of Aberdeen.—Population in 1821, 2150.

ELMFORD, a small hamlet and fishing-tavern, on the banks of the Whitadder, parish of Longformacus, Berwickshire. It lies at the distance of about six miles from Dunse, on the Dunbar road, and is much resorted to in summer by "brothers of the angle," on account of the abundance of sport which the river affords.

ELST, (LOCH) a small lake in the parish of Criech, in the south-eastern part of Sutherlandshire, near Bonar Bridge, which discharges itself into the firth of Dornoch.

ELVAN WATER, a rivulet in the higher part of Clydesdale, parish of Crawford, rising near the Lowther Hills, and falling into the Clyde at Elvanfoot, a stage at which four cross roads meet.

ELY, or ELIE, a parish in Fife on the coast of the firth of Forth. Its length is one mile and a half, and its breadth about half a mile. It is bounded on the north and west by Kilconquhar, and on the east by St. Monance. The whole is well cultivated and enclosed. Its capital is

ELY, or ELIE, a town which stands on the brink of the sea, about a mile from the Ness, or point to which it gives a name, six miles east of Largo, and joining with Earlsferry on the west. It is an ancient little town of no trade, and is excessively dull. It has a harbour which can only be entered at high water. The beach is here very fine and sandy. It is commonly called The Elie. The name is supposed to be derived from words signifying "out of the sea." In one of the mean streets near the sea there are some substantial ancient residences, evidently once the habitation of noble families. Ely House stands a little to the east.—Population in 1821, 966.

ENDER, a rivulet in Blair-Athole, Perthshire, a tributary of the Garry, which it joins at Dalmean.

ENDRICK, a river belonging chiefly to Stirlingshire. It rises in the parish of Fintry, in Stirlingshire, and after an irregular course to the west, and a junction with the Water of Strathblane, it falls into the east side of Loch Lomond, about fourteen miles from its source. Before being joined with the

Blane Water, it falls over a limn in a full stream in a cataract of ninety feet in height. It forms other two falls in its course, equally beautiful and romantic. The vale through which flows the Endrick abounds in beautiful scenery, and has been celebrated in Scottish ballad by the name of "Sweet Innerdale."

ENHALLOW, or INHALLOW, a small island of the Orkneys, divided from the northerly part of the mainland by the gut called Enhallow Sound.

ENNERIC, a small river in Inverness-shire, rising in Loch Clunnie, and falling into Loch Ness, on its west side, at Invermoriston.

ENNICH, (LOCH) a small lake in the woods of Rothiemurchus, Inverness-shire.

ENSAY, a small fertile island of the Hebrides, lying off the south point of Harris.

EORAPIE POINT, or THE BUTT OF LEWIS, the northern point of Lewis, the largest of the Western islands.

EORSA, an islet lying between the lower limb of the island of Mull and Icolmkill. It has a few inhabitants.

EOUSMIL, a rocky islet, lying off the west side of North Uist, one of the Hebrides.

EOY, an islet lying between South Uist and Boray, in the range of the Hebrides.

ERIBOLE, (LOCH) a long narrow arm of the sea, indented into the north coast of Sutherlandshire, parish of Durness, and serving as a good harbour for shipping. From the height of the surrounding hills, it is not deficient in grandeur of aspect. A small island in the middle adds to its variety.

ERICHT, (LOCH) a long narrow lake in the north-west corner of Perthshire, and extending some way into the county of Inverness. It is twenty-four miles in length, by scarcely a mile in breadth, and is perfectly straight. Its waters lie in the bosom of the Grampian Hills, with banks of a rugged and precipitous nature. All around is a desolate heathy territory, the resort only of game, or wandering flocks of sheep. In the autumn, the neighbourhood is frequented by sportsmen. Loch Erich has a few small tributary rivulets, and its outlet is by

ERICHT, (the river) which is emitted from its southern extremity, and flows into the west end of Loch Rannoch.

ERICHT, or ERROCHT, a river in the north-east part of Perthshire, passing through Strathmore. It is formed by the junction of

the **Blackwater** or **Shee**, and the **Ardle**, above **Rochalzie**, and after a course of about fourteen miles in a southerly direction, falls into the **Isla**, opposite **Balbroggy**, above **Cupar Angus**. Its bottom is in many places rough, and its course is generally rapid and turbulent. Its banks are, in a great part, precipitous and beautifully wooded. Between **Blairgowrie**, and its confluence with the **Isla**, it forms a romantic cascade, called the **Keith**. Below the fall it abounds with trout and salmon.

ERICKSTANEHRAE, a lofty hill at the extreme head of **Clydesdale**, along the side of which, above a dangerous declivity, the public road from **Edinburgh** to **Dumfries** passes. Here an immense hollow, almost of a square form, is made by the approach of four hills towards each other; it receives the popular name of the **Marquis of Annandale's Beef Stand**, from the **Annandale** thieves having, in former times, concealed their stolen cattle in the place.

ERISAY, an islet of the **Hebrides**, in the **Sound of Harris**.

ERISKAY, a small island of the **Hebrides**, lying near the southern point of **South Uist**. It has several rocky islets off its shores, and is of a hilly nature. It derives a small celebrity from having been the first **British** ground touched by the unfortunate **Charles Edward**, in prosecution of his expedition in 1745.

ERNGROGO, (LOCH) a small lake in the parish of **Crossmichael**, stewartry of **Kirkcudbright**. It has two small islets, the resort of sea-fowl at particular seasons.

ERRICK, a small river in **Inverness-shire**, on the east side of **Loch Ness**, which it falls into near **Boleskine**.

ERROL, a parish in the **Carse of Gowrie**, **Perthshire**, lying on the north shore of the firth of **Tay**, between **St. Madoes** and **Inchture**. In length it is five and a half miles, by about three in breadth. It is a rich fertile district, under the most productive tillage, and is either level or of a gently sloping nature. The village of **Errol** is small, and of a mean appearance, but occupying a beautiful situation on a rising ground, embowered in trees, commanding a prospect of the **Tay** and the **carse**, almost as far east as **Dundee**. A rivulet flows past it to the **Tay**, and forms a small harbour at its mouth. It is recorded by tradition, or the equally doubtful authority of the genealo-

gists, that the district receives its name from **Errol**, signifying the flight of a hawk, from the circumstance of the family of **Hay**, who fought so gallantly at **Luncarty**, having received for their services from the king a gift of as much land in the **Carse of Gowrie** as a hawk flew over. Be this correct or otherwise, the ancient and noble family of **Hay** takes the title of **Earl of Errol** from the name of the parish.—Population in 1821, 2987.

ERSKINE, a parish in **Renfrewshire**, on the **Clyde**, opposite **Kilpatrick**. In length, it is six miles, by from three to four in breadth. The surface slopes gently from the banks of the river, and is laid out in rich plantations, orchards, and cornfields. **Erskine House**, a seat of **Lord Blantyre**, is beautifully situated amidst pleasure-grounds facing the **Clyde**. The kirktown of **Erskine** is less than a mile inland.—Population in 1821, 973.

ESHANESS, a headland on the west coast of the mainland of **Shetland**.

ESK. There are seven rivers in **Scotland** of this name, to wit, the **Black Esk**, the **White Esk**, the **Esk**, two **North Esks**, and two **South Esks**. The word *Esk* signifies "a water." The different **Esks** are as follows:

ESK, (BLACK) a small river in **Dumfries-shire**, rising in the heights which divide the county from **Selkirkshire**. It flows in a southerly course down **Eskdalemuir**, from each side of which it receives a number of small tributaries. When near **Tanlaw Hill**, it falls into the

ESK, (WHITE) which is a similar stream farther to the east, and flows almost in a parallel direction with it. This **White Esk** rises also in the heights on the upper boundary of the county of **Dumfries**. The junction of the two waters takes place near **Tanlaw Hill**, at **Kingpool**, parish of **Westerkirk**, where it is said a king of the **Picts** was drowned. On their union, the river goes simply by the name of the

ESK. This is a very beautiful river, flowing in a southerly course through the eastern part of **Dumfries-shire**. It is augmented by the tributary waters of **Meggat** (which has previously received the **Water of Stennis**), **Ewes**, **Wauchope**, **Tarras**, **Byre Burn**, and **Liddle**. Throughout a great part of its course it flows over a shelving or gravelly bottom, winding its way amidst lovely woodland scenery and rich fertile haughs. Near **Kirkandrew** it enters **Cumberland**, and is afterwards an

English river, entering the Solway firth at its inner extremity. At Longtown it is crossed by a bridge of several arches, which carries over the road from Carlisle to Edinburgh. Between three and four miles farther down it is crossed by a similar bridge, along which the road from Carlisle to Greta proceeds. It abounds in trout and salmon.

ESK, (NORTH) a river in Forfarshire, rising in the northern range of the county, from amidst the bosom of the Grampian Hills, and flowing in a south-easterly course, falls into the sea about three miles north of Montrose. It receives some large tributaries, and is for several miles the division between Forfar and Kincardineshires.

ESK, (SOUTH) a river of greater magnitude and extent in Forfarshire, which also rises from among the Grampians, and flowing first for many miles in a south-easterly course, receives the Prosen Water, when it proceeds almost due east, intersecting the very centre of the shire. It has several small tributaries. Brechin stands on its left bank. About three miles below this town it begins to assume the character of a creek, and then expands into a lake, called the Basin of Montrose, from which it flows to the sea by a navigable channel. It is a valuable salmon-fishing river, and has some beautiful scenery and gentlemen's seats on its banks.

ESK, (NORTH) a small river in the county of Edinburgh, which rises in the high grounds beyond Carlisle, in the parish of Linton, Peebles-shire, and flowing in a north-easterly course by Pennyquick, Roslin, and Lasswade, joins the South Esk below Dalkeith. Its banks are in general steep and very romantic. The mills and manufactories on it have destroyed its reputation as a fishing stream.

ESK, (SOUTH) a small river in the county of Edinburgh, which, rising from a small lake on the heights above Edleston, Peebles-shire, flows in a northerly direction, and receives several small tributaries in its course, especially the Borthwick Water. After passing Newbottle and Dalkeith, it forms a union with the North Esk in the pleasure-grounds of Dalkeith house, from whence the conjoined streams proceed to the Firth of Forth at Musselburgh. The banks of the South Esk are in general finely wooded, and nearly of the same romantic character as the other stream. At the embouchure into the sea the water is

broad and shallow, and is crossed by several long bridges of wood or stone.

ESKDALE, the vale through which the river Esk in the eastern part of Dumfries-shire passes, and more generally the adjacent district of country, to distinguish this portion of the shire from Annandale or Nithsdale. The parishes of Eskdalemuir, Westerkirk, Langholm, and Canoby lie in this popular division of the county.

ESKDALEMUIR, a pastoral and mountainous parish in the northern part of Dumfries-shire, eleven and a half miles in length by eight in breadth, through which the small rivers White and Black Esk flow. In this wild district are numerous remains of encampments and places of strength.—Population in 1821, 651.

ESSIE; see RHYNT and ESSIE.

ESSIE and NEVAY, a united parish in the western borders of Forfarshire, bounded on the east and south by Glamis, lying partly on the declivity of the Sidlaw Hills, and partly in the valley of Strathmore. The total extent is about eight square miles.—Population in 1821, 664.

ETIVE, (LOCH) an arm of the sea in Argyleshire proceeding in an easterly direction from the mouth of Loch Linnhe, opposite Lismore Island. The ruin of Dunstaffnage stands on a promontory at its lower extremity. Beyond this it contracts into a rocky channel, at which there is a ferry to Cannel, which is dangerous except at particular times of the tide. Its breadth beyond this place varies from about two miles to about half a mile, and it stretches altogether to a length of about twenty miles. At Bunawe ferry it changes its direction to a north-easterly one. The enormous dimensions of the surrounding mountains and the fearfully solitary and bare nature of its immediate rocky banks, give Loch Etive a peculiar aspect. From its upper extremity proceeds Glen Etive, displaying a long dreary valley up to the foot of Buachaille Etive, whence it is not difficult to reach Glencoe.

ETTRICK, a hilly pastoral parish occupying a superficies of about ten miles square, in the south-western part of Selkirkshire. It includes only the upper part of the vale through which flows the rivulet called the Ettrick, the lower division belonging ecclesiastically to the parish of Yarrow, a district which bounds it entirely on the north; but, in desc.

ing this interesting portion of the Southern Highlands, it will be necessary to dismiss such a distinction. About one half of Selkirkshire is composed of the two vales of Ettrick and Yarrow with their minor vales. In travelling from Selkirk in a south-westerly direction, the vale of Yarrow parts off from the head of Philiphaugh towards the right, that of Ettrick towards the left, along the course of their respective streams, which have hitherto been joined, and in that state tributary to the Tweed. Leaving Yarrow, and its *Dowie Dens*, to be noticed in their appropriate place, we proceed with the vale of Ettrick. After passing Bowhill, a seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, and Carterhaugh, both on the right side of the water a short way from its junction with the Yarrow, the first object of interest that occurs in the vale, is Oakwood (within the parish of Selkirk,) a tall and almost entire tower, perched on the summit of a steep bank overhanging a haugh on the south side of the river. This tower was once the residence of Sir Michael Scott, a reputed wizard, who flourished during the 13th century, and was one of the ambassadors sent to bring the Maid of Norway to Scotland, upon the death of Alexander III., being thus a cotemporary of the no less celebrated Sir Thomas Learmonth of Erildown, known by the name of *Thomas the Rhymer*. He was, says Sir Walter Scott, in a note in the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, a man of much learning, chiefly acquired in foreign countries. He wrote a commentary upon Aristotle, printed at Venice in 1496; and several treatises upon natural philosophy, from which he appears to have been addicted to the abstruse studies of judicial astrology, alchymy, physiognomy, and chiromancy. Hence he passed among his cotemporaries for a skillful magician, and as such is mentioned by Dante in his *Divina Commedia*, as well as by historians. A personage thus spoken of loses little of his mystical fame in vulgar tradition. Accordingly, the memory of Sir Michael Scott survives in many a legend; and in the south of Scotland, any great work of labour and antiquity is ascribed either to the agency of *Auld Michael*, or Sir William Wallace, or the devil. Tradition varies concerning the place of his burial; some contend for Holm Cultram, in Cumberland; others for Melrose Abbey; however, it generally agrees in mentioning that his magic books were buried along with him, and

could not be exposed without danger, on account of the fiends who were thereby invoked. The tower of Oakwood, or Aikwood, has the good fortune to be still possessed of its roof, though the floors are all gone. There used to be a haunted room in it—called “the Jinger’s Room.” Two or three miles farther up the glen stands the considerable village of Ettrick Brig-end, (still in the parish of Yarrow,) where the road crosses the water and pursues a course along its left bank to the very head of the vale, and from thence passes into Dumfries-shire, in the direction of Moffat. Between four and five miles above the village, are seen, on the right bank of Ettrick, Nether and Upper Deloraine, which formed a very ancient possession of the Scotts of Buccleugh, who held it till 1545, only by the strong title of occupancy,—a species of charter till that period exceedingly common in this part of Scotland. The lands of Deloraine gave the title of Earl to the descendant of Henry, the second surviving son of the Duchess of Buccleugh and Monmouth. The peerage was created by Queen Anne. About three miles farther on, (within the parish of Ettrick,) the ruins of the important strength of Tushielaw may be discerned upon the brae which rises from the left bank of the water, opposite to the debouchure of a rivulet called Rankle Burn. Tushielaw was the property of a branch of the clan Scott. Adam Scott of Tushielaw, who flourished in the reign of James V., was so distinguished and so formidable a freebooter, that he was ordinarily called the King of the Border. James, in the course of a judicial progress, at length came upon him one morning early, and put an end to his greatness by hanging him at his own gate. He was suspended upon an ash tree which still exists among the ruins, and from which he himself had previously hanged many an unfortunate wight. This is called the gallows-tree; and it is curious to observe, that along its principal branches there are yet visible a number of nicks or hollows over which the ropes had been drawn, wherewith he performed his numerous executions. Opposite to Tushielaw, the minor vale of Rankleburn recedes back into the dense mass of hills; it contains the lonely estate of Buccleugh, one of the earliest possessions of that noble family. There is now no trace of a baronial mansion throughout the whole of the extensive wild, to give countenance to such a tradition; but there are

the remains of a church and burial-ground,—for Buccleugh was, of old, a distinct parish,—and what is more, of a kiln and mill, besides traces of a large dam which conveyed water to the latter. The mill could only have been used for grinding the kain-corn paid to a feudal chief—there never having been a single ridge of grain raised in the whole glen. The notice of this original settlement of the progenitors of the Dukes of Buccleugh, who have from hence their title, leads us to present a short description of the rise and progress of a family which has attained so much distinction and accumulated wealth. The surname of Scott comes into notice in the chartularies in the twelfth century, and pertained to two principal houses, that of Buccleugh in the south and west, and that of Balweary in Fife, from whom a great number of families of that widespread designation have to trace their descent. The first heads of the house of Buccleugh seem to have been military adventurers with small properties, acquired by marriage or grant for good services. The sixth in the main line of the genealogical tree was Sir Walter Scott, a chieftain who possessed the estate of Murdockston in Lanarkshire, some property in Peebleshire, and the lands of Buccleugh in Selkirkshire. Finding his Lanarkshire property in a situation so peaceful that nothing could be done in the way of marauding, he exchanged it, in 1446, for Branhholm in Tiviotdale; and it is said, that after the bargain was completed, he dily observed, that although he might suffer by his new neighbourhood to the borders, “the Cumberland cattle were as good as those of Tiviotdale.” From this period the Scotts of Buccleugh rose into eminence and wealth. Sir Walter having exerted himself in suppressing the rebellion of the Douglasses in 1455, James II. conferred on him a grant of some of their lands, and by these and other means he rose high on the ruin of that powerful family. In the person of another Sir Walter Scott, the thirteenth head of the house, the family rose to the rank of a lordship. He lived in the reign of James VI., and was employed to suppress the system of rapine which had been so long carried on upon the borders; finding, however, that this was no easy matter, he fell upon the ingenious device of drawing off the most desperate of the tribes into foreign war, and for thus freeing the country of troublesome subjects he was created Lord Scott of Buc-

cleugh in 1608. Walter, his son, was elevated to an earldom in 1619; and through his son Francis, the second Earl, the family, by a grant, acquired the extensive domain of Liddisdale, formerly belonging to the house of Bothwell; also, by purchase, large territories in Eskdale; and, in 1642, the valuable barony of Dalkeith from the Morton family. Being thus prepared for the highest rank in the peerage, a new era opened in the family history. Francis left only two daughters, the eldest of whom dying without issue, the titles and estates went to her sister, Anne, who had been born at Dundee in the year 1651, at a time when many of the nobility and gentry took refuge in that place in dread of the warfare of Cromwell. In 1663 she was married to James, Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II., by Lucy, daughter of Richard Walter of Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, and who was thereupon created Duke of Buccleugh. After a marriage of twenty-two years her unhappy husband, as the readers of history well know, fell a victim to his uncle James VII. He was beheaded in 1685, leaving his duchess with a family of four sons and two daughters. She afterwards married Lord Cornwallis, by whom she had a son and two daughters, and died in 1732 at her seat of Dalkeith house, where she had occasionally resided in a style of princely splendour. James, her eldest surviving son by the Duke of Monmouth, was entitled Earl of Dalkeith, and he dying in 1705, his son Francis, by the death of his grandmother, succeeded to the title of Duke of Buccleugh, 1732. Notwithstanding the connexion with the son of Charles II., the family still preserved the surname of Scott. The above Francis, in 1743, received two of his grandfather Monmouth's titles, namely, Earl of Doncaster and Baron Tynedale, and was hence a British peer. His Grace, in 1720, married a daughter of James, second Duke of Queensberry, and by this fortunate connexion the present Duke of Buccleugh enjoys the estates and titles of the Queensberry family. His grandson, Henry, third Duke of Buccleugh, was the greatest and most estimable of his family. With a judicious knowledge implanted by his friend and tutor Dr. Adam Smith, his beneficent talents were directed to other purposes than those which engaged the greater part of the aristocracy of his time. He entered into possession of the most extensive landed property in the south of

Scotland, for the improvement of which he adopted the most spirited and wise measures, some of which have been noticed in the present work. The melioration of the soil, the planting of trees, the cutting of roads, the improving of the breed of sheep, and the elevation of the condition of the tenantry on his vast estates, uniformly engaged his attention. He was also active in raising a regiment of fencibles, at the beginning of the French war, and was a zealous supporter of the British government. In 1767, he married Lady Elizabeth Montagu, only daughter and heiress of George, Duke of Montagu, Earl of Cardigan, &c. by which alliance one of his sons became heir to the Duke of Montagu, but, by limitation of the patent, was only styled Lord Montagu. The grandson of his Grace, Walter Francis, born 1806, is at present Duke of Buccleugh, and heir of the extensive family domains in the counties of Edinburgh, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and other places. Proceeding now with a description of the vale of Ettrick: The next object worthy of notice is Thirlstane, a modern mansion, near the ruin of the ancient house, and the seat of Lord Napier, the lineal representative of the old family of the Scotts of Thirlstane, and who has succeeded to the revered title of Napier by a maternal right. The house contains some highly interesting portraits, and a few paintings by the best masters. About a mile farther up the glen, stands Ettrick kirk, with its little hamlet. The hills are here lofty and dark, resembling those of the Highlands, and forming some of the most impressive natural scenes in Selkirkshire. The church rears its lonely form in the midst of the awful solitude, surrounded by a burying-ground and a few trees. One of the very few houses near the sacred edifice is pointed out as the birth-place of the Ettrick Shepherd. On the opposite side of the water is the site of a strength called Ettrick House, around which there was a village, which was inhumanly rooted out about the year 1700. In the church-yard of Ettrick, a handsome monument has been erected since the commencement of this century, over the grave of the Rev. Thomas Boston, well known for his pious and religious publications, who died pastor of this parish in the year 1732. Between Thirlstane and this place, a road leaves the public way, and crossing the water leads up the minor vale of Tima Burn, by

Over-Dalgleish to Carlisle. Pursuing the course of the Ettrick, and near its source, rises Ettrick or Phawhope pen, in height 2220 feet, commanding a most extensive prospect to the west, east, and south. In a direction almost due north from Ettrick kirk, and on the northern verge of the parish, is the small lake, called the Loch of Lowes, the road to which, from the vale of Ettrick, leaves the main road near Tushielaw. The lake is connected at its north end with the larger sheet of water called St. Mary's Loch, (in the parish of Yarrow,) from whence the river Yarrow proceeds. West from these mountain lochs, rises the hill called the Merecleugh-head, the boundary betwixt the parish of Ettrick and Megerdale. Straight over this passes a scarcely visible track, termed the king's road; supposed to have been that by which James V. invaded this wild district, in the justiciary excursion so well remembered in song and tradition for its unsparing severity. From the head of Ettrick a good road is forming by Meggetdale, round to the head of the vale of Yarrow, by which means tourists may make an agreeable circuit in visiting the two vales. A small inn for accommodating travellers is also building near the bridge which crosses the Ettrick below Rankle Burn. The district of Ettrick is known only as a pastoral region, (there not being a mill in the whole parish) and possesses some of the best sheep-walks in Scotland. Anciently, it was common with part of the adjacent districts, it was covered with wood, and though that is now gone, the title of "*the Forest*" remains in popular language and song, as applicable to this part of the country. While in its woody state it was chiefly crown property, and was a favourite hunting ground of the Scottish kings. Queen Mary was the last sovereign who visited the district for the sake of the chase. The introduction of sheep seems to have been the principal cause of the destruction of the trees. With the exception of a few struggling thorns, and some solitary birches, no vestige of this primeval forest is now to be seen. Of late years various appropriate improvements have been made on this romantic district, and some plantations reared by Lord Napier, who is one of the chief proprietors. Each of the cottagers of this nobleman is provided with a convenient house, a large garden, and the keep of a cow, at a moderate rent; and as none of

them is ever out of employment, their situation is comparatively comfortable. The farms upon the Thirlstane estate are all occupied by individual and resident tenants, so that nothing like the sin of laying house to house, field to field, and farm to farm, which has lately proved so hurtful to all classes in the country, can be laid to the charge of this truly beneficent nobleman.—The population of the parish of Ettrick is trifling, being in 1821, only 485.

EUCHAN WATER, a rivulet in the upper part of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, rising in the heights which divide the county from Ayrshire, and flowing in a southerly course, it falls into the Nith near Sanquhar.

EUCHAR, a rivulet in Morven, Argyleshire, which rises in Loch Scammodale, and falls into the Sound of Mull, after a short perturbed course.

EVELICKS, a small river in the south-easterly part of Sutherlandshire, falling into the Firth of Dornoch. It is valuable for its salmon fishings.

EVIE and RENDALL, a united parish in the northern extremity of the mainland of Orkney, of large dimensions. The land is mountainous and pastoral.—Population in 1821, 1329.

EW, EU, or EWE, (LOCH) an inlet of the sea on the west coast of Ross-shire, in the middle of which lies an islet. Into its inner part pours the river Ew, which is scarcely two miles in length, and is the natural outlet from Loch Marce. The river Ew has a rapid turbulent course, and is noted for the abundance of its salmon.

EWES, or EWESDALE, a pastoral mountainous parish, occupying the north-east corner of Dumfries-shire, bounded on the south by Langholm. It extends eight miles in length, by nearly five and a half miles in breadth.—Population in 1821, 314.

EWES, a river flowing through the above parish in a southerly direction, and falling into the Fisk at Langholm. Along its banks, the post road from Edinburgh to Carlisle proceeds.

EYE, (LOCH) a small fresh water lake in the parish of Fearn, lying between the Firths of Dornoch and Cromarty, which empties itself into the latter by a rivulet called the Eye.

EYE, a small river in the north-easterly part of Berwickshire, which rises among the

hills near Cockburnspath, and flows in a south-easterly direction till it arrives near Ayton, where it bends to the north, and empties itself into the sea at Eyemouth. It is joined on the left above Eyemouth by a small stream named the Ale. Its banks afford some fine scenery.

EYEMOUTH, a parish on the sea-coast of Berwickshire, not more than a square mile in extent, which is mostly enclosed. It was formerly a dependency of the neighbouring priory of Coldingham, and a small piece in its centre still belongs to the parish of that name.

EYEMOUTH, an ancient little sea-port village in the above parish, lying at the embouchure of the river Eye, and taking its name from that circumstance, which name it has communicated in turn to the parish. Eyemouth is seven miles from Berwick; it enjoys the distinction of being a burgh of barony. The early importance of the place seems to have been connected with a fort, which was first built upon a promontory near the harbour, by the Protector Somerset, in the course of that war which he carried on with Scotland for the purpose of forcing a marriage between Edward VI. and the infant Queen Mary. At the conclusion of this war in 1551, the fort was destroyed in terms of treaty; but three years after, it was rebuilt, probably on a much more extensive scale, by the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, who at that time wished to precipitate Scotland into a war with England, in order to favour France in a war with Spain, the king of the latter country, Philip II. being then the husband of Mary of England. The Queen Regent calculated that the English would not permit a fort to be built so near Berwick. The war, however, did not take place, owing to the reluctance of the Scottish nobility; and the fort was afterwards destroyed. The immense grass-covered mounds which yet remain, testify the prodigious and complicated strength of the fortifications, which must have been in the best French style of the day, as they were erected by Monsieur D'Oysel, a French officer entrusted with the command of the Queen Regent's troops. Another source of importance to this little seaport was the circumstance that it was the first harbour in the Scottish territory reached by vessels sailing from England, or along the English coast; on which account, no doubt, it must have frequently become a place of refuge and shelter to vessels, whether from hostile

pursuit or from storms at sea. About the time of the accession of James VI. to the English throne, Logan, the Laird of Restalrig, had a house or castle here, called Gungreen; and one of his famous letters connected with Gowry's conspiracy is dated at that house. Eyemouth could not have then been otherwise than a place of some importance, as it was the residence of a *notary*—the famous Sprott—whose connexion with the dark tragedy alluded to is well known. He suffered in the year 1608. For a long time Eyemouth seems to have been a great haunt of smugglers. It is affirmed, that almost every house within the village has secret cellars and *souterrains* connected with it, wherein the people of old used to conceal the goods and liquors landed here from the luggers which frequented the harbour, or the neighbouring shores. It is sometimes said, by way of a joke, that there is as much of Eyemouth below as above ground. Some small fortunes were acquired in this evil way, and a fine modern villa which has been built on the site of old Restalrig's castle of Gungreen, is said to have been reared by a

successful smuggler, who fitted the house for the reception of contraband goods; a circumstance that excited so much attention at the time as to be alluded to in parliament. The energy of the preventive service, and the alteration of duties, have long destroyed this trade; and Eyemouth now leads as decent a life as any village of the size in the kingdom. Its harbour being well fitted for the reception of distressed vessels, it derives some advantages from that source; it also exports a great deal of country produce, particularly the wheat raised on the spacious fields of the Merse. Being fortunately situated as a fishing station, it dries a great quantity of red herrings, with which it supplies the country far and wide. The town also has a distillery.—Population of the parish in 1851, 1165.

EYLT, (LOCH) a small lake in Moidart, Inverness-shire, whose waters flow into the head of Loch Aylort on the west coast.

EYNORT, (LOCH) an irregular arm of the sea fully three miles in length, indenting the east coast of the island of South Uist, one of the larger Hebrides.

FADD, (LOCH) a long and narrow, but small lake, in the island of Bute, stretching in a direction from Rothesay to Scalpsie Bay on the opposite side.

FAIR ISLE, an island belonging to Shetland, lying between that group of islands and the Orkneys, extending fully three miles in length by about two in breadth, of an oblong form. It is quite mountainous, with a dangerous precipitous coast, only accessible by the south-east side. It is inhabited, and is chiefly employed in pasture.

FAIRLEY, a small village in Ayrshire, on the coast of the Firth of Clyde, in the parish of Largs, two miles south of that town, opposite the larger Cumbray, and in the vicinity of which there are some very elegant villas. Fairley castle, an ancient square tower, formerly a seat of a family of that name, stands also in the neighbourhood.

FALA and SOUTRA, a united parish, the first of which is within the eastern border of the county of Edinburgh, and the other in Haddingtonshire. The former is composed

of a fertile undulating tract of cultivated land the latter lies chiefly on the north-western shoulder of the Lammermuir Hills, or South Hill, and is a pastoral district. The villages of Fala and Fala-Dam lie on the road from Edinburgh to Lauder. The kirk of Fala stands on an agreeable eminence, at the former, overhanging the east side of the road. The mutability of human affairs is exemplified in the condition of the ancient village and church of Soutra. They occupied a commanding position on the summit of the hill of Soutra, or Soltra, a name derived from the Cambro-British, and signifying "the hamlet with a prospect." In former days this was a scene of the most active charity. Here was the hospital of a religious institution founded by Malcolm IV. in the year 1164, at which wayfarers from the north to Melrose were sheltered and fed, and sick people carefully tended. It was on the line of the *girth-gait* or road to and from that potent sanctuary, the outline of which is still visible among the sinuosities of the mountainous region. The church or chapel belonged to the master and

brothers of this charitable foundation. When Mary of Gueldres founded the collegiate church of the Holy Trinity, 1462, at Edinburgh, she perverted the endowments of this institution, by conferring the establishment on her favourite church, after which Soutra chapel was served by a vicar. At the grand spoliation of 1560-1, the Regent Murray gave the Trinity Church and its pertinents to the magistrates of Edinburgh, by which means the city corporation acquired the patronage of Soutra, and from the period of its annexation to Fala the magistrates have alternately presented a minister with the other patron. On the seizure of the revenue of the hospital, and finally on the removal of the ecclesiastical establishment, the hamlet of Soutra went to decay, and lastly to utter ruin. The chapel and hospital gradually crumbled away, and in the course of years, the whole, with a small exception, sunk beneath the heathly sward. In the present day the scene is as wild as can be conceived. Some hardly distinguishable tumuli, overgrown with herbage, feebly point out the site of the little town. The dimensions of a burying ground can likewise be faintly traced, but all appearance of graves or tomb-stones is gone. In the centre of the once sacred area stands a single aisle of the chapel, the sole memorial of its former condition: Even it must have long since suffered the fate of the other portions of the structure, but for its being the burial-place of a neighbouring wealthy family.—Population in 1821, 1074.

FALKIRK, a parish in the eastern part of Stirlingshire, on the south side of the Firth of Forth, extending seven miles in length by four in breadth. It is bounded by the river Carron on the north, Polmont on the east, and Denny on the west. Adjacent to the Firth and the Carron, the land is flat, rich, and in the highest state of cultivation. From the south side of this flat land or carse, the ground rises into a range of hills. Within the parish, at the mouth of the Carron, stands the thriving sea-port of Grangemouth. The villages of Lawriston, Camelon, Bainsford, and Grahamston, are also in the parish. Near the latter, on the low ground, was fought a battle between the forces of Edward I. 1298, and the Scots, under Wallace and Sir John Graham, in which the latter were defeated. The battle of Falkirk-muir, between the royal forces and the insurgents under Charles Edward, in which

the latter gained a complete victory, was fought on the high ground, lying to the southwest of the town of Falkirk. The district termed the Carse of Falkirk, is a splendid plain which stretches to the northward, full of fertile fields and glorious plantations, and thickly studded with gentlemen's seats and thriving villages. Upon the road between Stirling and Falkirk, and about five miles from each, but in the parish of Larbert, the traveller passes the remains of the Torwood, so celebrated in the popular histories of Wallace. There existed till lately, in this decayed forest, the remains of a tree which was said to have afforded shelter to the Scottish hero, when he was pursued by an irresistible band of his enemies. Its destruction was chiefly owing to the rapacity of the enthusiasts who visited it, few of whom were content without taking away a portion, to be transformed into some trinket for a memorial of the hero.

FALKIRK, an ancient town in the above parish, and the capital of the eastern district of Stirlingshire, is delightfully situated on the face of an eminence overlooking the wide extent of country called the Carse of Falkirk, and stands at the distance of twenty-four miles from Edinburgh, twenty-two from Glasgow, eleven from Stirling, and three from Grangemouth. Behind, or to the south of the town, rises a ridge of hills, partly covered with wood, the view from the summit of which is scarcely excelled in Scotland. The town consists of one broad, but not very straight street, lying in the direction of east and west, with a number of narrow streets and lanes branching off, and lying parallel to it. The houses are in general lofty and well built, and the High Street is ornamented by a spire and clock, of modern erection. The streets and shops are now lighted with gas. At all times, the bustle of business is observable in the thoroughfares, and that to an extent much beyond what is seen in the ordinary provincial towns of this country. A number of fine villas have recently been built towards the north of the town, which form a handsome terrace about half a mile in length, uniting to the town the villages of Grahamston and Bainsford, and forming a continuous double line of houses of upwards of a mile in extent. No goods are manufactured in Falkirk, except leather, and the town is chiefly supported by its extensive inland trade, supplying the very populous neighbourhood with nearly all the ne-

cessaries and many of the luxuries of life. It has a considerable number of general merchants, who are importers as well as wholesale and retail dealers. The Carron Iron Works are situated about two miles north of the town, and the persons employed at that place and its vicinity make this town their general market. There are also some extensive coal works, distilleries, malt works, and flour-mills, in the immediate neighbourhood, and brewing is carried on to some extent. Falkirk is thus calculated to be a commercial *dépot* for a population not much short of thirty thousand. The town is chiefly noted for its three great cattle markets or *trysts*, held annually in August, September, and October, to which a vast number of black cattle are brought from the Highlands and Islands. Horses, sheep, and all other kinds of live stock are also brought hither. These markets are said to be the largest in Britain, and they have risen into repute, partly on the decline of others farther north, and less accessible. The small Highland cattle are mostly bought for the purpose of being driven to England, or to preparatory grazing grounds near the borders, on the rich pastures of which they are fattened, and fitted for the Smithfield markets. The field in which the markets are held is of great extent, and lies about two and a half miles north of the town. The traffic carried on in Falkirk is assisted by branches of the Bank of Scotland and Commercial Banking Company. The town is a stage on the road betwixt Edinburgh and Stirling, and has a large and handsome modern inn, besides smaller ones. It is mentioned, with justice, by a cotemporary, that the inhabitants of this thriving and populous town "have been long celebrated for a manly independence, both political and religious, also a liberality of sentiment and sociality of intercourse rarely to be met with in other towns; little or no distinction is made here as to persons of rank or wealth; all associate as in one common friendly cause; and although there is neither magistrate nor place of confinement in the town, yet, in regard to morality, and the paucity of crime, it can stand a comparison with any town in the kingdom of the same population and extent." The inhabitants are, however, not more remarkable for their urbanity and frankness, than the "Bairns o' Fa'kirk" have, in all ages, been famed for their love of mischief, or rude sports, as is signified by one of our recorded Scottish

proverbs, "Ye're like the Bairns o' Fa'kirk; ye'll end ere ye mend," though whether the youth of the place still maintain this distinction we do not pretend to determine. The town, large and wealthy as it is, has no native newspaper, but it has two letter-press printers and some booksellers, and it has oftener than once made a respectable attempt to establish a periodical work. A class of small pamphlets has occasionally emanated from one of its presses. Besides the parish church there are, as in every free trading town, a number of meeting houses of dissenters. There are two congregations of the United Associate Synod, one of the Original Burgher Synod, one of the Relief body, and one of Independents. The summer fast-day of the church is the Wednesday before the third Sunday of June. The winter fast-day is not fixed. Falkirk was once a burgh of barony under the Earls of Linlithgow, who resided at Callander House in the neighbourhood; since the fall of that family, and the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, it has possessed no form of municipal government. Its ordinary affairs are administered by a body of stentmasters chosen by the different trades. A justice of peace court is held on the first Monday of every month. It is perhaps to its freedom from the scheming polity and vexatious taxations of a burgh magistracy, that much of the prosperity of the town is attributable. Falkirk appears to have been a town of some note in the early part of the eleventh century. Its original name was *Eglisbreck*, signifying "the speckled church," in allusion, it is supposed, to the colour of the stones, and translated by Buchanan *Varium Sacellum*. A kirk, which was established here, was doted, in 1166, to the abbey of Holyrood. When the old church was demolished in 1810, a piece of grey granite was discovered with an inscription which indicated that the church was erected 1057, the year Malcolm Canmore acquired the sovereignty. Another carved stone was discovered at the same time, relative to the erection of the wall of Antoninus, (see ANTONINUS' WALL,) which, though from the use of Arabic numerals, it must have been of comparatively modern execution, traditionally certifies the date of that Roman boundary, which crossed the county at a short distance. The new church, which was built on the site of the old in front of the town, in a commanding situation, is a very plain edifice, capable of accommodating 1600 people; it has an ancient spire at-

tached to it. In the church-yard the graves of two celebrated Scottish heroes are pointed out, those namely of Sir John Graham, the friend of Wallace, or, as that champion affectionately termed him, his "*Right Hand*;" and of Sir John Stewart, one of the chiefs who commanded a division of the Scottish army at the battle of Falkirk. Both these persons fell in the battle. Over the former a monument was erected, with an inscription which has been from time to time renewed by his countrymen. It at present stands thus:

Mente manueque potens et Vallæ fidus Achates,
Conditor hic Gramus, bello interfectus ab Anglis.

TRANSLATION.

Heir lyes Sir John the Grame, baith wight and wise,
Ane of the chiefs who reukewit Scotland thrice.
Ane better knight not to the world was lent,
Nor was gude Grame of truth and hardiment.

At a time when the Latin alone appeared upon the monument, one of Cromwell's soldiers, of whom a detachment was stationed at Falkirk, desired the schoolmaster of the parish to furnish a translation; which he did in a strain at once indicative of his contempt of the prick-eared curs of the civil war, and of the English in general:

Of mind and courage stout,
Wallace's true Achates,
Here lies Sir John the Grahame,
Felled by the English barrettes—

the last word of this elegant version being a familiar Scottish phrase for dog. In the church-yard is also to be seen the monument of two brave officers, Sir Robert Munro of Foulis and his brother Dr. Munro, who were killed in the second battle of Falkirk, January 17, 1746. The chieftain of Glengarry was accidentally killed in the High Street of Falkirk a day or two after the battle: The house from which the shot was fired, as also the house in which Prince Charles and the Duke of Cumberland successively established their head quarters, are still pointed out.—The population of the town itself in 1821, was about 4000, while the population of the town and parish amounted to 11,536.

FALKLAND, a central parish in the county of Fife, containing about 10,000 acres; bounded on the north by Strathmiglo, Auchtermuchty, and Collessie, on the east by Collessie and Kettle, on the south by Markinch and Leslie, and on the west by Portunoak. Its northern side includes the greater part of the Lomond hills, from the north base of which

the land stretches northward into the Howe of the county. The original properties of the soil of Falkland parish have undergone a total revolution. Heathy swampy wastes have been recently improved in the highest degree by draining and other processes of agriculture, at the instance and expense of the proprietor, O. Tyndal Bruce, Esq., who has let his farms on improving leases, and turned a wilderness into a garden. The flat land is now finely cultivated, planted and enclosed. On the north face of the Lomond hills, the greatest and most wonderful improvements have likewise been made. Once a large wild common, it is now divided into sections as private property, and laid out to a considerable height in arable fields. In bringing about this alteration, paring and burning the sod has been tried with advantage, and so complete have been the measures introduced to meliorate the land, that the first year it was sown, it yielded fifteen bolls in the acre, while the low old cultivated fields in the neighbourhood did not produce above three. This fact is told in Fife as a remarkable instance of what can be done with waste lands, and has incited a spirited desire for reclaiming them. The East Lomond hill, though above 1200 feet in height, is fertile to the summit, and in all likelihood will soon be altogether arable. "Falkland wood," the royal park formerly attached to the palace of Falkland, has been long since extirpated.

FALKLAND, an ancient village or small town in Fife, the capital of the above parish, standing at the distance of ten miles south-west from Cupar, three south-east from Auchtermuchty, fifteen from Kinghorn, twenty-five from Edinburgh and fifteen from Perth. It is situated some miles west from the thoroughfare through the shire, in rather a secluded part of the district, and exactly at the northern base of the east Lomond hill, which so far overshadows it, that it hides the sun from the inhabitants during the winter solstice. Behind it, the arable fields spread up the above eminence, and in its front lies exposed a prospect of the woody bottom of the central vale of the shire. The town consists of a single street, broad and spacious at the east end, and mean and tortuous at the west, with some cross lanes; the houses being in many cases thatched, and of an antique primitive character. In the present day it is a place of no traffic, and the chief occupation here, as elsewhere in Fife, is weaving. It is

provided with two or three good houses for the accommodation of travellers, and being a place rich in delightful historical associations, it is worthy of being constituted an object of pilgrimage to tourists through Scotland. Many of the houses have stones in front exhibiting the dates of their erection, armorial bearings, and initials of the builder, and even in some instances, an emblem indicative of the profession of the first proprietor. Upon one there is the remote date of 1570, and on another there is carved in strong relief a boot, which from the wide overhanging top, the height of the heel, and the squareness of the toes, seems to be at least as old as the time of Cromwell's troopers. Almost every person in Falkland possesses his own house, and passes it down to his posterity. The chief, if not the only object of attraction in Falkland, is the royal palace, which stands at the east end of the town on its north side, lining with its enclosing wall part of the street, and being much higher than the other houses in the place, its top can be seen at a great distance. This interesting edifice was originally a stronghold belonging to Muceduff, Earl of Fife. On the forfeiture, of Murdoch Duke of Albany, in 1424, it, along with other possessions of his potent family, was attached to the crown, and became a hunting seat of the Scottish monarchs. The present building, which is but one out of three sides which formerly existed, was erected by James V., who died in it. It was the favourite palace of James VI., probably on account of that monarch's attachment to hunting, for which the adjacent forest afforded excellent opportunities. The last royal personage who occupied it was Charles II., who, during his captivity among the presbyterians, resided here for ten days. Till the erection of the present manse about forty years ago, it was possessed by the minister. Being then left tenantless, it fell into utter decay; the roof was demolished, the floors destroyed, and almost every thing but the walls gave way. This was owing to the neglect of the keeper, who held his office in connexion with the neighbouring estate. At length, the late Mr. Bruce of the State Paper Office, one of his majesty's printers for Scotland, having purchased that estate, resolved to rescue the palace from the fate which seemed to threaten it. He commenced, in the year 1823, a course of operations which ought rather to be called

a restoration than a repair. He renewed the roof and the floors, caused the windows which had been built up to be opened, and the crevices in the wall to be plastered up with coloured cement, fitted up the interior as an elegant modern mansion, and finally decorated the environs with the appropriate charms of a flower garden. Before the whole of these elaborate and expensive operations had been completed, he was removed by death; but the work has been perfected, according to his appointment, by his niece and heiress. It is now, therefore, possible to contemplate this remarkable monument of the taste and magnificence of one of our most beloved monarchs, with a feeling the reverse of the mortification which formerly accompanied the sight. The front of Falkland palace externally has a marked resemblance to that of Holyrood as existing before the conflagration of 1651; a double tower, namely at one end, with a lower and castellated range of building running off towards the other. Underneath the double tower a wide arched way gives admission to the court-yard. At the top of the same edifice there is a stone, having engraved upon it the following unquestionable apothegm: "*Deus dat cui vult*,"—God bestows his gifts upon whomsoever he pleases. Along the lower range of the building are three or four pilasters, or rather buttresses, each having a niche formerly adorned with a statue. A similar style of architecture obtains behind, with this remarkable addition, that the walls are relieved by large medallion-like stones, on which the remains of heads *en profile* are still discernible. The splendid ceiling of the large hall or audience chamber, carved and painted in the most gorgeously beautiful style, is still happily entire. Besides this great northern quarter of the palace, there still also remain the interior wall of the east side, and a vast square building about two hundred yards off, supposed to have been a tennis-court, or place for the exercises of chivalry, the marks of the galleries being visible on the walls. While the front is spoiled by its obstruction on the town, it fortunately happens that the back is very differently circumstanced. In this quarter is a fine large enclosed garden kept in the best condition. At present the house is inhabited by the factor of the proprietor of the estate. Falkland, having been principally used as a hunting seat, ranks perhaps lowest in the splendid list which includes

the palaces of Holyrood, Stirling, and Linlithgow. Its appearance, however, and the tradition of its original extent, are calculated to support the theory that the Scottish monarchs were as well lodged as any cotemporary princes. Besides the death of King James V., it has been the scene of only two historical incidents of note. Robert, Duke of Rothesay, brother to James I., was starved to death by his uncle Albany, in a dungeon of the original castle, which is supposed to have constituted the north side of the court yard. This unhappy prince was obnoxious to the ambitious views of his cruel kinsman; and it is reputed by tradition in Falkland, that during his miserable confinement, he was long supported by two women, the wives of tradesmen in the town, one of whom conveyed bread to him through a chink in the wall of his dungeon, while the other conveyed the milk of her breast to his mouth by means of an eaten reed. Being at length discovered, his supplies were cut off, and he perished of hunger. The other incident of an historical name connected with Falkland occurred at a later period. In the year 1713, after the battle of Sheriffmuir, the famous Rob Roy garrisoned the palace with a party of the Macgregors, and proceeded to lay the country under contributions for miles round. They continued their violent practices for a considerable time, quite unmolested, and at last retired with a great booty. On the south side of the street, opposite the palace, is a substantial edifice, which was long ago the residence of the king's huntsman; and some other houses in the neighbourhood are said to have been occupied by others of the royal household. The last and former generation of the Falklanders were remarkable over the country-side for their good breeding. *Falkland manners* is to this day a proverbial expression; as also, "ye're queer folk no' to be Falkland folk," which is generally applied by the people of the surrounding country, in allusion to the singularity of the said manners. Besides the influence of the court, this is partly attributed to the circumstance of Falkland having been, previous to the jurisdiction act of 1748, the seat of a court which had a civil power over nearly the whole of Fife, and which caused the constant residence of eight or ten men of business, not to speak of the money which was thus caused to flow into the town. Allan Ramsay must have heard of the good manners of the

people of Falkland, from his allusion in *Christ's Kirk on the Green*:

"Folk said that he was Falkland bred,
And dancit by the huke."

It is worthy of commemoration, that the old people recently dead, besides this polish of manners, which is, indeed, not yet altogether gone, had in their common speech a great number of phrases indicating the intercourse of their ancestors with kings and courtiers. Most of these sayings were in the shape of quotations from the language of one of the Jameses, probably the sixth. They would say, for instance, to a friend going a journey, "I'll bid ye God speed, as King James bade his hawks." On unexpectedly meeting a person whom they had any reason not to wish to see, they would exclaim, "ye're *there*! as King James said when he cam on the wild boar in the wudd." And so forth—in nine cases out of ten quoting King James. Falkland was erected a burgh by James II., in 1458, and in 1505, James VI. renewed and confirmed its charter, "to obviate the damage and inconvenience sustained for want of innkeepers and victuallers, by the many prelates, peers, barons, nobles, and others of their subjects, who came to their country seat." The civic government of the town is ludicrously inconsistent with the size of the place, consisting of three bailies, a treasurer, town-clerk, and fourteen councillors, who are chosen in the usual manner, while a single justice of peace and a constable might keep not only the town but the territory for many miles round in perfect subjection and good order. Six annual fairs are held in Falkland; the principal market for cattle takes place on the first Thursday after the 12th of August. There is a town hall, erected in 1801, in which balls and other public assemblages take place.—Population of the town in 1821, 1050, and including the parish, 2459.

FALLOCH, a small Highland river in the south-western corner of Perthshire, running through the vale of Glenfalloch, and falling into the northern extremity of Loch Lomond.

FANNICH or **FAUNISH**, (**LOCH**) a lake at the centre of Ross-shire, of nine miles in length, by from one to one and a half in breadth. It receives some small rivulets, and is emptied by a rivulet named the Gradie, which falls into Loch Luichart, the waters of which are discharged into the Firth of Cromarty at Dingwall, by the river Conan.

FAR, or **FARR**, a wild mountainous parish in Sutherlandshire, extending inland from the north coast, a distance of thirty miles, by a breadth of from nine to twelve. It has Tongue and Eddemachyln on the west, Laing on the south, and Kildonan and Reay on the east. At the head of an inlet of the sea called Farr Bay stands the kirk of Farr, and from thence there is a continuous vale into the very head of the parish or the centre of the county. Through this vale is poured the river Naver, which is among the largest in the shire, and gives the name of Strathnaver to the district. At one part it forms a long lake called Loch Naver. This is the country of the Mackays, and it is the legend of the people, that if any one bathe in the Naver, he becomes an affiliated member of the clan. There are some fertile lands on the banks of the Naver. Farther to the east a smaller vale penetrates into the country, through which flows the Water of Strathy, a stream falling into the sea at Strathy head. Along the coast, which is very bold, there are several bays and headlands. About half way betwixt the Strathy and the Naver is Strath Armadale, with Armadale water, and a fishing village.—Population in 1821, 1994.

FARA, a small island of the Orkneys, separated from Eda island by Ferness Bay.

FARA, a small island of the Orkneys, lying on the east side of Hoy in Scalpa Flow.

FARE, (**HILL OF**) a huge mountain in the southern part of Aberdeenshire, parish of Midmarr, not far distant from the left bank of the Dee. The base of this conspicuous mountain is about seventeen miles in circumference; and its height 1793 feet above the level of the sea.

FARG, a rivulet of a few miles in length in the south-east corner of Perthshire, which rises in the Ochil hills, and running through Glenfarg in a deep channel, falls into the Earn at Culfargie. In dry weather this stream almost disappears, but in wet weather it sometimes swells to a great breadth, and injures the adjacent district.

FAR-OUT-HEAD, a promontory on the north coast of Sutherlandshire, on the east side of Durness Bay, about eight miles distant from Cape Wrath.

FARRAR, a rivulet in Ross-shire, a tributary of the river Beaully.

FEACHAN, (**LOCII**) a small inlet of the sea on the west coast of Argyllshire.

FEACHORY, a small river in the district of Athole, Perthshire, between the Garry and the Tummel, and falling into the former at Strowan.

FEARN, a low fertile parish of about two miles in length and breadth, on the north shore of the Moray Firth, in that part of Ross-shire which is rendered peninsular by the Dornoch Firth on the north, and the Cromarty Firth on the south. The parish of Nigg lies to the south of Fearn in this tract of land. Tain is on the north, and Logie Easter on the west. The village of Fearn lies nearly two miles inland. Here at one time stood an extensive abbey, founded by the Earl of Ross in the reign of Alexander II. It answered as the parish church till 1742, when the roof fell, most unfortunately on a Sunday, during divine service, and killed forty-four persons. The small lake of Eye is in the parish. At about a mile to the north-east stands the ancient castle of Lochlin, on a most commanding position. The fishing villages of Balintore and Hilltown stand on a low part of the coast.—Population in 1821, 915.

FENWICK, a parish of nine miles in length by six in breadth, in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, bounded by Loudon on the east, Kilmarnock on the south, Stewarston on the west, and Eaglesham in Renfrewshire on the north. At one time the district was quite a fen or moss, and hence its name; but it has been greatly improved, and by a late inspection contained 1500 acres in tillage, 6400 of cultivated grass and meadow, 2624 of natural pasture, 3872 of moss land, &c., and 64 of woods and gardens—total 14500. The live stock are 153 horses, 2020 milk cows and young cattle, 2360 sheep, and 336 swine. The operative tradesmen, including about 100 weavers, are presumed to be 200 in number. The kirktown of Fenwick is situated on the public road from Glasgow to Kilmarnock, about three miles north by east of the latter. There is another village, sometimes called Rose-Fenwick on the same road, about a quarter of a mile south from the kirktown. Fenwick is noted in ecclesiastical history for having been under the ministerial superintendence of the celebrated preacher Guthrie, a noted champion of the Covenant before and after the Restoration. He was a person of eccentric manners, and is remembered by the title of "the Fool of Fenwick," an appellation

which is even printed on the title-pages of his published sermons. Besides the established church, there is a meeting-house belonging to the United Associate Synod.—Population in 1821, 1852.

FERGUS, (ST.) a parish situated in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, but belonging politically to the county of Banff; it is bounded by the German Ocean on the east, Peterhead on the south, Longside and Lomnay on the west, and Crimond on the north. It is separated from the parish of Peterhead by the river Ugie, which yields some tolerably good salmon fishing. The surface of the country is a mixture of rising grounds and valleys, and is generally fertile. The old castle of Inverugie stands in a bend of the river. There is a brewery at the village of Inverugie. The kirk and village of St. Fergus are situated inland near the middle of the parish.—Population in 1821, 1858.

FERINTOSH, an estate and village in the peninsula of the Black Isle, near Dingwall, long celebrated for the excellence of the whisky produced in the district, which politically belongs to the county of Nairn. The origin of its well-known character as a place producing the best Highland whisky, was this. The proprietor of the estate, Forbes of Cul-loden, who lived at the time of the Revolution, having suffered severely in goods and estate by the turbulent Highlanders, was at once rewarded for his fidelity, and compensated for his losses, in the cause of government, by an act of parliament, granting him permission to distil whisky on his property of Ferintosh, without payment of duty. The consequence was, that more whisky was soon distilled here than perhaps in all the rest of the Highlands together, insomuch that that liquor became generally known by the name of Ferintosh. In 1785, when a change was about to be made in the duties, government bought up the privilege for twenty-one thousand pounds.

FERN, a parish in Forfarshire, of seven miles in length by about four in breadth, lying at the foot of some of the Grampian hills, bounded by Tannadice on the south and west, Lethnot on the north, and chiefly Menmuir on the east. It is intersected by the Crnck water, and bounded on the south by the Noran water. The country consists of rich pastoral hills and low grounds finely cultivated and en-

closed. It has also been ornamented and improved by some excellent woods and plantations. Near the Noran stands Vain Castle in ruins.—Population in 1821, 411.

FERNELL, or **FARNELL**, a parish in Forfarshire, extending upwards of four miles from west to east, by a breadth of above three miles. Its shape is, however, irregular. It is separated on the north from Brechin by the river South Esk; is bounded on the east by Maryton, and on the south by Kinnell. The low grounds are now under an excellent system of cultivation, and the country has a great quantity of wood. Nearly the whole parish is the property of the Carnegies of South Esk, whose residence is at Kinnaird Castle, which is situated in the northern part of the district. In a south-western limb of the parish is the extensive waste called Monroman Moor, and here are the sources of the Pow water, a stream which intersects the parish, and is tributary to the South Esk. On the left bank of this rivulet stands the new kirk of Fernell.—Population in 1821, 599.

FERNES, or **FIERCENESS**, a headland on the west coast of Eda island, one of the Orkneys. From hence northward, between Eda and Fara, is Ferness Bay.

FERRY, (LITTLE and MEIKLE) two small villages in Ross-shire.

FERRY-DEN, a village in the parish of Craig, on the right bank of the river South Esk, between the Basin of Montrose and the sea. It has a small and tolerably good harbour.

FERRY-PORT-ON-CRAIG, a parish in Fifeshire, of five miles in length by from a mile to half a mile in breadth, stretching along the sea, at the mouth of the Tay, where the land rises into a hilly range extending westwards; it is here undergoing various improvements. At the base of the hill stands the village of Ferry-Port-on-Craig, or as it is more commonly named, the South Ferry. It is opposite the modern village of Broughty, with which there are regular communications by small ferry-boats. A great part of the village consists of new houses, some of which are adapted for bathing quarters. A useful road westward to Newport has just been cut along the face of the banks. Besides the parish church there is a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod.—Population in 1821, 1461.

FERRY TOWN, a small village in the *Black Isle*, *Ross-shire*, on the shore of the *Cromarty Firth*.

FESHIE, a rivulet in *Badenoch*, *Inverness-shire*, which rises in the heights bounding with *Aberdoenshire*, and falls into the *Spey*, nearly opposite *Alvie*.

FETLAR, an island of *Shetland*, lying on the east of *Yell*, of four miles in length by three and a half in breadth, and abounding in iron ore. It was formerly a distinct parish, and is now joined to *North Yell*.

FETTERANGUS, a small village in the parish of *Old Deer*, *Buchan*, *Banffshire*, inhabited chiefly by linen-weavers.

FETTERCAIRN, a parish in *Kincardineshire*, extending from the slopes of the north-east (*Grampians*), into the *Howe* of the *Mearns*; separated from *Edzell* in *Forfarshire* on the west by the *North Esk*, and separated on the east from *Fordoun* by a small tributary of that river. The village of *Fettercairn* and *Fettercairn House* are situated on this streamlet, at the distance of ninety-eight miles from *Edinburgh*, and fifteen from *Montrose*. The name of these places is derived from a stupendous cairn of stones in the neighbourhood—a mountain monument to the heroes who died in some unrecorded battle. The district is now well enclosed and planted, and the land has undergone considerable improvements. One of the chief improvers, by making plantations, was the late *Lord Adam Gordon*. The road from *Edzell* to *Fettercairn* crosses the *North Esk* by the bridge of *Gannachy*, which springs off a precipitous rock at both extremities, and is elevated to a great height above the water. The parish of *Fettercairn* is connected with a remarkable historical event worthy of notice. *Kenneth III.* who ascended the throne in the year 970, and lived occasionally at a castle about a mile east of the village in the parish of *Fourdoun*, was assassinated at a castle among the hills, on the present estate of *Balbegno*. The common story of his death, given by such writers as *Fordun* and *Boethius*, is this:—Having excited the implacable hatred of a powerful lady, named *Fenella*, by killing her son in a rebellion, she put on a courteous face, and invited him to her castle, where she had prepared a singular engine, for the purpose of putting him to death. Under pretence of

amusing him with the architectural elegance of her mansion, she conducted him to the upper apartment of a tall tower, where, in the midst of splendid drapery and curious sculptures, she had planted a statue of brass, holding a golden apple in one hand. This apple, she told him, was designed as a present for his majesty, and she courteously invited him to take it from the hand of the image. No sooner had the king done this, than some machinery was set in motion, which, acting upon an ambuscade of cross-bows behind the arras, caused a number of arrows to traverse the apartment, by one of which the king was killed. When she saw her project successful, *Fenella* descended the stair, left the castle, and soon secured her life from the vengeance of the king's attendants, who, as *Bellenden* says, "having brak the aune, fund him bulleraud in his blude." The popular reminiscences regarding this event, though it happened above eight hundred years ago, have all the distinctness generally observable in the traditions of *Angus* and *Mearns*. It is said, that after the king's death, the murderess escaped to another castle, which she had at a wild place on the coast, called *Den Fenella*. Being immediately pursued by the king's retinue, she concealed herself among the branches of the trees, which then covered the whole space between the two castles, and which were so thick, that she was able to swing herself along from one to another, and thus pass over the very heads of her bewildered pursuers.—Population in 1821, 1572.

FETTERESSO, a parish in *Kincardineshire*, extending six miles along the sea-shore to the north of *Stonehaven*, and being altogether about ten miles in length, by from five to seven in breadth. *Banchory-Davenick* and *Maryculter* are on the north, and *Durris* and *Glenbervie* on the west. The parish comprehends 24,914 acres, upwards of 8000 of which are arable. The coast is bold and rocky. The small river *Cowie* waters the district in its southern part, and falls into the sea a short way north of *Stonehaven*. On this rivulet and the *Carron*, there are some seats and plantations. Near the former is the house of *Uric*, and on the latter that of *Fetteresso*, once the residence of the *Marischal* family. *Mr. Barclay* has recently fenced some ground near *Stonehaven*, on which a regular village has

been reared, consisting of two parallel and cross streets, with a square of two acres in the centre. In a northerly part of the parish near the shore is the village of Sentoun.—Population in 1821, 4483.

FEUGH, a river in the north-western part of Kincardineshire, which, after rising in the forest of Boie in Aberdeenshire, and in its course eastward receiving the Avon rivulet, falls into the Dye Water, one of the principal tributaries of the Dee.

FIARRA, a small island of the Hebrides, lying off the north point of Barra.

FIDDICH, a small river in the heart of Banff-shire, flowing through the beautiful fertile vale of Glen Fiddich, and falling into the Spey at Boat of Fiddich, parish of Boharm.

FIDRIE, or **FIDRA**, a small rocky island in the mouth of the Firth of Forth, lying off Dirlston Common. On it are still seen the ruins of a small chapel, or religious house.

FIFE, or **FIFESHIRE**, an extensive county on the eastern side of Scotland, lying on the northern shore of the Firth of Forth opposite the Lothians. In form it is a peninsula, having the waters of the Forth on the south, the German Ocean on the east, and on the north the Tay, which separates it from Forfarshire. On the west it is bounded in a very irregular manner by Kinross-shire, Clackmannanshire, and parts of Perthshire. Its medium length from west to east is about thirty-six miles, and its medium breadth fourteen miles; its whole contents measuring 467 square miles, or 298,880 English acres. In some places its extreme length is fifty miles, and its extreme breadth upwards of twenty miles. It has politically and ecclesiastically attached to it the islands of Inchcolm, Inchkeith, and May, in the Firth of Forth. The county lies between 56° 3' and 56° 25' north latitude. At an early period, the district of Fife including Kinross-shire, Clackmannanshire, parts of Perthshire, and perhaps part of Stirlingshire, was designated *Ros*, a term signifying a peninsula, and seems to have then been under but one general jurisdiction. Different events conspired to break up this ample territory into at least three distinct counties. The small shire of Clackmannan was first separated, and next, about the year 1423, a considerable portion was segregated and entitled Kinross, a name importing "the head of the peninsula." Such political changes have had no effect in retard-

ing the prosperity of the shire, and it could only have been wished that a somewhat more regular partition had been made. From its compact nature and partial independence of support from without, the common people used to designate it the "Kingdom of Fife," a popular phrase still retained. The origin of the name of Fife is among the most puzzling circumstances connected with its history, and in the absence of all respectable authority on this head, we follow the monkish chroniclers, in mentioning that it was called so from one Fiffus Duffus, a hero of whom nothing appears to be known further than that he was a chieftain who did the country "eminent service in war." Sir Robert Sibbald, a personage who flourished at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, and who is distinguished in the annals of the reign of James VII. for his time-serving to that weak monarch, (having no less than turned Roman Catholic to please him,) has bequeathed a pedantic and confused account of the shire, in which, with the most ludicrous straining of sounds, he derives Fife from *Veach*, signifying painted, or *Piet*, it having been long inhabited by that people. The ancient history of Fife is wrapt in a nearly similar obscurity, and its elucidation would only lead to a dissertation on the Celts or Caledonians, its original inhabitants; their struggles with the Roman armies, who penetrated into its woody recesses; its possession by the Picts; its final submission to the king of the Scots, towards the close of the ninth century; and its sufferings from Danish invasions. Above all, it would be necessary to mention, that by its almost insular situation between the northern and southern divisions of the kingdom, it has had the incalculable advantage of being alike removed without the general scope of Highland and Border warfare, thereby escaping many of the troubles which long vexed other portions of the country, and at a much earlier period than was usually the case in Scotland, being left to settle down in the cultivation of the arts of peace. Such would form the materials of the early history of Fife, which in the hands of a skilful writer might form a not uninteresting brochure of local annals. It is known by tradition fully as much as from written record, that prior to the eleventh century the country was in a great measure either the property or under the potent jurisdiction of a line of

thanes of the title of Macduff. At length one of these personages named Duncan Macduff, was created Earl of Fife by Malcolm III. (Canmore) in his first parliament (about 1057), and from this period till the family honours were merged, by the marriage of female heirs, or extinction, in other families, and finally lost by forfeiture in 1424, the Earls of Fife were among the most influential of the Scottish peerage. Of the privileges which the Macduffs possessed something has been said in different places of this work. By the favour of the above sovereign, the first Earl had three requests granted; namely, that his posterity should place the king who was to be crowned in the chair of state; that they should lead the van of the king's armies; and that if any of his clan were guilty of murder or manslaughter, they should not be punished, on condition of paying a fine proportionate to the rank of the victim. The family had further a complete power of regality within the earldom, by which the courts of the Earl were final in civil as well as criminal matters. The most curious of these immunities was connected with the erection of a pillar of stone or cross called *Macduff's cross*, which was situated in a commanding station at the brow of an eminence looking down upon the curse of Gowrie, and the lower part of Strathearn, near the north-western verge of the present county. (See NEWBURN.) The district being constituted a girth or sanctuary for the subjects of the Earl, in case of their committing aggression on the territory without, all who could claim kindred with the chief were sacred from molestation on fleeing to this cross or its inviolable precincts. The chief residences of the family who held the earldom were at Cupar and Falkland, which were confiscated and attached to the crown on the execution and forfeiture (1424) of Murdoch, Duke of Albany. After a lapse of more than three hundred years, the ancient title of Earl of Fife was revived, as an Irish peerage, in 1759, in the person of William Duff, Lord Braro of Kilbride, who, according to the genealogists, derived his descent from the original Earls, though the precise line cannot now be traced. The lineal descendant of this person now enjoys the title; the estates of the family being situated chiefly in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire. From various concurring evidences in history, it is learned that the peninsula of Fife was originally almost an entire fo-

rest full of swamps, as indeed was nearly all the rest of Scotland. In the course of time, the primeval trees were removed, and traces of the large timber which grew in the district are now exceedingly few. While in the condition of a Caledonian forest, it was the haunt of wild beasts, and especially swine of a monstrous size. Boece, whose history was published in 1526, tells us that there remained in his time in the cathedral church of St. Andrews, attached by chains to the high altar, the two tusks of an immensely large boar, which had been killed in the neighbourhood, each of which tusks measured sixteen inches in length and four inches in thickness. It is understood that such creatures, as well as all the larger animals of the chase, were not extirpated in the reign of James V., like his forefathers often made Fife the scene of his hunting expeditions, particularly when at the royal residence of Falkland. The patience and perseverance of the inhabitants of the district have long since freed Fife from all such characteristics of a rude country. The peninsula of Fife exhibits in its surface a series of vales stretching from west to east, parallel with the sea on each side, and of greater and less dimensions. These vales, which, from the undulating nature of the land are in some places not so distinct as in others, are the basins of different small streams, which are either poured into the Firth of Forth or St. Andrews Bay. In viewing the coast of Fife from the south side of the Forth, the country has a bleak hilly appearance with little to interest the spectator or betoken the character of the soil, its most prominent objects being the elevated summits of the two Lomond hills at its centre. No sooner, however, is the summit of the first rising ground gained, in penetrating into the interior, than the scene is agreeably changed, and the tourist is successively delighted with the view of those consecutive vales, consisting of finely cultivated braes waving downwards to the brooks in their lower part, and diminishing in acclivity as they approach their eastern termination. The vales of the Orr and the Leven and their tributaries being passed, the traveller is ushered into the wide and extensive central vale or *Heart of Fife*, through which glides, with noiseless current, the river Eden. In the western part, this district of the county is connected with the vale of Kinross-shire, and separated on its south side by the Lomond hills, from the vale of the

Eleven. By a general calculation, the Howe of Fife may be esteemed ten miles in length by from two to three in breadth, the broadest part being at the middle, but, as on the south side the land is of an exceedingly gentle descent, the width of the flattish part may be reckoned upwards of four miles. In the centre, contiguous to the Eden, the ground, for several miles in length and breadth, is almost a dead level; in other portions of the hollow the land undulates, showing a variety of pleasing exposures. This strath becomes more narrow and tortuous at the east end, and is finally lost in the flat district a little north from St. Andrews. On the north side of the vale, the fields ascend a continuous range of hills, either bare on the summit, or dotted with plantations, and of those in the latter condition, none is so conspicuous as a woody eminence called the Mount Hill, on which stands the monumental pillar of the late Earl of Hopetoun. In penetrating still further north, the land is found hilly, and more of a pastoral nature, till it declines with rather a quick descent to the Firth of Tay. Nevertheless, on this side the country is now under a system of cultivation which renders it equally agreeable to the view. In the county of Fife are found four kinds of soil, differing considerably in quality, and generally occupying distinct tracts of country. Along the braes facing the Firth of Forth, the soil is for the most part of an excellent quality; being deep rich loam, good clay, and gravel mixed with loamy earth, lying chiefly on whin rock. North from the waving line which bounds this territory to the base of the hills on the south side of the vale of Fife, and from St. Andrews on the east, to the western parts of the county, the soil is, in general, greatly inferior, a great proportion being cold, poor, and very wet clay; and the strata under it being freestone and close till. In this district is also much mossy and stony land. Next is the tract of the Howe of Fife, which consists of loam, partly deep and moist, and partly light and dry, with also a good proportion of moor and moss. At the lower end of the strath, the land is found better. In the hilly ground from the vale to the Tay, the soil is in general excellent, having much rich loam, clay, and gravel. It need scarcely be mentioned, that by the constant operation of improvements, these somewhat primitive properties of the soil are, in all cases, modified, improved, or altered in some mea-

sure. The very extensive improvements in modes of cultivation, in the application of manures, in the rearing of plantations, and in draining, put in force within the last forty years, and more particularly within the byepast fifteen or twenty years, have wrought almost miracles on the surface of the county, and turned what was once but a middling good territory into a universal garden and shrubbery, indicating the most exuberant rural wealth, as well as a high degree of intelligence and laborious industry among its inhabitants generally. Like China, Fife is a district in which there appears to be nothing lost for which a use can be found. No land is suffered to be idle, or in an evil condition, if human skill can remedy the defect; and to the same extent there is found no loitering population of any description. On making a minute personal investigation of this thriving portion of Scotland, the lower parts of Kinross-shire included, and after instituting inquiries in proper quarters, we find that draining has been the grand engine employed in clearing and improving the land. In few places throughout Scotland does that practice seem to have been instituted on so effective and so universal a scale. It has been seen that much of the district was once little else than a morass or jungle, suited only to give shelter to swarms of wild beasts, or animals of chase, within the compass of which swampy grounds there were a multitude of lakes of different dimensions. To reclaim profitable land from this dismal condition, some cutting had been in early times tried, but it was left for the wealth and energies of the present and past generation to reduce the country to a healthful and thoroughly productive character. The principal theatre of operations in this way has been the middle of the county. This strath, though possessing much flat land, more generally abounds in small undulations, or mere mounds, which, by their connexion with each other, retain water in the hollows between them. In several instances there are still pools, which it will be difficult to draw off, but with these exceptions the lands are efficiently drained. The chief loch was that of Rossie, in the parish of Collessie, of considerable extent, and lying in the very bottom of the Howe, and abounding, as Sibbald tells us, in "pykes and perches." The first attempts made to render the loch dry, were in 1740, a very "dear year," when labour was

cheap. The improver was Mr. Affleck, who drained the water off, leaving the place a species of morass in summer, and still a loch in winter. In this uncomfortable condition it remained till 1808-9, when Captain Cheape, the present proprietor, whose excellent practical agriculture requires no eulogy, deepened and extended the drains, leading off the water to the Eden, at an expense of from L.2000 to L.3000, by which the land was brought to a dry state. About two hundred and fifty acres yielding excellent crops of corn have thus been reclaimed. In the process of consolidating the land, and adapting it for the plough, Captain Cheape has very advantageously covered it occasionally with sheep, who, in pasturing, give a firmness to the ground by their weight, without puddling it with their feet, as would be the case with black cattle. The fine arable fields of Rossie, and the deep drains which intersect them, are esteemed the chief local wonder in this part of the county. The estate of Kinloch, and other adjacent districts on the east, have likewise undergone great improvements from draining; but, next to those of Rossie loch, the principal improvement in the reclaiming of bad waste land in Fife has been made from two to three miles further to the south-west, on the estate of Falkland, belonging to O. Tyndale Bruce, Esq. Here ingenuity and wealth have been successfully put in operation on a wide scale. The low grounds, originally swampy, have been reclaimed and rendered productive to an astonishing degree, by the cutting of deep drains and other processes; and what is more worthy of admiration, the north side of the East Lomond Hill has been enclosed, and subjected to a mode of cultivation which renders the land as valuable as in the vale beneath. In all likelihood this conspicuous mountain, though rising to the height of more than twelve hundred feet, will be under artificial cropping to the summit in a few years. In recent times very considerable improvements, also by draining, have been made in the vale of the Leven from the loch downwards to the sea, though chiefly in the upper part. Under the head of LEVEN the exact nature and extent of these changes are detailed; it need only here be stated, that in the carse stretching eastward from Loch Leven, belonging as much to Kinross-shire as to Fife, much valuable land has been procured, partly belonging to large estates, and partly for the behoof of

smaller tenants. Ugly peat bogs and brown wastes have been transmuted into extensive arable fields, over which beautiful crops of grain wave in abundance in the harvest months; and such have been the general alterations on the district within the date of the present century, that the original features of the scenery are considerably changed. In the vale of the Orr, south from that of the Leven, there have been similar improvements on fully as extensive a plan; among other things done in this quarter, Loch Orr has been thoroughly drained, and there are now fine farm lands on the spot formerly covered by water. In the eastern part of Fife there has been less occasion for the present generation interfering to alter the condition of the country; yet, even here, the same spirit has been at work; in an especial manner, the wastes in and about Denino and Carnbee parishes have been greatly modified, and partly reclaimed. On the north side of Fife, next the Tay, the country has also been in recent years finely drained, cultivated and enclosed, while a considerable acquisition of land has been obtained from the Tay, as has been already stated in the article on CANAL lands. The draining and cultivating of lands in all parts of the county has had a surprising and beneficial effect on the climate of the district. The fogs which were continually exuding from the lochs and marshes injured the crops of the better lands, and afflicted the people with agues and other diseases. Persons still alive well remember when every morning the low parts of the county were enveloped in a dense cloud of vapour, an event which now only happens during or after wet weather, and that to a small extent. Within a period of from thirty to forty years, there has been a great deal of planting, and nowhere to such an extent as in the low district east from Rossie, partly in the proprietary of the Earl of Leven. There is here now a forest of Scots firs stretching for many miles in length, and within the boundaries of which are found the mansions and pleasure-grounds of Crawford Priory and Melville. In the territory adjacent to the Forth, near Kirkcaldy, there is much of the higher grounds planted, chiefly on the estate of Mr. Ferguson of Raith. In the western district there has been also considerable planting. There does not appear to be much old or hard wood in Fife; the principal and largest collection of trees dignified

by age and magnitude being in the grounds around the charming seat of Leslie house, in the vale of the Leven. We are told that £30,000 worth of hard wood might have been disposed of during the last war. As in every thing else there has been a great improvement in Fife within the last quarter of a century in the condition of the farmers and peasantry. Everywhere are seen the most substantial farm-steadings and cottages, all of which, from the highest to the lowest, are provided with good gardens. Within these few years there has been going on a process of clearing the lands of squalid little hamlets, (whether advantageously or not we do not inquire,) and reducing the population to nothing beyond a body of individuals actually employed in furthering agricultural operations, or in manufactures of some kind. The adjacent large towns have, of course, received the weeded-out population. In Fife, many of the farmers are now found to be men of enterprise or capital from East Lothian, or other old improved districts, and under the direction of some of these the greatest improvements have taken place. In this body few have been so conspicuous for their successful exertions as Mr. Dudgeon of Falkland Wood. This gentleman's farm-steading is a model of perfection in its way; among other excellencies, having a most powerful thrashing machine driven by steam at a small expense. As far as we can learn, there is as yet only one other steam thrashing mill in the county, and it is on an adjacent farm. The common thrashing mill, moved by horses or water, and all the best kinds of implements of husbandry, are found in all places in the shire, to the exclusion of the old clumsy instruments. Through the aid of these, the attention paid by landlords, and the convenience of markets, farm lands are let at higher prices in Fife than is generally the case in any other part of the kingdom. Yet, under the imposition of high rents, such has been the frugality and skill of the tenantry, that they are found in better circumstances than, farmers in some places where the land is much better, and lower in rental, and as near markets. Fife is fortunate in possessing inexhaustible mines of coal, whinstone, sandstone, limestone, and some ironstone. Coal and lime are found and wrought only in the southern division of the county between the two extremities, and some miles inland. Within this district there are

as extensive lime and coal-works as can be seen in Scotland, and which are specified under the head of the parishes in which they are situated. From the south side of the Howe to the Tay neither coal nor lime is found, or at least not wrought. The sandstone found also in the southern division is of the very best quality, and from its beauty it is exported (especially from Cullerlo, in the parish of Aberdour) to Edinburgh, where some of the finest edifices have been built with it. There is great plenty of whinstone, principally in the northern division. Marl is abundant in some places, and so likewise is fine clay for making bricks, tiles, and pottery. By the possession of the above fossils, and by the abundant produce of corn and cattle, it is a common saying among the people of Fife, that their county could support itself better without the aid of imported goods than any other district in Scotland. Besides supplying home consumpt, it possesses a very large export trade in corn, potatoes, pigs, black cattle, lime, coal, and sandstone, not to mention its manufactured goods. Every year this profitable traffic is increasing. Its coal and lime are chiefly exported, after a land-carriage across the country, to the Firth of Gowrie and Forfarshire, by way of Newburgh. To accommodate this great trade, there is now an excellent road penetrating through the hills to the west of Collesie. The other public roads are everywhere kept in the best order. Of late there has been a great trade carried on with London in the export of pigs, corn, and potatoes. Nearly every cottager, whether peasant or tradesman, has a pig; and partly for the sake of manure these animals are reared in numbers in farm-yards, and, being killed, are shipped in a fresh state for the London market, where they are readily disposed of. A fully more extensive export of potatoes takes place. Much of the corn shipped is carried to Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the port for such traffic is Kirkcaldy, which is esteemed now one of the best grain markets in Scotland, (see KIRKCALDY,) a circumstance in a great measure attributable to the establishment of regular sailing steam-boats to and from the Edinburgh side of the Forth, whereby Leith merchants and others can attend the markets with perfect convenience and economy. The small vessels carrying the grain to Glasgow proceed by the Forth and Clyde canal, which has likewise been of much benefit to Fife. The industry of the agricul-

tural inhabitants of this county has not been more manifestly displayed than that of the trading and fishing population. All who are not engaged in purposes of mining and husbandry are busy at work in these profitable employments. The staple manufacture of Fife is linen goods, which began to attract particular attention about sixty years since, when the London trade was opened up. In the course of the intervening period of time, the county has been overspread with spinning mills, bleach-fields, weaving looms and other essentials for carrying on a great trade. From time to time considerable changes have occurred, according as the demand for particular articles varied, and in the present day the weaving of fine diapers and shirrings is the chief employ. Some of the most meritorious improvements in the art of bleaching and weaving have been the discovery of natives of Fife. In 1778 the *fly-shuttle* was introduced by Mr. John Wilson of Dunfermline, which, in the weaving of broad webs, was among the greatest of all inventions connected with the trade; and the art of bleaching yarn before weaving, so as to *weave* in the woolly fibres and thereby give the cloth a smooth gloss, was the discovery of that very ingenious scientific bleacher, Mr. Gavin Inglis of Strathendry, whose suggestions in the preparation of yarn and weaving have been of the greatest service to this branch of manufactures over the whole of Britain. At one time it was customary for individual weavers in the country places to weave webs of linen on speculation, selling them when finished to merchants or others; but this practice has now entirely disappeared. There are few or no preparing manufactories in the villages and hamlets, these being confined to the large towns, from whence the stuff is disseminated to be made into cloth on payment of wages. In this trade Dunfermline is the chief, while the yarns composed of foreign flax are mostly spun and bleached on the river Leven and places adjacent. The Kirkland spinning mills near the town of Leven are the most extensive in the county, and are described in their proper place. In the weaving of linens, whole towns, villages, and hamlets are busily employed without intermission. The cloth produced is for the greater part exported to London, as the Scotch themselves wear almost none of their own goods, being contented with the cheaper linens of Ireland, al-

though at the same time the more coarse homely fabrics are retained for wearing in the country. Blankets and plaidings are also manufactured in Fife, but to a much less extent. The operative weavers of Fife form an independent respectable class of artizans, thoroughly national in their habits and sentiments; and being in almost every instance provided with gardens and potato grounds, if not pigs and cows, near their cottages, they live in a state of peace and comfort, we venture to assert, now here equalled, at least not surpassed, among the working classes in any portion of Great Britain and Ireland. The present writers have, moreover, been in no part of the united kingdom where are seen fewer beggars, where the people appear better clad, or where there are fewer public-houses, — solid testimonials of the sobriety, the industry, and the intelligence of the natives. It is very gratifying, in contemplating this pleasing spectacle, to find occasion to extend our encomiums on the condition and qualifications of the folk of Fife to the upper classes of society, who exhibit peculiarities of character equally meritorious. It is the distinguishing characteristic of the proprietors of the county, that the land is divided and distributed among a greater proportion of individual owners than is the case with any other part of Scotland. "Here," says Dr. Thomson, (father of the late Dr. Andrew Thomson,) the reverend author of the *Agricultural View of Fife*, "we find no overgrown estates, such as are to be frequently met with in other parts of the kingdom, the proprietors of which, exalted so far above the rest by their princely fortunes, and perhaps by the splendours also of hereditary honours, think themselves entitled to take the lead in all public business, and, by the influence usually attendant on rank and opulence, seldom fail to secure to themselves the full power of directing all the political affairs of their respective counties. A large proportion of the estates run between L.400 and L.3000 a-year. From L.3000 to L.6000 there are only a few; and only one, I believe, amounts to L.8000. From L.400 downwards to L.30 or L.40, there are a great number of proprietors, who pay cess and other public burdens, and consequently rank as heritors; and although of inferior fortunes, are generally men of the most respectable characters. This extensive distribution of property is attended

with the happiest effects. The nobility, in point of fortune, are equalled, and in some instances exceeded, by many of the commoners. But influence, derived from superiority of rank, unsupported by a corresponding superiority of fortune, can never be dangerous. Accordingly, in their interference in the public and political business of the county, their good sense never allows them to overstep the bounds of their order, and in no instance do they discover any inclination to arrogate to themselves powers which are the common right of the proprietors at large. On the other hand, the gentry, feeling their own consequence, as men of opulence and respectability, act, upon all occasions, with a becoming spirit of independence. Hence it happens that the noblemen and gentlemen of Fife live in the most friendly and intimate terms; and all county business is conducted with the greatest harmony and ease, alike undisturbed by the insolence of family pride, or the mean jealousy of inferior rank, the violence of party spirit, or the disgraceful artifices of political intrigue." These judicious remarks were written upwards of thirty years since, and consequently, by the improvements in land and in rents, the real valuations of estates are considerably enhanced; they are, however, otherwise quite applicable to the present day. While other parts of Scotland, England, and Ireland have been more or less cursed with the immeasurable crime of absenteeism, here such is comparatively unknown, the *lairds* continuing for the greater part to live upon, or near their estates, and in very many cases acting as their own farmers. Another advantage has been derived by Fife, from the circumstance of the lands being to a less extent under the fetters of entails than those of most other districts, in this as in other things the sagacity of the people being placed in a prominent point of view.—The county forms a sheriffdom under one sheriff-depute, but being divided into a western and eastern district, each is placed under the jurisdiction of a sheriff-substitute, whose courts are respectively held at Dunfermline and Cupar. The latter is the head county town. For matters relative to the management of public roads, &c., the shire is divided into the four districts of St. Andrews, Cupar, Dunfermline, and Kirkcaldy. The chief towns in Fife are St. Andrews, Cupar, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Burntisland, and Kirkcaldy. The small towns and

villages are, Falkland, Auchtermuchty, Leslie, Kinghorn, Dysart, East and West Wemyss, Buckhaven, Leven, Earlsferry, Elie, St. Monance, Pittenweem, East and West Anstruther, Kilrenny, Crail, Ferry-port-on-Craig, Newburgh, Strathtmiglo, Collessie, Letham, Ceres, Kettle, Fruchie, Lochgellie, Kinglassie, Limekilna, Aberdour, Pathhead, Galatoun, Markinch, Largo, Colinsburgh, Queensferry, (North) Cellardykes, Springfield, and some others of less size; thirteen are royal burghs with parliamentary representation, and several are royal burghs without that privilege. The greater part of the towns and villages are in a thriving condition, the dullest and most backward being those on the coast, east from Dysart. A great number of the towns are sea-ports with tolerably good harbours in times of high water. The county has now no native banking-house, which is fortunate for its interests. Fife comprises sixty-three parishes, with as many churches, about forty meeting-houses of presbyterian dissenters, and four chapels of Episcopalians. It has not a single Roman Catholic priest. Since the time of Andrew Melville and the Covenants, Fife has been remarkable for its staunch adherence to the presbyterian form of church government and worship; and it has the honour of having been the place in which the reformation of religion in Scotland commenced. The county has now a synod and four presbyteries of the established church. Fife possesses various large associations for the promotion of improvements in agriculture, farm stock, and other purposes, among which is the Fife Hunt, which is composed of the chief noblemen and gentlemen of the county. The shire owns a single newspaper, which is published at Cupar, and is particularly adapted for the dissemination of local intelligence. Ninety-seven fairs are held annually throughout the counties of Fife and Kinross. The thoroughfares from Edinburgh northwards to Forfarshire and Perthshire pass through Fife, the one road being by Kinghorn and Cupar, and the other by Queensferry and Kinross. The thoroughfare from the interior of the county westwards is very limited.—The population of Fifeshire in 1755 was 81,570. In 1821 it amounted to 53,540 males, and 61,021 females, total 114,556, being at the rate of 245 for every square mile. Its old valued rent is L.363,192 Scots, while the actual rent of lands

and houses may be computed at £ 400,000 Sterling.

The chief seats in Fife are *Palace of Falkland, Leslie House, Melville House, Crauford Priory, Donibristle, Broomhall, Balcarras, Dunnikier House, Craigsanguhar, Raith, Wemyss Castle, Balvaskin, Dysart House, Balbirnie, Bethune, Elie House, Airdrie, Pitmilky, Dunbog, Rankellor, Lathrisk, Nether Rankellor, Pitfirran, Pittencrief, Inchlaurig, Strathendry, Mugdrum, Rossie, Newton-Crlessie, Bellevue, Torry, Largo House, Durie, Innergelly, Mount Melville, Blebo, Cunnockie, Tarvet, Scotscraig, St. Fort, Nuthill, Lochore, Fordeh, Birkhill, Kembach, Bulygarvie, Hilton, Mountwhanny, Naughton, Gilston, Coats, Kelly House, Cavig, Charlton, Hillside, Kilmaron, Cumbo, Fernie, Kilconquhar, Gask, Wemyss House, Pitliver, &c.*

TABLE OF HEIGHTS IN FIFESHIRE.

	Feet above the sea.
Kelly Law	800
Largo Law, by Ainslie's Map	1020
East Lomond Hill	1260
West Lomond Hill	1280

FIFE-NESS, a promontory at the most easterly extremity of the county of Fife, or "East Neuk o' Fife," as it is more commonly termed.

FIGACH (LOCH), a small lake in Sutherlandshire, lying between Strath Bagusty and Glencul.

FILLAN, or water of Dochart, a small river in the south-west corner of Perthshire, parish of Killin, which rises in the heights adjacent to Argyleshire, and flows in an irregular easterly course for about eight miles, till it falls into the head of Loch Dochart, from whence the main branch of the Tay flows through Loch Tay. The Fillan is a beautiful Highland stream, and the vale through which it flows is entitled Strathfillan. St. Fillan was a pious abbot or prior who, according to Keith, flourished in Scotland at the beginning of the eighth century, and was some time a superior of a religious house at Pittenweem in Fife. It is told by the chroniclers that the miraculous powers of this person were of no ordinary kind. When at the priory of Pittenweem he engaged himself in transcribing the scriptures, and while

doing so, his left hand was observed to send forth such a splendour as to afford him sufficient light to write with the other; a miracle which saved many candles in the priory, as the holy man used to spend whole nights in that exercise. He afterwards, for the sake of more perfect seclusion, retired from Fife to the wild vale in Perthshire now under notice. Here the saintly monk performed innumerable miracles through the excess of his devotion. Adjacent to the river in the low ground, is shown a pool, called the Holy Pool, which, through the saint's power, had the virtue of curing madness in persons bathing in it, provided a certain ceremonial was used. The intelligent writer of the Statistical Account of the parish of Killin, (the Rev. Patrick Stuart,) mentions circumstances connected with the pool that give us to understand that the Highlanders continued to dip lunatics in the sainted spring till a very late period. "There is a bell belonging to the chapel of St. Fillan," says he, "that was in high reputation among the votaries of that saint in old times. It seems to be mixed metal; is about a foot and a half high, and of an oblong shape. It usually lay in the churchyard. When mad people were brought to be dipped in the Saint's Pool, it was necessary to perform certain ceremonies, in which there was a mixture of Druidism and Popery. After remaining all night in the chapel, bound with ropes, the bell was set upon their head with great solemnity. It was the popular opinion, that if stolen, it would exorcise itself out of the thief's hands, and return home, ringing all the way. For some years past this bell has been locked up, to prevent its being applied to superstitious purposes. The origin of the bell is to be referred to the most remote ages of the Celtic churches." Six hundred years after the epoch of St. Fillan, his memory and powers of intercession were vividly retained in the country. In the heat of the battle of Bannockburn, Robert Bruce invoked his aid, which, as he imagined, was granted, to the discomfiture of the English; and out of gratitude for such assistance, the patriotic king founded a priory near the ancient residence of the saint, which was dedicated to his service. At the dissolution of the religious houses, this priory, with all its revenues and superiorities, was given by the king to Campbell of Glenorchy, ancestor to the Marquis of Breadalbane. In the vicinity of the pool, there is now a modern

chapel, with a missionary chapel supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and who has a manse and glebe from the Marquis.

FILLANS (St.), a village of modern date in the western part of the parish of Comrie, Perthshire, situated at the foot of Loch Earn, where the river Earn issues from the lake. On the top of a conical hill, named Dun-Fillan, a little way east from the village, is shown a rock, called St. Fillan's Chair, from which he used to bestow his blessings on the country; and near it are two small cavities in the rock, said to have been worn by his knees in his almost incessant praying. St. Fillans was formerly a wretched hamlet, denominated Portmore, but it is now one of the sweetest spots in Scotland. The village has been reared and encouraged by the attention of Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby (lately Gwydir), and here the traveller is delighted to find the people altogether losing their native taste for dung-hills, and thatch, and peat-reek, and fast adopting a better one for slate, cleanliness, and honeysuckle. The houses have all gardens attached to them, and are even in many cases surrounded more immediately by sweet shrubs and flowers. There are also a few villas built, for families who may be inclined to settle in this delicious spot. It is annually, in autumn, rendered a scene of high festival, by a meeting of the St. Fillans Society, which was instituted in 1819, for the purpose of giving prizes to successful competitors in certain national sports, and as a benefit society for imparting aid to indigent and distressed members, widows, and orphans. Their festivities are usually attended by hundreds of persons of condition, male and female, from all parts of the Highlands.

FINAN, or FINNIN, a small river in the western part of Inverness-shire, a tributary of Loch Shiel, which gives the name of Glenfinnan to the vale through which it passes.

FINDHORN, a river which rises chiefly from the north side of the range of hills of Badenoch, Inverness-shire, and flows in a north-easterly course, with little variation, through Inverness-shire, and part of Nairn and Moray-shires. It finally pours its waters into a loch or arm of the sea, called the Harbour of Findhorn, on the south shore of the Moray Frith, at a distance of fifty miles from its source. The Findhorn is a very rapid dangerous stream, of considerable magnitude, but unfit for navigation

farther than the flow of tide. It pursues its course mostly through a wild mountainous region, and is crossed by only three bridges, namely, one at Forres, another at Dulsie, and a third carrying over the military road from Aviemore to Inverness. This river figured greatly in the memorable inundations of 1829. It abounds in fine salmon and trout.

FINDHORN, a small sea-port town in Morayshire, parish of Kinloss, lying at the point of land which is rendered peninsular by the Bay of Brough-Head on the east, and the harbour of Findhorn on the west. It possesses a share of coasting trade in the exportation of salmon, corn, &c. and the importation of coals and different kinds of goods.

FINDOCHTIE, a small fishing village, west of Cullen, Banffshire.

FINDON, or FINNAN, a fishing village on the coast of Kincardineshire, about six miles south of Aberdeen, celebrated for its preparation of smoked haddocks. Those finely flavoured fish are in great request at Aberdeen and other places in this quarter. So delicate is the fish, that they can rarely be procured in a fresh undepreciated condition at the distance of Edinburgh.

FINGLAN BURN, a tributary of the Black Esk, Dumfriesshire.

FINGLEN BURN, a tributary of the Glasart, Stirlingshire.

FINLAGAN, one of the small lakes in the island ofIslay, which discharges itself by a rivulet, falling into the sea at Laggan. It has a small islet, on which are the ruins of a castle, said to have been a place of residence of the ancient Lords of the Isles, with the traces of a pier and chapel. Here, says Martin, was a large stone, seven feet square, to receive the feet of Macdonald, when he was crowned King of the Isles; the elevated chief standing on it, while the sword and the white rod of power were placed in his hands.

FINNIS BAY, a small inlet of the sea, forming a safe harbour, on the east coast of Harris, one of the Hebrides.

FINTRAY, a parish in Aberdeenshire, of five miles in length by from three to four in breadth, on the lower part of the river Don, on its left bank, opposite Dyce and Kintore. The surface is generally hilly, and mostly pastoral, except on the banks of the Don, where the land is fertile, and susceptible of productive cultivation. The grounds are becoming

more and more valuable from the plantations which have been reared.—Population in 1821, 996.

FINTRY, a parish five miles in length by four in breadth, at the centre of Stirlingshire, and consisting mostly of low verdant hills, lying north of the Campsie fells. The parish of Gargunnoch lies on the north, and St. Ninians on the east. The places chiefly inhabited are a small valley on the banks of the Endrick, and another on the banks of the Carron, both of which rivers have their sources in this parish, and flow in opposite directions. The celebrated *Loup of Fintry*, a cataract of ninety-one feet in height, formed by the Endrick, is in this parish. Within the last forty years, the cotton manufacture has been introduced into the district, and considerably altered the character of the parish. The village of Fintry is well situated for manufactures, and lies thirteen miles from Stirling, and forty-one from Edinburgh.—Population in 1821, 1102.

FIOLAY, one of the smallest isles of the Hebrides, lying off the west coast of Argyshire.

FIRDON, a rivulet in the south-west part of Ross-shire, running into the sea near Applecross.

FIRTH; a term signifying in Scotland an arm of the sea, or the open estuary of a river. In only one instance it is applied to a strait. In these senses it is used, as in Firth of Forth, Firth of Tay, Moray Firth, Pentland Firth, and Solway Firth, which are described under their respective heads. The etymon of the word is usually supposed to be the Latin *fretum*; and hence it is often spelt by geographers and travellers *Frith*; but, as it is more probably from *Fjord*, which is in use in the north of Europe, we have preferred in this work an orthography more akin to the pronunciation.

FIRTH and STENNIS, a united parish on the mainland of Orkney, of nine miles in length, with a varying breadth, lying west of Kirkwall. In its centre is the lake of Stennis or Stenhouse, which is nearly divided in two by a narrow shallow, which can be passed over by a sort of causeway of large stones. On the western side are the famous stones of Stennis, which are only paralleled by those of Stonehenge. Some of these are single, standing erect in the earth. Others describe particular figures; but the greatest number form a

large circle, surrounded by a ditch. A great number have fallen. The largest stand between the old kirk of Stennis and the causeway. One of these rises eighteen feet out of the ground. About this quarter there are the remains of various tumuli, all of which are significant of the place having been one of great importance in druidical times. The kirk of Firth stands at the head of an arm of Kirkwall Bay. The parish is generally wild and pastoral.—Population in 1821, of Firth 545, of Stennis 596.

FISHERROW, a town in the county of Edinburgh, and parish of Inveresk, lying at the distance of five miles from the metropolis, on the coast of the Firth of Forth, on the left bank of the river Esk, which divides it from Musselburgh. It consists of one large main street, a back street nearer the sea, and a variety of lanes and single houses. The main street is laid out for shopkeepers, or the higher class of the inhabitants, and the back streets and lanes are inhabited almost entirely by fishermen and their families. In the outskirts, there are handsome villas, the residence of a superior class of persons. Like most places inhabited by fishers, Fisherrow is a very dirty ill kept town, at almost all times showing groups of females and children in a disgusting state of indolence and filthiness. The fishing population, however, are generally industrious. The men go to sea to catch cod, haddocks, or other fish, which are sold by their wives in Edinburgh. Fisherrow has a share in the government of Musselburgh, to the extent of contributing eight out of the eighteen town-councillors of that burgh. The town has a small harbour, which has been lately improved by a good stone pier. It is under the government of the magistrates of Musselburgh, and, we are assured, many vessels unload their cargoes here in preference to Leith, in consequence of the very heavy fees exacted at that port. It has generally several vessels landing timber and other goods. Small vessels are occasionally built at the port. Of late, some good freestone houses have been built on the road from the main street to the new bridge over the Esk. Some substantial new houses have been also erected in the back street. The shore here is very flat and sandy, and the surrounding country is rich and exuberant.—See **MUSSELBURGH**.

FISH HOLME, a small island of Shetland, lying on the south of Samphray, between Yell and the mainland.

FLADDA, a small island lying six miles distant from Skye, belonging to Inverness-shire.

FLADDA, an isle of the Treishnish group, lying off the north-west headland of Mull.

FLANNAN ISLANDS, a group of small islands lying twelve miles north-west of Skye. They are seven in number, and are called by the islanders "the Seven Hunters," though Mucculloch alleges he could count no more than six. They have a wild rocky appearance, and only support some sheep, and give a resting and breeding-place to immense flocks of gannets and other sea-fowl. Towards sunset, apparently interminable streams of these animals are seen pursuing their direct flight to these desolate isles, and it is asserted by sailors, that they seek their daily food as far distant as the south of England. In the present day, the Flannan isles are uninhabited by human beings; but such was not always the case. They exhibit the ruins of religious houses, dedicated to their patron, St. Flann, who flourished in the ninth century; a circumstance illustrative of that wonderful pertinacity of devotion exercised by the Culdean and Romish clergy, prior to the Reformation, which made them leave every earthly comfort to spend their lives on such rocky dismal islets far from the mass of human society.

FLATTA, two small isles of the Hebrides, separated from the east side of Barra by the Sound of Ba Hiravah.

FLEET, (LOCH) an inlet of the sea on the south-east coast of Sutherlandshire, across the narrow neck of which there is a ferry, on the thoroughfare along the coast northwards from Dornoch.

FLEET, (LOCHS) two small lakes in the parish of Girthon, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, from whence flow two small streamlets, which uniting, form the little water of Fleet. After a course of a few miles, this stream is joined by a similar small river called the Great Water of Fleet, whereby the river Fleet is formed.

FLEET, the river above noticed, flows in a southerly course through the lower part of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, at an equal distance between the Dee and the Cree, and falls into the beautiful estuary called Fleet

Bay, at the large modern village of Gatehouse. The banks of the Fleet are in many places beautiful and picturesque. It abounds with salmon, and may be navigated to Gatehouse, where it is crossed by a bridge.

FLISK, a parish in the north side of the county of Fife, lying on the Tay, and extending three miles in length by about one in breadth, bounded by Balmerino on the east, Cricch, part of Abdie, and Dunbog on the south, and Dunbog and Abdie on the west. The land rises in finely cultivated fields from the shore of the Tay to the summit of the hilly range which bounds this side of Fife. Within these few years the district has undergone extensive "improvements" in the way of tillage, enclosing, draining, &c. The kirk and manse of Flisk are situated on an agreeable eminence overlooking the waters of the Tay, and the richly wooded and cultivated Carse of Gowrie on the opposite coast. The district anciently composed the barony of Bambrich, in the proprietary of the Earls of Rothes, whose old castle of Bambrich, now in ruins, stands in a low situation on the Tay, in a western part of the parish, half way betwixt Flisk and Newburgh. The barony came into the noble family of Leslie or Rothes, by a marriage with a daughter of the Lord of Ahermethy, its former proprietor, in the reign of Robert Bruce.—Population in 1821, 301.

FLODDAY, an islet lying between Skye and Rannay.

FLOTA, an island of Orkney, of between three and six miles in breadth, lying in Scalpa Flow. It is indented by the bay of Pan Hope, and has a high rocky shore, but in the interior yields good pasture.

FOCHABERS, a small town in the parish of Bellie, Morayshire, lying nine miles east from Elgin, twelve south-west of Cullen, and fifty-two east by north of Inverness. It occupies a rural situation in a deep valley, through which the Spey passes: it is at a little distance on the west. The houses are neatly built, lining the sides of the great north road from Edinburgh to Inverness, and have arisen as an appendage of Gordon Castle, the seat of the Duke of Gordon, which is situated near the Spey amidst an extensive plantation of fine woods and pleasure-grounds. Fochabers is a burgh of barony under this family, and governed by a baillie of his Grace's appointment. It is understood to be thriving

rapidly. An elegant stone bridge, which crossed the Spey near the town, was partly carried away by the great floods of 1829. Besides the established church of the parish, which is situated here, there is a Roman Catholic chapel. The town has several good inns for the accommodation of travellers. Gordon Castle, which is approached by a gateway situated at the north end of the village, is allowed to be one of the most magnificent structures, and perhaps the finest house north of the Firth of Forth. The edifice was originally a gloomy tower, in the centre of a morass called the Bog of Gight, and accessible only by a narrow causeway and a drawbridge. It is now a vast quadrangular structure; the front stretching to the goodly length of 568 feet, surrounded by a beautiful park and equally beautiful country. The change has been naturally commensurate with that of the fortunes of the whole race, who, for centuries past, have owned it; and we believe the most ancient title of the Duke of Gordon, and that by which the old Highlanders still know him, is the humble one of "the Gudeman o' the Bog." Within the gateway alluded to, the approach is by a broad solid turnpike, sweeping between wide-spreading borders of verdant sward, fringed with sweetly-scented shrubs. Many tall waving and wide-spreading trees rise beyond. The road runs at last in a sweep across the green lawn, at a little distance before the front, and returning by the great door, completes an oval under the west end of the castle. The front, which is uniformly regular, commands a view of the whole plain, with all its wood, and a variety of sheets of the river Spey. The body of the edifice rises to the height of four lofty storeys; and on each end there is a pavilion of two storeys, connected each by a gallery of two lower storeys. If the impression of august magnificence be in any measure weakened by the modern uniformity of the northern front, it is more deeply stamped by the bulky, Gothic, irregular grandeur of the other, in which the tower of the eleventh century, rising to the height of nearly ninety feet, overlooks the whole structure. The vestibule of the castle is embellished by copies of the Apollo Belvidere and the Venus de Medici, in statuary marble by Warwood. There is also a bust, a peculiarly striking likeness, of Mr. Pitt. There are busts also of Homer, Aurelius and Faustina, in their unfading laurels, a Vestal Virgin in her plain attire, Cæsar and Caracalla, each

raised on a handsome pedestal of Sienna marble. At the bottom of the great stair are busts of Seneca and Cicero, and of a grand Duke of Tuscany, a relative of the family of Gordon. On the first landing place of the grand stair attention is for a little arrested by a gigantic wooden head of some ancient divinity of the sea, which formed a part of the decoration of the prow of the French ship *Ca Ira*, captured in the Gulf of Genoa, and afterwards accidentally burnt on the coast of Corsica. At the next turn of the stair, a plank, cut out from a fir-tree of his Grace's forest of Glenmore, nearly six feet in breadth, is preserved as an evidence of the vast size to which these trees grow in particular situations. The great dining room is the most just proportions, and strikingly magnificent. A handsome side-board stands in a recess within lofty Corinthian columns of scagliola, in imitation of verd antique marble. Among the pictures are, Abraham turning off Hagar and her son, Joseph resisting the solicitation of his master's wife, Venus and Adonis, Dido and St. Cecilia. In the breakfast room is the celebrated St. Peter and St. Paul, a copy by Miss Rauffman, from the masterpiece of G. Rhein, for which, it is said, ten thousand sequins had been offered, and which was esteemed the most valuable of the paintings in the Lampieri palace at Bologna. In this room are also Ulysses and Calypso, Bacchus and Ariadne, with several portraits, including one of the late Duke. There are many other pictures; but we shall content ourselves with only mentioning one other—a portrait of the second Countess of Huntly, daughter to James I., and the lady through whom Lord Byron boasted of having a share of the royal blood of Scotland in his veins. In the third storey are, a small theatre, the music-room, and a library containing many thousand volumes, as well as some ancient manuscripts, with geographical and astronomical instruments.—Population of Fochabers in 1821, about 1040.

FODDERTY, a parish lying partly in Ross, and partly in Cromartyshire, chiefly in the beautiful and arable vale of Strathpeffer, west from Dingwall. It is bounded by high hills.—Population in 1821, 1952.

FOGGO, a fertile arable parish in the centre of the Merse, Berwickshire, lying east of Greenlaw, and south of Edrom. In length it is six miles, by a breadth of between three

and four. It is intersected and watered by the Blackadder, on the right bank of which stands the village of Foggo. About a mile further up the stream is the ancient little hamlet of Chesters, on the site of a Roman encampment.—Population in 1821, 169.

FOOTDEE or **FOOTIE**, a large village at the foot of the Dee, below Aberdeen, chiefly inhabited by persons connected with the commerce or shipping of the port. It has a handsome chapel of ease.

FORBES and **TULLYNESSLE**, a united parish in Aberdeen-shire, bounded by the united parish of Keelen and Auchindoir on the west, Clatt on the north, Tough and Keig on the east, and Alford on the south, on which side it is watered by the river Don. The grounds are poor and mostly pastoral. Some of the hills rise to a considerable height.—Population of the united parish in 1821, 643.

FORD, a small village in the southern part of the county of Edinburgh, lying in a hollow, on the old road from Edinburgh to Lanter. It has a post-office and a dissenters' meeting-house.

FORDICE, or **FORDYCE**, a parish in Banffshire, lying on the Moray Firth, betwixt Rathven (in which is the town of Cullen,) on the west, Boyndie on the east, and having Grange and Ordiquhall on the south. It is nearly of a triangular figure, each side of which is about six miles in length. It has a great deal of fine flat, well cultivated land. In a vale, through which flows a small stream, about the middle of the parish, are the kirk and manse. Farther to the east is the vale through which runs the water of Durn, a river falling into the sea at the town of Portsoy. The Burn of Boyne waters the eastern boundary. The kirktown of Fordice is a burgh of barony. Portsoy is a small sea-port town, at the distance of eight miles from Banff.—See **PORTSOY**. Betwixt it and Cullen is situated the fishing village of Sandend. The coast is bold and rocky, and has several conspicuous headlands.—Population in 1821, 3245, of whom 1700 belonged to Portsoy.

FORDOUN, a parish in Kincardineshire, lying partly among the north-eastern Grampians, and partly in the Howe of the Mearns, extending nearly ten miles in length by about seven in breadth, having Strachan on the north, Glenbervy and Arbutnot on the east, Lawrencekirk or Convetn on the south, and Fet-

tercarn on the west. The district is chiefly remarkable for its remains of antiquity. In the western part of the parish, about a mile north-east from Fettercarn, is a small congregation of tenements, like the outhouses of an old farm, the miserable remains of the former county town. This hamlet, which is still called Kincardine, and boasts of having given its name to the county, contains only about sixty or seventy inhabitants. It ceased to be the chief town in the reign of James VI. when Stonehaven, as a more convenient situation for the county courts, was honoured with that distinction. In the vicinity, the remains of the castle of the same name, formerly a royal residence, may be traced on the ground, by the foundation of the walls. This seems to have been a vast quadrangular edifice fronting the east. It was the principal palace of Kenneth III. and that from which he was inveigled to be murdered in the manner mentioned under the head of Fettercarn. John Baliol was residing here when he made his shameful rendition of the kingdom to Edward. The situation of Kincardine, though not highly elevated, is yet commanding; for, from its low mound-like ruins, a view can be obtained of nearly the whole district of the Mearns, as well as a considerable part of Angus. About four miles to the north-east is the small village called the Kirkton of Fordoun, supposed to be the birth place of the early Scottish historian of the same name. It is the seat of a presbytery, and is situated upon a lofty terrace, overlooking the romantic ravine formed by the Luther Water, the church-yard occupying the extremity or most advanced point. On the other side of the rivulet there is a larger village called Auchinblae. The whole is surrounded by fine hanging woods, and all the other characteristics of sequestered river scenery. Fordoun is situated four and a half miles from Lawrencekirk, and fifteen from Montrose. It is governed by a bailie; a weekly market for black cattle and horses is held here weekly, from Michaelmas to Christmas, and there are two annual fairs. According to tradition, derived from Monkish authority, Fordoun was the place where Palladius, on being sent to Scotland, in the fifth century, to oppose the Pelagian heresy, established his head quarters. It is now the general opinion of the more rigorous antiquaries, that Palladius never was in Scotland, and that the

claims of Fordoun to have been his resting place arose at first from misapprehension, either wilful or through ignorance, on the part of the monks. Palladius, according to the only proper authority, was sent "in Scotiam," that is to Ireland; for such was the designation of the sister isle at that period: but the monks, supposing this to mean the Scotland of their later day, and being anxious to establish as many sanctified spots in that country as possible, planted a shrine of Palladius at Fordoun, and invested it with all the pomp and circumstance appropriate to what they supposed the former residence of a saint, and the earliest settlement of Christian worship in the kingdom. Nevertheless, the people of Fordoun are still as thoroughly convinced of the sanctity of the place as ever they could have been under the influence of the Romish superstition. They point out, with pride, the very chapel in which Palladius officiated, the hermitage in which he lived, the well from which he obtained water, and they tell that they have a fair called from him *Pallie Fair*, as if these circumstances were irrefragable proofs of the saint's having flourished at Fordoun. Though great doubt be thus thrown on the original sanctity of Fordoun, the place is yet worthy of being held in some estimation by the curious traveller, on account of even those relics of superstition. The present parish church is a modern edifice, but substituted for one of great antiquity which occupied the same admirable site. The celebrated Marquis of Montrose lay encamped at Fordoun for some weeks previous to his last and most brilliant victory at Kilcuthy, July and August 1645. Lord Monboddo, the eccentric author of some writings on metaphysics and the origin and progress of languages, was a native of the parish; and Beattie was at one time its schoolmaster.—Population in 1821, 2375.

FORFARSHIRE, or ANGUS, a county on the east coast of Scotland, lying between the shires of Fife and Kincardine, between latitude $56^{\circ} 27'$ and $56^{\circ} 57'$ north. On the east it presents a side to the German Ocean, and on the south is bounded by the Firth of Tay and part of Perthshire; on the west it is also bounded by Perthshire, and on the north by Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire. Its boundary line with the latter for a distance of eight miles is the river North Esk, from its mouth upwards. The extreme length of the county

from east to west is thirty-eight and a half miles, and its greatest breadth from north to south thirty-seven and a half miles. It is said to contain eight hundred and thirty-one and a half square miles, or about 532,160 imperial acres. The origin of the term **ANGUS** is mentioned under that head. The great level valley of Strathmore runs through the centre of Forfarshire from east to west, and the lines of hills which flank this extensive and beautiful tract of country, with the Grampians on the north, and some minor ranges on the south, may be said to form the county into a series of continuous ridges, generally pursuing a direction from west to east, interrupted here and there by the different rivers and streams seeking their way to the sea, and which, notwithstanding the courses of the hills, in most instances follow a south-easterly direction. The portion of the Grampian mountains in this shire contains many fine valleys, and from the summit of these elevations to the ocean on the east and the Tay on the south, the surface of the land may be considered an inclined plane facing the meridian sun, with the exception of the territory on the northern side of the Sidlaw hills. In viewing the county from the Fife side of the Tay, the Sidlaw range appears to rise at no great distance from the estuary, and extending from the east towards Perth, shuts out a prospect of the interior. The highest of these Sidlaws is not much more than 1700 feet above the level of the sea. From the summit of the highest Grampian hill, a fine prospect can be obtained not only of almost the whole country adjoining the Tay and of the ocean, but of the eastern part of the peninsula of Fife, the coast of East Lothian, and the heights of Lammermoor. The principal lakes are Lochlee in the parish of Lochlee, Loch Brandy in the parish of Clova, and (curiously situated half way up a hill), the loch of Lentrathen in the parish of that name; the loch of Forfar, near the town of Forfar, the lochs of Rescobie in the centre of that parish, and of Balgavies in the parish of Aberlemno, and the loch of Lundie in the parish of Lundie, and others. None of them is much more than a mile in extent. The principal rivers are the North and South Esk, which rise near each other, on the northern confines of the county; the former, originating from Lochlee, which is filled by the water of Lee after being joined by the Unich, which last forms several beauti-

ful cascades. It then runs through the deep valley of Glenesk, with its banks in many places skirted with birches, till it reaches the county of Kincardine, and enters the sea three miles north from Montrose. Its tributaries are the Luther, the Cruick, the West Water, the Tarf, and the Mark. The South Esk, after passing through the centre of the county, enters the sea at Montrose. It receives the tributary waters of the Noran, the Lemno, the Carity, and the Prosen. The third river in point of size is the Isla, which is near the western outskirts of the county. It rises near the sources of the Esks, and after being joined near Meigle by the Dean, a stream which brings the water from the loch of Forfar, and receiving the Carbet a little above Glamis and the romantic burn of Glamis near the castle, it turns westward into Perthshire, and joins the Tay at Kinclaven. There are also two lesser rivers, the Dighty and the Lunan. The former proceeds from some small lakes in the parish of Lundie, and falls into the mouth of the Tay, east from Broughty Ferry; the latter carries the waters of the lakes of Rescobie and Balgives to the sea at Lunan Bay. It is famous for its eels; the other rivers abound with various kinds of trout and salmon. The salmon fisheries of the North and South Esk and the coast of the county are now very valuable, and to the late Mr. Dempster of Dunichen, within the county, is owing the praise of contriving the mode of packing salmon in boxes of ice for the London market, a practice which has been of immense benefit to the Scottish salmon fishings. In the enumeration of rivers belonging and yielding wealth to the county of Angus, the Tay ought to be mentioned as by far the most valuable, from its adaptation to the purposes of commerce, as is particularly noticed under the head of DUNDKE. From the mouth of the Tay to near the Westhaven the coast is sandy, from that eastward having low and frequent sunk rocks. Within a mile to the eastward of Arbroath, the coast becomes bold and rocky, presenting dreadful precipices to the sea, perforated with caverns by the incessant dashing of the waves. The Redhead, a promontory, upwards of 200 feet in perpendicular height, is the most striking feature of this rocky front. It forms the south point of Lunan Bay, and exposes a beautiful shore to the ocean for nearly three miles. Forfarshire is not distinguished

for its mineral products. Of limestone, which is found in various parts, there are immense tracts in the Grampians, but from the expense of conveying coal to burn it, this mineral is not wrought to any extent, except at Hedderwick near Montrose, and Boddin, a point running into the sea on the north side of Lunan Bay. There is also some burnt near Brechin. The greater part of the lime used is therefore imported, chiefly from Lord Elgin's works on the Firth of Forth and from Sunderland. Freestone is plentiful in almost every parish; the colour is various, but mostly either red or grey, and in no case is it so white and beautiful as the stone of Fife or Mid Lothian. In the parishes of Forfar, Rescobie, Aberlemno, Carnylie, &c., there are large quarries, which afford excellent steps for stairs, as well as excellent pillars and paving stones, and grey slates, which last are exported to different parts of Scotland. The Arbroath paving stone is well known, and has a ready sale in London and Edinburgh. Lead has been found in several places, and was at one time wrought to some little extent in the parish of Lochlee, not far from the castle of Invermark. The most unfortunate characteristic of Forfarshire, as in the case of other districts north of the Tay, is its want of coal. No vestige of this invaluable fossil has been discovered; and hence, with the exception of the Grampian district, where there is plenty of peat, (in the low country it may be said to be exhausted) the whole of the county is dependent on the Fife and Newcastle collieries for this essential article of fuel. The capabilities of Forfarshire in agriculture continued long in that dormant state which characterised most other parts of Scotland, but it may now be said that the district is completely emancipated from that awkward and sluggish system of husbandry and general farming, which even in the recollection of many still living, prevailed over nearly the whole kingdom. In adopting the numerous improvements which the last half century has added to this most useful of all sciences, the Angus-shire farmers have kept pace with those of the most improved districts of the country, as they have also done in practical skill and general intelligence. The mode of cropping in the lower parts of the county is similar to that of the more southern shires, but in the higher parts the cultivation of wheat is not so general, nor are Swedish turnips or

mangel wurzel grown to any extent. Since the conclusion of the war, the quantity of flax seed sown has been annually diminishing, and the mills for dressing the article, once so common, are converted into spinning-mills. Some of the farmers have been trying the newly-introduced permanent pasture grasses, (rye grass and clover having been long in use) which are recommended by their suitableness to all kinds of soil, and their speedy arrival at a pitch of as great exuberance as the finest old meadows. All the grasses sown in the country have been rendered much more productive by the introduction of the grass seed sowing machine, which no farmer should be without. The most important improvement that has recently taken place in the agriculture of Forfarshire is the introduction of bone dust as a manure. Never did any new improvement come more rapidly into general practice, for already almost every farmer consumes more or less annually. The first person who used bone manure to any extent in the eastern district of the county was the Hon. W. Maule, a keen agriculturist, and in the western district Mr. Watson of Keilor, who has in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, detailed the merits of this manure as compared with putrescent and mineral manures. It is most generally applied to turnips, and if the crop be not consumed on the ground by sheep, there is frequently about one-half or one-third the usual quantity of dung allowed to the succeeding crop at sowing out. There are large establishments at Dundee and Arbroath for the preparation of this very powerful and portable manure. Several of the lochs in the county, especially that of Rescobie, have been drained for the purpose of affording shell marl, which has been long in high repute with the agriculturists in their respective neighbourhoods. The general draining of the land has also been proceeded in to a great and beneficial extent. The improvement of stock has of course been coeval with the superior system of cultivation, and has been much facilitated by the zealous co-operation of the various agricultural societies, of which the Eastern Forfarshire Farming Association is now the principal. The first association of this kind was the Lunan and Vinny Water Society, which was warmly patronized by the late patriotic George Dempster of Dunnichen. There is scarcely a farm of any extent which does not now possess a thrashing machine. The use of

iron ploughs has become very general; iron harrows have also come into use. Broad-rimmed wheels are not nearly so common as in the southern shires. The Rev. Mr. Headrick, in his Survey of Forfarshire, published in 1813, has estimated the extent of arable land at 340,643 imperial acres, and the number and value of farms as under:

Number of farms whose rent is	
under L.20 per annum	1,574
Number from L.20 to L.50	565
Number from L.50 to L.100	682
Number from L.100 to L.300	315
Number above L.300	86
Total number of farms	3,222

The same scientific agriculturist has calculated the woods and plantations at about 20,764 acres; but as Forfarshire has been progressing rapidly in this branch of rural improvement, the extent may now be safely estimated at more than double the above. The planting of waste lands in this county seems to have made very little progress till about the middle of last century, and when at last this sure source of future profit suggested itself, Scotch firs were the only sort of trees planted in such situations. More recent planters introduced the larch as a more valuable species of timber, and adapted, as they thought, to every variety of soil and situation, but experience has now exploded this latter notion. By a slight preparation of draining, &c. the moors and waste lands are now found to produce excellent oaks and beeches, of which a number of gentlemen have lately been planting extensively. The Earl of Airlie has been the most extensive planter in the western part of the county, as Sir James Carnegie of South Esk has been in the eastern. The former has planted upwards of 3,000 acres on his different estates since 1811, as appears by his lordship's report to the Highland Society. The largest forest is that of Monroman Moor, lying partly in the parishes of Brechin, Farnel, Aberlemno, Guthrie, Kirkdon, and Kinnel. In traversing the lower parts of the shire, beautiful plantations and enclosures meet the eye in every parish, and by the laying down of excellent roads in all directions, the county now offers every inducement for travelling through it. The wealth of Forfarshire has not been more esta-

dily increasing within the last fifty years from its agricultural than its trading and manufacturing sources of opulence. Inasmuch as Fife has been successful in the product of fine or light linen fabrics, Angus, in a corresponding degree, has been fortunate in establishing an extensive manufacture of coarse hempen goods, wrought up from foreign materials. When it is said that the county owns the thriving and industrious towns of Dundee and Arbroath, which, with Montrose, are its chief ports, we need hardly say any thing further of its trading character. Besides these towns, it possesses the burghs of Brechin and Forfar,—and a variety of large and small villages, in all of which there appear symptoms of prosperity, and an exceedingly gratifying air of industry and comfort. The spinning of yarn in large mills, and other branches of manufacture, are carried on in the greater towns to a prodigious extent. In all the little towns and villages the chief trade seems to be the weaving of the already prepared materials into cloth, and the purification of them by bleaching. Forfarshire comprises nearly fifty-three complete parishes, in which are the above five royal burghs of Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin and Forfar, and the towns of Glamis and Kirriemuir. It is worth while to remark, as a moral statistic of the inhabitants of Angus and the adjacent county of Kincardine, that a large proportion, especially of the wealthier class, are attached to the Episcopal church, and their adherence to the principles of this communion is particularly noticeable in the number of episcopal chapels all over the district. There are a number of old ruinous castles in Forfarshire, most of which have gone into decay, in consequence of the baronies on which they stand having passed into the hands of proprietors of other estates.

The chief seats of the nobility and gentry are *Glamis Castle*, Earl of Strathmore; *Cortachy and Airlie Castles*, Earl of Airlie; *Camperdown House*, (formerly *Lundie*), Lord Viscount Duncan; *Lindertis*, Laing Meason; *Isle Bank*, Ogilvy; *Gray*, Lord Gray; *Carreston*, Earl of Fife; *Balnacoon*, Carnegie; *Brechin Castle* and *Panmure House*, Honourable William Ramsay Maule; *Kinnaird*, Sir James Carnegie, Bart.; *Dun*, Earl of Cassilis; *Rossie*, Ross; *Ethie*, Earl of Northesk; *Guthrie*, Guthrie; *Dunnichen*, Hawkins; *Isle*, Ogilvie; *Craigie*, Carnegie; *Langley Park*, Cruickshanks; &c. &c.

TABLE OF HEIGHTS IN FORFARSHIRE.

	Feet above the sea.
Hill of Dundee	525
Dunnichen Hill	720
Sidlaw	1,406
Craigowl	1,600
Oathlaw, one of the Grampians . .	2,264
Mount Battock	3,465

Population in 1821, males 52,071, females 61,359; total 113,430.

FORFAR, a parish in the above county, situated near the centre of the shire, extending four miles and a half from east to west, and about the same from north to south, bounded by Rescobie on the north, Dunnichen on the east, Laverarity on the south, and Kinnettles and a small part of Kirriemuir on the west. The land is rather level, with the exception of some hilly ground south from the town, and the whole has undergone great improvements from draining and new modes of cultivation. In the north-eastern part there are some fine plantations.

FORFAR, a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish and county, and the seat of a presbytery, lies fourteen miles north from Dundee, fourteen south-west of Brechin, five east by north of Glamis, six south-east of Kirriemuir, and fifty-six from Edinburgh. It is a town of pleasant appearance, situated in the lowest part of a country declining towards it on all sides; and though the streets are irregular, many of the houses are neat and well built. This, however, has only been the case within these few years. At the beginning of the present century, its streets were chiefly composed of old thatched houses, its church was old and ruinous, and at least one street was kept in a state of constant and indescribable filthiness. The latter circumstance was the occasion, about a century ago, of a remarkable murder. A party of gentlemen, including the Earl of Strathmore of that time, were returning from attendance upon a *dredge* or funeral entertainment, when one of them, Mr. Carnegie of Finhaven, being tossed by another into a puddle which then pervaded *Spout Street*, rose, black and blind with mire, drew his sword, and making for the offender, ran the Earl of Strathmore through the body; for which he was tried, and with difficulty escaped the

gallows. The town has been, within the last few years, ornamented with a handsome suite of county buildings, situated in Castle Street. A new church and steeple have likewise been built, as also a new episcopal chapel, in High Street, finished in 1823. Being the seat of the county courts of the sheriff, the town has a number of public offices and legal practitioners. The town has now an excellent subscription newsroom and library. Besides the established church and episcopal chapel, there is a meeting house of the united secession body and methodists. The fast days of the church are generally the Thursday before the third Sunday of June, and the Thursday nearest full moon in December. The town is provided with a parish school and an academy for teaching languages, mathematics, and geography. The market-day is Saturday, and there are several annual fairs. Forfar is a royal burgh of unknown antiquity, whose privileges were confirmed in 1669, in virtue of which it is governed by a provost, two bailies and nineteen councillors, annually elected. The revenue of the burgh may be averaged at about £1000. It joins with Perth, Dundee, St. Andrews, and Cupar-Fife, in sending a member to parliament. In point of trade and manufactures Forfar can bear no comparison with Dundee or Arbroath. Its chief trade is the weaving of Osnaburghs and coarse linens, though from time immemorial the manufacture of *brogues* has engaged the employment of a number of hands, inasmuch that the term "Sutors of Forfar," is held, in common parlance, just as expressive of the whole population, as that of "the Sutors of Selkirk," in the famous capital of the Forest. At Kirriemuir, a thriving minor town in the neighbourhood, another phrase obtains—"the weavers of Kirriemuir;" and the people of the two towns have had a feud of several centuries continuance. This, in former times, displayed itself in the substantial shape of blows; but its expression is now confined to proverbial phrases of reciprocal vituperation. In illustration of their animosity, as it used to be exhibited two centuries ago, it is related by Drummond of Hawthornden, that having, in the summer of 1648, arrived at Forfar, where he intended to pass the night, the houses were all shut against him, the inhabitants having learned that he was not only a poet, but also a royalist, two offences, above all things, repugnant to the popular feelings of

that age. Being under the necessity of proceeding onward to Kirriemuir, he was there exceedingly well received; not that the people of this village were less abhorrent of poetry and "malignancy," but that they were glad to act differently from the inhabitants of Forfar. Next morning, on taking leave of them, he gratified their prejudices by leaving a poetical distich in allusion to a recent dispute between the rival towns:

The Kirriemurians met the Forfarians at the Muir-moss;
The Kirriemurians beat the Forfarians back to the cross;
Sutors ye are, and sutors will be—
Fye upon Forfar!—Kirriemuir bears the gree.

On the west side of Forfar is a fine loch, which, though diminished by draining, is still about a mile in length by half a mile in breadth, and is a beautiful sheet of water, abounding in fish. Forfar is, perhaps, a singular instance in Scotland of a town of any note built at a distance from running water; but the vicinity of the lake, with its numerous springs, and the protection of a castle, a place, in former times, of considerable strength, must have first invited the inhabitants of the country to settle and form a village, which, afterwards becoming the occasional residence of majesty, was distinguished by a variety of royal favours. The origin of the castle of Forfar, which was situated on a mount to the north of the town, is not certified, but it is said to have been the place of meeting of the first parliament of Malcolm III. (Canmore), after the recovery of his kingdom from Macbeth, in which assembly, according to such historians as Boethius and Buchanan, he first conferred titles and surnames upon the Scottish nobility. The magistrates, some years since, removed the market cross from the street, to the site of the old castle, to mark the place of the royal residence. The illustrious Queen Margaret had a separate establishment from her husband Malcolm, in the shape of a nunnery, upon a small artificial island near the north side of the loch, which is called the Inch, though said, by tradition, to have been connected with the land by means of a passage capable of giving access only to one person. From this isle to the other side of the loch, a causeway runs under the water similar to that in the castle loch of Lochmaben. At the draining of the loch for the sake of its

marle, about sixty years since, some weapons and instruments were found at the bottom, supposed, with great plausibility, to have belonged to the murderers of King Malcolm II. (at Glamis,) who, it has always been reported, in attempting to cross over the loch upon the ice, went down and were drowned. We gather from the sketches in the "Picture of Scotland," that "nearly all the traditionary anecdotes of Forfar which can be discovered, have the remarkable peculiarity of relating to drinking or to public houses. Of these the most ludicrous is one detailed at great length in 'Frank's Northern Memoirs,' to this effect:—A brewster-wife, or home-brewer and retailer of beer, of whom there seems to have been a vast number in Forfar, previous to the Restoration, having one day 'brewed a peck o' maut,' which she expected a large company of topers that night to consume, set the same out to cool at the door. A neighbour's cow soon after coming past, scented the savoury caldron, and turning to, began to solace herself with a draught. The liquor was balmy and good; and the animal, loath to lose so sweet an opportunity, was in no haste to 'take her loving lips away.' No one observing her proceedings, she continued to swill without intermission; in the words of the wife of Auchtermuchty—'aye she winkit and aye she drank,' till she at length completely finished the browst. Just as she had made an end, out came the unhappy proprietrix of the liquor, and, to her horror and dismay, saw an empty caldron where she had left a full one, over which Lucky ——'s cow was hanging with an air of pensive satisfaction, that too plainly betrayed the facts of the case. Had sticks or stones been of any use, or could cries of vexation and rage have recalled the liquor that was gone, the caldron would have soon been replenished; but, alas, they were of no such avail. The only recourse left for the injured ale-wife, was to try what the law could do for her. She accordingly laid the case in regular style before the magistrates; they decided; but an appeal was preferred to the sheriff; he in his turn decided; and it then became a full-blown plea before 'the Fyfeeten.' While in the progress of discussion in that ultimate court, a happy joke on the part of the advocate for the proprietrix of the cow, turned the day against the complainant. He allowed that the cow had drunk

the liquor, and thereby satisfied her natural appetite. But he observed, as by the immemorial custom of the land, nothing is ever charged for a standing drink, otherwise called a *deoch-an-dorras*, or stirrup-dram, the defendant ought, beyond a question, to be absolved from the charge in dependence, seeing that she swallowed the browst in place and manner according. This ingenious defence not only amused but puzzled the court, and there being found great difficulty in the case, precedents were searched for in the records, but none appearing, the judges, with great prudence, declined to give an opinion on a subject whereon the laws were silent, and remitted the decision to the provost of the burgh. This functionary thereupon called a meeting of the inhabitants to listen to the final settlement of the brewster-wife's claims. After imposing the utmost silence on his auditory, he threw the whole of his legal energies into a single point, and, calling up the prosecutrix, demanded to know, in one word, how the cow took the liquor; whether she took it sitting or standing? To which the woman replied that she took it standing. Then, quoth the provost, your own words condemn you, for no one can seek satisfaction for a standing drink; as it would annihilate the good old custom of *deoch-an-dorras*; therefore the court dismisses the action."—In the steeple of Forfar is preserved a curiosity well worthy the attention of tourists, called "the Witches' Bridle," an object of a simple form, consisting of a small circle of iron, sufficient to enclose the head, divided into four sections, connected by hinges. A short chain hangs from behind. In the front, but pointing inwards, is a prong, like the rowel of an old-fashioned spur, which entered the mouth, and, by depressing the tongue, acted as a gag. The use of the thing was exactly what its name portends. By it, as with a bridle, the unfortunate old women formerly burnt at Forfar, for the imaginary crime of witchcraft, were led out of the town to the place of execution, and its further and more important purposes were, to bind the culprit to the stake, and prevent her cries during the dreadful process of death. When all was over, the bridle used to be found among the ashes of the victim. It is impossible to view this memorial of the ignorance and cruelty of a former age without feelings of horror. The place where the witches used to be burnt is a little to the northward

of the town; a small hollow, called "the Witches' Howe," surrounded by a number of little eminences, on which the people stood to see the dreadful process. The last person that suffered for this imaginary crime, was the beadle of the parish, about the year 1682. The facts of this case, as preserved in the process-verbal, are so shocking as to be unfit for commemoration.—A tradition is preserved connected with the large fine bell in the steeple of the church of Forfar, of an amusing description: This bell was presented to the town, about the middle of the sixteenth century, by a man of the name of Strang, who, having left Forfar in his youth, settled at Stockholm, and acquired a handsome fortune. He tendered this gift, with the condition, that all persons of the name of Strang, dying in the town, should be honoured with a funeral knell, similar to that which announces the descent of royalty to the grave. There is a tradition connected with its arrival in Scotland, which displays in a striking manner the opinion of the neighbouring town in regard to the additional importance which Forfar might derive from the possession of it, or perhaps which rather only indicates the long standing of the feeling at present in force between the county town and some of the more prosperous burghs of the coast. On the bell landing at Dundee, the magistrates of that city claimed it as their own, alleging that it must have been intended for their use, and not for that of so miserable a town as Forfar, which in reality could not boast so much as a place where it could be disposed. The people of Forfar resisted their specious reasoning with all their might, and proceed to assert their right by laying hold of the bell. A scuffle ensued, in which the *tongue*, said to have been of silver, was wrenched out by the offending party, and tossed beyond redemption into the sea. Even after the Forfarrians had succeeded in proving the bell their lawful property, the magistrates of Dundee made another desperate effort to withhold it. They said they would not permit its owners to transport it out of the town, till they would purchase the ground over which it would require to be carried. The magistrates of Forfar were obliged to comply with this hard condition, by paying, from the funds of their town, an enormous sum for a road between the shore, where the bell lay, and the extremity of the liberties of Dundee;

and this road still passes by the name of the Forfar Loan. Such was the joy of the inhabitants on at length obtaining possession of their townsman's highly esteemed gift, that they went out in a body in their holiday clothes, headed by the magistrates, to meet it, as it approached the town. The people of Dundee had, however, the satisfaction of seeing it lie useless for more than a century, on account of the deficiency with which they had taunted the poor Forfarrians. It is now hung to great advantage, and has a very fine sound; though the modern tongue is supposed to be quite unfit, from its small size, to bring out its full tones. The author of the Statistical Account of the Parish of Forfar, (Rev. Mr. John Bruce) presents us with a number of particulars illustrative of the rise of the town in its tastes and appearance. He tells us that about the middle of last century there were not above seven tea-kettles, seven pairs of bellows, and as many watches in Forfar; now, says he, in 1793, every house in the town has a tea-kettle and bellows, and almost every menial servant must have his watch. At the same not distant period, an ox, valued at forty shillings, supplied the flesh market of Forfar for a fortnight, and had a poor man bought a shilling's worth of beef or an ounce of tea, he would have concealed it from his neighbours, as if he had been guilty of a serious crime. The steady advancement of population, trade and agricultural improvement, not only before but since 1793, when this gentleman wrote, have here, as everywhere else, revolutionized the prices and consumption of articles, and now Forfar is one of the most comfortable little towns in the country.—Population of the town in 1821, about 4000; including the parish, 5897.

FORGAN, a parish in the county of Fife, lying near the mouth of the Tay, having Ferry-port-on-Craig on the east, Leuchars and Kilmenny on the south, and Balmerino on the west; it extends four miles in length by two in breadth. The land generally declines to the Tay from a hilly range, and is now well cultivated, enclosed and beautifully wooded. On the shore is Newport, the ferry station opposite Dundee, and there are other small havens to the west. Recently some handsome villas have been built on the slopes to the river, and a great improvement has been made by cutting a road to Ferry-port-on-Craig. A straight continuous road is still wanted from

Newport to Newburgh in the west, the present one being, in some places, very tortuous. The kirk of Forgan is situated inland.—Population in 1821, 937.

FORGANDENNY, a parish in the district of Strathearn, Perthshire, extending from the hilly boundary of Kinross-shire (to which a small part of it belongs) to the south bank of the Earn, a length of at least six miles, by a breadth of more than two; bounded by part of Arngask, Dron and Dumharney on the east, and part of Forteviot and Dunning on the west. The lower part is of that charming fertile character so general in the lower vale of the Earn, and abounds in beautiful plantations, gentlemen's seats, and small villages, among which are Forgan, Ardlargie, and Newton.—Population in 1821, 913.

FORGLEN, a beautiful fertile parish of three and a half miles in length, by two and a half in breadth, in the county of Banff, occupying the corner of land formed by the Deveron river on the east, opposite Turriff in Aberdeenshire.—Population in 1821, 750.

FORGUE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, north-east of Huntly, extending about nine miles in length by six in breadth at the widest part. It is partly an upland heathy district, but in the lower parts has been much improved and planted.—Population in 1821, 2000.

FORMARTIN, a district of Aberdeenshire, bounded by Buchan on the north-east.

FORRES, a parish in Morayshire of four miles in length, by two and a half in breadth; bounded on the north by Kinloss, on the east and south by Rafford, and on the west by Dyke. It possesses much fine arable land, and on its west side flows the river Findhorn, which yields excellent salmon fishing.

FORRES, a royal burgh in Morayshire, the capital of the above parish, and the seat of a presbytery, stands twenty-one miles west of Fochabers, twelve west by south of Elgin, eleven east by north of Nairn, twenty east of Fort George, twenty-seven north-east of Inverness, seventy-five north-west of Aberdeen, and 157 from Edinburgh. It is a neat clean town, built on a rising ground, at the distance of three miles from the mouth of the Findhorn, which is its sea-port village, and consists of one long straight street, with a town-house and steeple in the middle. The town has a fine stone building called Anderson's Institution,

founded in 1824, for educating the youth of Forres, Rafford, and Kinloss; funds being left for that purpose by Jonathan Anderson, Esq. of Glasgow, a native of Kinloss. In this Academy, Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, Italian, geography, drawing, natural philosophy, English, writing, and book-keeping are taught. There is a free class. Besides this institution, there are private schools, two ladies' boarding schools, and a female school. The trade carried on here is not of an extensive nature; among other articles straw plait for ladies' bonnets is manufactured. An annual meeting is held in the place, named the Trafalgar Club, of which the Duke of Gordon is president and patron. A justice of peace court sits on the first Monday of every month. The town has a news-room, a subscription library, various friendly societies, and some mason lodges. Forres boasts of an antiquity of at least five or six hundred years, and as a royal burgh is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twelve councillors. There are some practitioners before the bailie court. The burgh joins with Nairn, Fortrose, and Inverness in sending a member to parliament. Weekly markets are held on Tuesday and Friday, and there are several annual fairs. Besides the parish church, there is a meeting-house of the United Secession Church, and of the Independents. The fast day of the church is the fourth Tuesday of April. A branch of the British Linen Company's Bank is settled. Forres is noted for the possession of one of the most remarkable stone obelisks of ancient date in Britain. This interesting object stands at the east end of the town, and is supposed to commemorate a pacification here concluded between Malcolm II. and Sweno, a Danish invader, about the beginning of the eleventh century. It is an enormous slab of grey stone, upwards of twenty feet in height, supported by a socket which hides at least three feet more, and it is believed to reach fourteen feet into the ground. The shape resembles that of a very long wedge, or, as some more fancifully suppose, of a Highland broadsword, though the alteration produced by the weather upon the upper end may have been the cause of this peculiarity of form. The figures upon the obelisk, which are supposed to represent the circumstances of a battle and subsequent treaty, are wonderfully distinct, considering that they must have stood the brunt of every wind that

has blown during the last eight centuries. At the western extremity of Forres, and what seems to have been the nucleus and cause of the town, is the castle, or rather the eminence on which such an edifice once stood. This is an object of some curiosity, for here Duffus, one of the early kings of Scotland, was killed by Donwald, governor of the castle, under circumstances which Shakspeare has certainly made use of in his dramatic version of the murder of King Duncan by Macbeth. In consequence of this atrocious act, Forres Castle, which had long been a royal fortress, was demolished; but at a period much later, that of the civil war, another was founded on the same site; of which second erection the vaulted or lower storey still exists. From the esplanade surrounding the ruin a fine view of the neighbouring country is obtained. The river Findhorn runs immediately behind the eminence; at this place a very handsome bridge was swept away by the great flood of August 1829. On the height to the west of Forres, there is erected a Pharos, in honour of Nelson, to which an excellent winding road conducts the traveller from the town. As the situation is high, and is surrounded by a level country—known as the plain of Forres—a very fine view may here be obtained; and the object itself has a good effect when seen from below or from a distance. It is worth mentioning, as a fine instance of patriotic feeling, that every individual, man and woman, in Forres, contributed, by labour or money, to the erection of this interesting public work. The genius of Shakspeare has immortalized the town of Forres. It is the scene of a great part of the tragedy of Macbeth; and it was in a waste in the neighbourhood that that hero, along with Banquo, according to all the old historians, (whom Shakspeare copied,) met the weird sisters who gave him so many fatal promises. The exact spot where that event is asserted by the country people to have taken place, is marked by a small clump of trees, about two hundred yards north from the post-road between Forres and Nairn, near a toll-bar, five miles from the former of these places, and nearly on the confines of the two counties of Moray and Nairn. The extensive heath still surrounding this place is visibly worthy of the epithet “blasted,” being one of the most desolate and hopeless tracts of waste land anywhere to be seen. It is called the Hard Moor, and

great part of it belongs to the ancient race of Brodie of that Ilk.—Population in 1821, of the town about 2600, and, including the parish, 3540.

FORSA, an ialet near Easdale, on the west coast of Argyleshire, mouth of Loch Linnhe, abounding in slate.

FORSE, or FORSS, a river in Caithness, rising in the parish of Halkirk, and running in a northerly course to the Northern Ocean, into which it falls at a creek north of Forss House.

FORTEVIOT, a parish in the district of Strathearn, Perthshire, composed of three widely detached portions, the chief of which lies in the vale of the Earn, (that river passing through it,) to 'twixt Forgandenny on the east, and Dunning on the west. Another and small portion is in the hilly district, adjacent to Kinross-shire; and the third part is situated on the north side of the Earn, north of Dumbarny, adjacent to the hill of Moncrieff. The middle portion, in the vale of the Earn, is beautifully wooded and enclosed. It is intersected by the river May, which joins the Earn nearly opposite Dupplin Castle. The village of Forteviot on the right bank of this stream, about two miles from its mouth, is an ancient capital of the Pictish kingdom; but nothing now remains to mark a royal seat. In the vale of the May is the seat of Invermay, whose beauties and birches engaged the poetic effusions of Mallet, upwards of a century ago.—Population in 1821, 797.

FORTH, a distinguished Scottish river, on the east side of Scotland, having its chief sources in two upper branches, one of which rises like a rill from the north side of Benlomond, and flows through the north-western part of Stirlingshire in an easterly direction, under the appellation of the Water of Duchray, till it joins the other branch above Aberfoil. This second arises in Loch Chon, further to the north, and after falling over a precipice, forms first Loch Ard, and then several smaller expansions. Being joined, the united stream receives the name of the *Avonclow* or *Black River*, which it retains for five miles till it reaches Gartmore, when the title of the Forth is conferred on it. Besides receiving accessions from various small tributaries, it receives some large streams, before reaching Stirling, as the Goodie, the Teith, and the Allan. In many places it serves as the boundary

between Perthshire and Stirlingshire, but it chiefly belongs to the latter county. As it approaches Stirling it becomes a solemn dull river, of a blackish colour, very much resembling some of the sluggish waters in England. It flows through a rich flat district of country, mostly of an alluvial soil, and winds in the most capricious manner amidst corn fields and verdant meadows. Above and below Stirling these windings or *links* are extremely beautiful, the water describing a long series of sweeps, which are all but formed into perfect circles. In sailing along its serpentine course to or from Stirling, the stranger is puzzled and amused to the last degree by the variety of positions into which he is thrown in regard to the surrounding objects—Stirling for instance being at one moment full in his eye, and the next at his back—while all observation of the cardinal points is fairly out of the question. At Stirling the Forth is crossed by a stone bridge, celebrated as a very important pass. Small vessels ascend this length, and steam-boats ply at the height of the tides. The river continues in this condition for about twenty miles, or six by a direct course, to Alloa, which is the head of the regular navigation. It then expands into a bay twenty miles in length, and from two to eight miles in breadth. At the bottom of the bay the land projects on each side, and forms the Queensferry. It continues contracted to about three or four miles in breadth for a distance of four miles, when it gradually again expands into a sea or *firth*. This arm of the sea, which, opposite Edinburgh, is about six miles in breadth, is finally lost in the German Ocean, at Dunbar on the south, and Crail on the north coast, draining, as it has been calculated, a superficies of 574 square miles. From Alloa to its junction with the ocean, the distance may be about fifty miles. It would be easy to render it navigable in a regular manner to Stirling, either by a deep straight new cut, or by side locks. The bugh of Stirling some time ago engaged an engineer to make a plan for deepening the channel; which being done, the expense was estimated at about £.10,000. In the meanwhile there is no prospect of this undertaking going on. The want of capital, or of spirit, the jealousies of land proprietors, the privileges of salmon fishers, and, above all, the narrow system of burgh legislation, offer insurmountable obstacles to this measure being adopted. Perhaps, also, a cry

would be raised by the inhabitants of Stirling about the destruction of the *links*, of which they are very proud. The Firth of Forth is of great importance to the country as regards navigation and commerce. In ancient times it was considered dangerous for sailing vessels, but such is no longer the case. It has shoals at different places; however, they are all correctly laid down^e in charts, and for this and other reasons a wreck here is nearly unknown. The only sea-port of any consequence on its shores is Leith, the port of Edinburgh, half way up on its south side. On the opposite coast of Fife, the harbours are all better than on the Edinburgh side, but they are less frequented. The trade carried on by means of the Firth of Forth has been considerably augmented of late years by the institution of the Forth and Clyde Canal, which opens into it at Grangemouth, and gives a passage to and from Leith by water with the west of Scotland. Within the last twenty years it has been made very useful in steam navigation. At all times of the day, it presents to the eye different steam vessels engaged in ferrying across, or in carrying passengers up and down the channel. In the mouth of the firth lies the flat Isle of May, and between Leith and Kirkcaldy lies Inchkeith, an island of several miles in circumference. Both have light-houses. Farther up there are a few islets in different places. The whole have a bare, and generally a rocky appearance. In some, there are the remains of religious edifices. At different places on either side are fishing villages, from whence boats are sent out to sea to catch white fish, for the daily markets at Edinburgh and elsewhere. In certain seasons vast quantities of herrings are caught, most of which are sold in a fresh state. A considerable quantity of oysters are also taken in the firth, but as regards quality and size they are generally inferior to those in many places in the united kingdom. The Firth of Forth comes repeatedly under notice in the history of Scotland, as having been the sea which bore to the metropolis navies engaged in warring against the kingdom, or in bringing home royal personages. The word *Forth* not being of Celtic derivation, is understood to be simply a various pronunciation of *Firth*, and introduced by the Danes. See FIRTH.

FORTH and CLYDE CANAL.—See CANALS.

FORTINGAL, a parish in Breadalbane, Perthshire, lying west of the parish of Dull. Including the abolished parish of Kilehonan, it extends thirty-seven miles in length by seventeen in breadth, occupying a large tract of Highland territory in the north-west corner of the country. The river Lyon intersects the district. Glen Lyon, Rannoch, Loch Rannoch, Loch Erruck, Loch Lyon, and Brae Lyon, are in the parish, which abounds in beautiful woody vales. The greater part of the district is only useful for sheep pasture. The kirktown of Fortingal is on the left bank of the river Lyon, about three miles from its junction with the Tay.—Population in 1821, 3189.

FORTROSE, a small town in the Black Isle, Ross-shire, on the north side of the inner part of the Moray Firth, nearly opposite Fort George, from which it is distant about two and a half miles. It is situated ten and a half miles north-east of Inverness. Fortrose, before the abolition of episcopal establishments in Scotland, was the cathedral town of the bishopric of Ross, and the chief seat of learning in this quarter of the kingdom. Another name, by which it is chiefly known in history, was the Chamoury of Ross. In 1444 James II. united the town in burgh jurisdiction with the neighbouring village of Rosemarkie, under the common title of Fort-ross, which signifies the "fort of the peninsula." The name has since been softened down into Fortrose. It is long since this place lost its character as a seat of learning. In the present day it is only provided with such educational establishments as are common in other towns of the same order. A very small part of the ancient cathedral yet remains entire. One division of it has been transformed into a prison and court-house, and another into a burial place. Rosemarkie is comparatively a meaner place than Fortrose, though, in point of antiquity it takes precedence as being the parish town. A very neat episcopal chapel has recently been erected here, in which the services are performed alternately in Gaelic and English. The trade of shoemaking is the chief profession in Fortrose: in Rosemarkie weaving is predominant. The burgh joins several others in nominating a member of parliament. Between Fortrose and Fort George there is a regular ferry, and the port has an excellent harbour, erected by parliamentary com-

missioners, which is frequented by the London, Leith, Aberdeen, and Dundee traders. Four small vessels belong to Fortrose, and about twelve fishing boats. The town is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, and nine councillors.—Population in 1821, about 900.

FOSSAWAY and TULLIEBOLE, a united parish in the western part of the vale of Kinross-shire. Fossoway belongs to Perthshire, Tulliebole is connected with Kinross. The parish of Cleish is on the south. The eastern part of the parish, which lies low, is partly arable, though the appearance is not prepossessing. In the western part the district is hilly and generally pastoral. Plantations are now rising and improving in this part of the country. There are two villages in the parishes—the Crook of Devon and Blairingone, both of which are burghs of barony.—Population in 1821, 1344.

FOULDEN, a parish in the eastern part of the Merse, Berwickshire, two and a half miles in length by two in breadth; bounded by Ayton on the north and Hutton on the south. The Whitadder intersects the district on its south side. On its left side is the village of Foulden, which is a burgh of barony.—Population in 1821, 336.

FOULIS EASTER. See LUNDIE AND FOULIS.

FOULIS WESTER, a parish in the district of Strathearn, Perthshire, eight miles long by six miles broad, lying east from Crieff, and directly west from Perth. By improvements, this district is now partly under fine cultivation and well enclosed. A large portion is pastoral. Abercainy house is in the parish. The river Almond here flows eastward to the Tay.—Population in 1821, 1816.

FOVERAN, a parish in Aberdeenshire, four miles in length by two in breadth, occupying a corner of land on the south-west side of the Ythan and the margin of the sea, bounded by Logie-Buchan on the north. At the mouth of the river near the shore is the small village of Newburgh.—Population in 1821, 1534.

FOWLA, an island of three miles in length by one and a half in breadth, lying nearly twenty miles to the west of the Shetland islands, to which it politically belongs. This solitary isle is pastoral and maintains a few families. Its shores are inaccessible except on the east side. It is a very general belief that

this is the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients, though such conjecture rests chiefly, and we think insecurely, on the passage in Tacitus. "Insulas, quas Orneas vocant, invenit domuitque; dispecta est et Thule," &c. Though Fowla, which is high ground, is easily seen in a clear day from the northern part of the Orkneys, it is as probable that some other land,—for instance the Zetland isles, may be meant by the Roman historian.

FOYERS, more commonly FYERS, a small river in Inverness-shire, remarkable only for a well known series of falls, which occurs at a particular part of its course. The river Foyers rises in a mountainous region in Badenoch, and flows in a northerly course for about ten miles, through a vale abounding in beautiful scenery, to Loch Ness. At a short distance from its embouchure, it arrives at two precipices, down which its waters are necessarily poured. The upper fall is the smaller, and nearly half a mile above the lower. The former fall makes three leaps down a fearful gulf into a pool beneath. A stone bridge, unfortunately in a poor and unsuitable taste, has been thrown across the ravine in front. The height of the three leaps united is 200 feet. The lower fall is that which chiefly attracts attention. The water, after flowing through a narrow rocky channel, suddenly makes a sheer unbroken descent of 212 feet. From the top of the adjoining rocks to the surface of the water below, the height is 470 feet. The appearance of this fall is truly grand, and is allowed by many travellers, Clarke included, to surpass that of any other cataract in Europe, Terni, in Italy, excepted. The view of the Great Fall from above is confined, and the tourist must proceed down the declivities of the banks to procure a proper and satisfactory prospect. After heavy rains the scene is beyond measure impressive and terrific. In times of comparative drought, the water finds a wide enough channel through an orifice, nearly arched over by the worn rocks, and then quietly spreads itself, like a long white web, over the face of the precipice. At the bottom of the fall is a smooth green plain, descending upon Loch Ness, ornamented by the house and shrubberies of Fyers, on which people land from the steam-boats to have a view of the cataract. A dense mist is constantly ~~seen~~ rising from the broken water, and the noise made may usually be heard at a considerable distance.

FRASERBURGH, a parish in Aberdeenshire, occupying the north-eastern angle of land in this corner of the county, and extending about three and a half miles each way. The parish of Rathen intersects and divides it into two nearly equal parts. At one time, the name of the parish was Philorth. In the middle of the sixteenth century, a town was erected upon the estate of Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth, which, from the name of the superior, was called Fraserburgh. The surface of the country is here rather flat, but by no means of a fertile appearance. Some beautiful plantations have been raised about the property of Philorth, now the possession of Lord Saltoun.

FRASERBURGH, a town in the above parish, and a burgh of regality, is situated seventeen miles and three quarters north of Peterhead, twenty-two east of Banff, forty-two north of Aberdeen, and 151 from Edinburgh. It is built on the south side of Kinmaird Head, which is a bold promontory with a light house. The town is considerable, and on the whole neatly and regularly built. The streets are generally spacious, and cross each other at right angles. The cross of Fraserburgh is an elegant structure of modern erection. During the last war, a large harbour was constructed here, to serve as a place of retreat for British ships of war, which might suffer from stress of weather in the North Sea, this being the first point of land which could be reached. In consequence, Fraserburgh has risen from comparative obscurity to a port of considerable importance. Its shores in 1808 were only L.35; in 1822 they exceeded L.1200. The works, which are of a most substantial character, cost about L.50,000, part of which was disbursed by government, while the rest was defrayed by Lord Saltoun and by private subscriptions. In Fraserburgh, the herring fishing is carried on to a great extent, and also the manufacture and export of linen yarn. The situation, however, of the town, with the sea stretching in three directions, and a land neighbourhood occupying only the remaining quadrant of the circle, perhaps precludes the prospect of Fraserburgh ever becoming a great port. Opposite the harbour is a good spacious road-way for vessels, formed by the bay of Fraserburgh. Lord Saltoun is hereditary provost; and he, along with two bailies, a dean of guild, and seven councillors, regulates the affairs of the burgh. It may

well be imagined that such a system of government is about the worst that could be devised for the improvement of the town and port. A branch of the Aberdeen bank is situated in the town. In 1590, Lord Saltoun procured a charter from the crown, empowering him to institute a college at Fraserburgh, and a building for this end was partly reared and still exists, but the plan was ultimately abandoned. There is a large episcopal chapel in Fraserburgh, the present incumbent of which is the Right Reverend Dr. Jolly, the bishop of the diocese of Moray. The fast-days of the kirk are generally the first Thursdays of May and November.—Population of town and parish in 1821, 2831.

FRESWICK (WATER OF), a small river in the north-eastern part of Caithness, running into the German Ocean at Freswick Bay. On the south side of the bay is Freswick House, and still farther south is the promontory called the Point of Freswick.

FREUCHIE, (LOCH) a small lake in the parish of Dull, in the mid part of Perthshire, from which flows the small river Bran, a tributary of the Tay.

FRODA, an islet on the west coast of Skye.

FRUCHIE, a small village in the parish of Falkland, lying on the south side of the Howe of Fife, above a mile east from the parish town. Its inhabitants are nearly all weavers. It has a meeting house of the United Secession Church.

FUDIA, or **FUDAY**, a small fertile island of the Hebrides, lying betwixt Barra and South Uist.

FURA, an islet lying off the west coast of Ross-shire, four and a half miles west of Udrigill Head, on the east side of Loch Broom.

FYNE, (LOCH) an arm of the sea in Argyleshire, commencing at the north end of Arran, and projected into the country in a north-easterly course for thirty-two miles, bounding the district of Cowal on the west, and terminating at a point not far distant from the ridge of hills which divides Dumbartonshire from Argyleshire. At first, for about fourteen miles, its breadth is nearly three miles. It then, as it inclines towards the east, becomes generally only half that breadth, and occasionally only a mile. It receives many small tribu-

tary streams. Half way up, on the west side, it sends out a creek called Loch Gilp, from which, to the Sound of Jura, across the peninsula of Kintyre, is cut the Crinan Canal. There is a public road along, or not far from both its shores, from the head to the foot. Its banks are more commonly flat than hilly, and are embellished with many fine plantations, pleasure-grounds, seats, and villages. Within five miles of its head, on the west side, occupying a beautiful situation on the edge of a bay, stands the town of Inverary. The Loch forms many romantic interesting peninsulas, and a few islets. Loch Fyne enjoys the reputation of furnishing the best herrings of any found on the coasts of Scotland, and this is a character by no means of modern acquisition. It is known to have been, for many ages, frequented by innumerable shoals of herrings, at a particular season of the year, when the waters exhibit a very lively spectacle from the number of boats engaged in catching them. Their chief peculiarity is the smallness of their gut or internal matter. From twenty to thirty thousand barrels are drawn every year, but it is highly probable that double that quantity, the produce of other and less famous seas, are palmed on the public as "genuine Loch Fyne Herrings."

FYVIE, an inland parish in Aberdeenshire, of about thirteen miles in length, by eight in breadth, intersected by the river Ythan, bounded on the north by Montquhitter, on the east by Methlick, on the south by Old Meldrum, Daviot, and Ruynie, and on the west by Auchterless. The surface is irregular, and in the low grounds the land is fertile, and in many places beautifully planted. Amidst some fine pleasure-grounds on the left bank of the Ythan, stands Fyvie Castle, an edifice in the Gothic taste. A short way down the stream, near the parish church, are the ruins of a monastery of the Tyronenses, which had a pleasant view of the neighbouring woods. It was founded along with the parish church in honour of the Virgin Mary, by Fergus, Earl of Buchan, in the year 1179, and was given to the abbey of Arbroath. The road from Aberdeen to Banff passes through the parish, along the right bank of the Ythan. There are two episcopal chapels, one at the village of Woodhead, and another at Meikieffolla.—Population in 1821, 3002.

GADIE, a rivulet in the parish of Leslie, Aberdeenshire, which falls into the right bank of the Urie, near the chapel of Garioch.

GAIRIE, a rivulet in Forfarshire, which flows past Kirriemuir, and falls into the small river Dean, (which proceeds from Forfar Loch,) on its right bank, above Glamis.

GAIR-LOCH, an arm of the Firth of Clyde, projected into Dumbartonshire, opposite Greenock, in a north westerly direction, to the length of twelve miles. It does not exceed a mile in breadth, and forms the east side of the peninsula of Roseneath.

GAIR-LOCH, an arm of the sea on the west coast of Ross-shire, extending inland about three miles, and enclosing a small island of the same name near its head. This loch gives its designation to the adjoining parish.

GAIRLOCH, a parish in Ross-shire, just alluded to, is thirty-two miles in length by eighteen in breadth, and abounds in mountains, lochs, heaths, and all other attributes of a wild country. Some portions are arable. Loch Marce is the largest lake in the district. The kirktown of Gairloch lies at the head of the loch of that name.—Population in 1821, 4518.

GAIRNEY, a small stream in Kinross-shire, rising from the small mountain lochs, on the top of the King's-seat Hills, in the parish of Cleish, and flowing through the vale of Kinross, falls into Loch Leven, about two miles south of the town of Kinross.

GAIRSAY, an island of Orkney, lying about a mile north of the mainland, two miles south of Weir. It is two miles long, and one broad, consisting chiefly of a hill that is steep on the west side, but gradually declines, forming a tolerably fertile district on the east. It has a harbour called Millburn on this last side.

GALA WATER, a small river in the south-eastern part of the county of Edinburgh, and flowing through a portion of Roxburghshire. It has its rise in the parish of Heriot, and pursues a southerly course, receiving various accessions, the principal of which is by the Water of Heriot, which falls into it on the right bank, above the village of Stow. Finally it is lost in the Tweed about a mile below Galashiels. This is a favourite trouting stream. The vale of Gala is generally bleak, pastoral, and from its barrenness destitute of romantic beauty; but it is arable in the lower part. The road from Edinburgh to Selkirk

passes in a tortuous fashion along the braes on the east side of the vale; and this is almost the only opening from Mid-Lothian into the vale of Tweed in this quarter. The district, or vale, in the language of the people, receives likewise the name of Gala Water,—an appellation rendered classic by Scottish song.

GALASHIELS, a parish lying partly in Selkirkshire and partly in Roxburghshire, cut in two parts by the river Tweed, and describing a triangular figure of five and a half miles each way, bounded by Melrose on the east. The surface is very hilly and uneven, and to a considerable extent is only suited for sheep pasture. Of late, great improvements have been made, and there is now both a large proportion of arable grounds and plantations. In the environs of the town of Galashiels the scenery is beautiful. Prior to the year 1622 the kirk was situated at a place called Lindean, which was then the name of the parish.

GALASHIELS, a town in the above parish, occupying a pleasant situation on a low piece of land on the right bank of the Gala, about a mile above its embouchure into the Tweed, and surrounded by high woody eminences. It is situated about thirty one miles from Edinburgh, eighteen from Peebles, five from Selkirk, and about five from Melrose. The old village of Galashiels, which was merely an appendage of the baronial seat of Gala, in the vicinity, is now abandoned and destroyed. The present town is of comparatively modern erection, having been begun not more than fifty years since, on the people manifesting a tendency to remove nearer the river, in order to engage in manufactures. It consists of one long street, with some bye-lanes, and scattered clusters of houses, all built of blue whinstone, and slated. The inhabitants are remarkable for their persevering industry and enterprise in the woollen manufacture. Galashiels ranks, indeed, as the first town in Scotland for the manufacture of woollen cloth, and the spinning of woollen yarn. Situated in the midst of an extensive pastoral country, which yields an abundance of wool, it has adopted almost the only species of manufacture and traffic it had a chance of prosecuting with success, and although labouring under the serious disadvantages of having expensive inland carriage, and being at a considerable distance from coal, it

has overcome such obstacles, and, by the activity of its inhabitants, is now one of the most thriving little towns in the country. It had recently ten woollen mills or factories for the manufacture of broad and narrow cloths, hosiery, flannels, plaidings, &c., which contained sixteen sets of engines, that worked eleven hours per day, spinning and weaving, upon an average, 576 stones of wool (24 lb. to the stone) per week, or 29,952 per annum. The value of this in 1830, (when wool, however, was rather higher in price than usual,) was calculated at £22,464. The cloth hitherto manufactured has been chiefly known as being of a coarse strong kind for country wear, but the quality has been lately much improved; the trade is always increasing, and at present every person is fully employed. The greater part of the goods are for home consumption, although, of late, some have been exported to North America, and, from their durable texture, must be very preferable to the ordinary English cloths. Flannels and blankets are also manufactured from foreign wool, not inferior to either English or Welsh goods, and owing to the encouragement given by the Board of Trustees, the rising character of the articles is gradually becoming better known. The trade of the town is assisted by branches of the Leith and the National Bank. The tanning of leather and dressing of skins are carried on to a considerable extent, and there is a brewer in the town. It is remarkable that in Galashiels there are few shops of any consequence. Commerce does not appear to have advanced with steps equal to those of manufacture; or the town has been so recently a mere village, that it has not yet had leisure to change the attributes of a small for those of a considerable town. Till recently, for instance, there was no bookseller in the place; but all the *merchants*, as the shopkeepers are called, sold schoolbooks and articles of stationery. The inhabitants support an extensive subscription library and a reading room. There have been for many years an excellent grammar and boarding school in the place, as well as various other schools. Besides the parish church, there is a meeting-house of the United Secession Church, one of Baptists, and one of Glassites. The fast-day of the church is the Thursday before the second Sunday of May. Galashiels is a burgh of barony under Mr. Scott of Gala, whose ances-

tors were friendly patrons of the town. The river Gala is here crossed by a stone bridge, communicating with the suburb of Buckholm-side, whence a road winds along the bank to the east, towards Gattonside and Melrose. Galashiels lies on the road to Jedburgh, between which town and Edinburgh a coach runs daily. It is not generally known that this was the first place in the old world where any specimen of the American invention called the wire bridge was erected. Mr. Richard Lees, manufacturer, assisted by a blacksmith, constructed one over the Gala, so far back as the year 1813; being only guided in their operations by an odd number of an American journal, in which the mechanism was described. Notwithstanding the extinction of old Galashiels, and the consequent dissipation that might be expected of all the old feelings and associations connected therewith, the traditions of the place are wonderfully distinct and long descended. The armorial bearings of Galashiels are a fox and plumb-tree; their derivation is thus accounted for. During an invasion of Edward III. a party of English, who had been repulsed in an attempt to raise the siege of Edinburgh castle, came and took up their quarters in Galashiels. It was in autumn, and the soldiers soon began to struggle about in search of the plumbs which then grew wild in the neighbourhood. Meanwhile a party of the Scots having come up and learned what their enemies were about, resolved to attack them, saying that they would prove sourer plumbs to the English than any they had yet gathered. The result was such as fully to justify the expression. They took the unhappy southerners by surprise, and cut them off almost to a man. In commemoration of the exploit, the people have ever since called themselves "the Sour Plumbs o' Galashiels;" and they are celebrated under that title in an old Scottish song, the air of which is well known to Scottish antiquaries for its great age. The arms, though originating in the same cause, seem to have been vitiated by the common fable of the fox and the grapes. All the old people agree in the tradition, that Galashiels was once a hunting station of the king, where, with his nobles, he took "his pastime in the forest." The lodge or tower in which he resided was pulled down only twelve years ago, in order to make room for some additions to the parish school. It was called "the Peel," and was

a rudely built square tower, two storeys high, with small windows, rybuts of free stone, stone stair, and finer in appearance than any other house in the whole barony, that of Gala alone excepted. It was built of very large stones, some of them about six feet long, and extending through the whole thickness of the wall.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 1545.

GALLATOWN, a village in the parish of Dysart, lying on the road inland from Kirkcaldy to Cupar. It has a large pottery, at which there is a considerable manufacture of coarse earthen ware.

GALLIN HEAD, a foreland on the west coast of Lewis, south of Loch Barnera.

GALLOWAY, a district of country in the south-western corner of Scotland. Anciently a portion of Ayrshire was comprehended in the district, but for many ages Galloway has consisted solely of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright and the adjoining county of Wigton on the west. The appellation is now unconnected with political jurisdiction, and exists only by popular sufferance. At the period when the greater part of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Lowlands of Scotland were driven northward into the Highlands, by the Romans, the natives of this wild territory were in a great measure allowed to remain in their original fortresses, as much from the dauntless bravery of the people as the difficulty of reaching them in their fastnesses. The Roman legions had stations in, and regular military roads through the district, yet it does not appear that they were able to reduce the barbarians to obedience. For this reason and the proximity to the Isle of Man and Ireland, from whence settlers occasionally emigrated, the district called Galloway, or "the country of the Gael," remained for a long period a species of separate kingdom from the rest of Scotland, and was late in being civilized. The Gaelic dress, manners, and language continued in greater or less use long after they were forgotten in other districts of the Lowlands, and it has only been with the last century that they have altogether disappeared. So long as such distinctions remained the inhabitants of Galloway were famed for their ferocity and wildness. They were under the government of a chief, who held his subordinate sovereignty sometimes from the adjacent kings of Northumbria, but more com-

monly from the kings of Scotland. Yet, it was a very slender tie which bound an allegiance of so doubtful a nature. It does not appear that the Scottish kings could exercise any authority over their Gallowegian vassals, who frequently subjected their neighbours to merciless incursions. In the 12th century **Alan**, Lord of Galloway died, leaving three daughters, and the dreadful contests which ensued thereupon among different competitors, at length threw the territory into the hands of the Scottish king **Alexander II.** From that period the country became more obnoxious to the regular national government. By a marriage betwixt **Devorgilla**, one of the daughters of **Alan**, with **John Baliol** of Yorkshire, the domain of Galloway became a patrimonial barony of that family. In the sanguinary contests which followed the competition of **Bruce** and **Baliol**, (the son of **Devorgilla**), the chieftains of Galloway long remained attached to the party of **Baliol**, and consequently of **England**. The kingdom of Galloway was for some time the scene of conflict of contending factions, and suffered accordingly. It was alternately ravaged by the English forces and by the **Bruces**. At length **Edward Bruce** overthrew the enemies of his brother, assailed the various fortresses, expelled the garrisons, and finally subdued the whole country. The men of Galloway, however, long remained attached to the family of **Baliol**, whom they sheltered in a corner of his nominal kingdom. From him the lordship passed into the family of **Douglas**, by intermarriage with the heiress of **Comyn**. On the attainder of **Douglas** 1455, it became extinct, and now only gives the title of **Earl** to the family of **Stewart** and **Garlies**. The **Maxwells** of **Nithsdale** received a portion of the estates. Galloway has been long pre-eminent as being an excellent pastoral district, and for the superiority of its wool. It is equally celebrated for its breed of horses, and polled black cattle. The former, distinguished by the appellation of **Galloways**, are of a Spanish, or rather Moorish race; and, when the breed is pure, of a dun colour, with a black line along the back. These animals are small, but active, sinewy, and spirited. The best of Galloway is considered to be among the best in Scotland. The rearing of swine is now also much attended to. In ordinary language, the district is divided into **Upper** and **Lower**

Galloway, which designates the northern or high, and the southern or low parts of the stewartry and shire.

GALLOWAY, (MULL OF) a promontory in Wigtonshire, being the southern point of the western limb or peninsula of that country. It is an exceedingly bold rocky headland, excavated by the sea into caverns of the most frightful aspect. The Mull (or bare head) is the most southerly land in Scotland. Lat. 54° 38' long. 5° 9' west.

GALLOWAY, (NEW) a small town at the centre of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the parish of Kells. It is pleasantly situated on the west banks of the Ken, at the distance of eighty-four miles from Edinburgh, eight from Purton, fourteen from Castle Douglas, eighteen from Newton Stewart, and twenty-five from Dumfries. Across the river, below the town, an elegant stone bridge was erected in 1822. The houses of the town stretch along the public road, and form a single tolerably well-built street; the population are supported chiefly by inland retail trade. On the north side of the town, within the distance of half a mile, is the parish church, a neat stone edifice, with a tower in the centre, built in 1822. Insignificant as the town is, it happens to be a royal burgh, and as such has hitherto united with Wigton, Stranraer, and Whithorn, in nominating a member of parliament. Its burghal charter was conferred by Charles I. and its civic functionaries are a provost, two bailies, and fourteen councillors. New Galloway is said to have been the only burgh in Scotland which did not, in 1819, petition parliament for burgh reform. It petitioned against it. The cause of this singularity of political sentiment is further stated to have been, that the burgh was the property of Mr. Gordon, now Viscount Kenmure, whose butler was its provost, and whose gardener and footman were its bailies. A justice of peace court is held here on the first Monday of every month; and there is attached to the court-house a criminal and debtors' jail, with a steeple and town clock. There are several fairs held annually. Kenmure Castle is situated in the neighbourhood.—Population in 1821, 450.

GALSTON, a parish in the district of Kyle-Stewart, Ayrshire, lying in the upper part of the county contiguous to Lanarkshire, and separated by the river Irvine from the pa-

rish of Loudon on the north; Sorn bounds it on the south. The parish extends about thirteen miles in length by from four to five in breadth. The surface is diversified with hills, but the land is generally arable, and there is a considerable quantity of wood. The district is watered by some small tributaries of the Irvine, and the river Avon of Lanarkshire rises in the upper part of the parish. The ancient castles of Cessnock and Bar are objects of interest in the district, and are surrounded with some fine woods and plantations. The village of Galston is situated on the left bank of the Irvine at the distance of twenty-two miles from Glasgow, sixteen from Ayr, fourteen from Cumnock, five from Kilmarnock, and stands on the road from Edinburgh to Ayr and from Glasgow to Dumfries. It occupies a hollow situation sheltered on all sides by rising grounds, and is a town of considerable size and of very pleasant appearance; deriving great ornament from the wooded "banks and brakes" of Loudon, which overhang it on the north side. Loudon castle is a large and magnificent structure, in the modern castellated style, about a mile from the village. The Irvine is crossed at Galston by a fine stone bridge of three arches. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is weaving. Besides the parish church, there is a meeting house of the United Associate Synod. Three miles farther up the Irvine, is the village of Newmills. See **NEWMILLS**.—Population of the parish and villages in 1821, 3442.

GAMRIE, a parish in the county of Banff, on the sea-coast, along which it extends ten miles by a general breadth of about three, and reaches from the Deveron river on the west to beyond Troup Head on the east, bounded on the west by Banff, (a pierce of which is on the right side of the Deveron,) on the east by Aberdour, and on the south by King Edward. The surface is uneven, and though partly arable, is of a bleak appearance. Plantations are rising, and other improvements are making in the land. The coast is bold and precipitous, and indented with caverns. The most conspicuous promontory is Troup Head, near which is the seat of Troup House. Gardenston and some other small fishing villages are on the shores, and near the Deveron, opposite Banff, is the modern town of Macduff, built on the property of the Earl of Fife. The house and pleasure-grounds of that nobleman are exceedingly beautiful, and have been alluded to under

the head of BANTY.—Population in 1821, including that of Macduff, 3716.

GARAN, an islet lying three and a half miles north-east of Cape Wrath, county of Sutherland.

GARANHILL, a small village in the parish of Muirkirk, in the upper parts of Kyle, Ayrshire.

GARDENSTON, a small sea-port village in the parish of Gamrie, district of Buchan, county of Banff, lying fourteen miles west of Fraserburgh, and eight east of Banff.

GARELOCH see GAILLOCH.

GARGUNNOCK, a parish in Stirlingshire, extending six miles in length by three and a half in breadth, bounded on the east and south by St. Ninians, and on the other sides by Kippen, Balfon, and Fintry. It consists of two districts, one of which, on the south, is hilly and pastoral, and the other belongs to that flat carse land which spreads from the town of Stirling in a south-westerly direction towards Dumbartonshire. Till lately, there was a great proportion of moor, but the improvements instituted in this quarter are rapidly beautifying and fertilizing the country. The village of Gargunnoch is considerable, and lies about six miles west of Stirling, on the side of a hill on the south edge of the Carse, on the road to Kippen. It is inhabited chiefly by weavers.—Population in 1821, 862.

GARIOCH, an inland district of Aberdeenshire, composed chiefly of a rich fertile vale, bounded on every side by a range of hills of moderate height, beginning near Old Meldrum, and extending westward about twenty miles.

GARLETON HILLS, a ridge of hills of moderate height in Haddingtonshire, rising about a mile to the north of Haddington. They shut out the view of the rich vale of East Lothian in looking from Edinburgh, and are rendered more conspicuous by a monument which has been erected on one of their principal heights, to the memory of John, Earl of Hoptoun.

GARLIESTON, a sea-port village in the parish of Sorie, Wigtonshire, lying at the head of Garlieston Bay, a small bay on the west side of Wigton Bay, opposite Fleet Bay. It is built in the form of a semicircle facing the sea, with a commodious and safe harbour. The small streams called the Broughton and Poutenburn, are here emptied into the bay,

and are crossed by several bridges. Galloway House, the splendid seat of the Earl of Galloway, is adjacent on the south, surrounded by beautiful plantations and pleasure grounds. There is a meeting-house of Independents in the village. The church of Sorbie is inland.—Population of the village in 1821, 600.

GARMOUTH, a village in Morayshire, at the mouth of the Spey on its left bank, about four miles north of Fochabers, and a burgh of barony under the Duke of Gordon. It is chiefly of modern growth, and its houses are neatly disposed in streets. Garmouth has become a place of trade in the exporting of timber, which is floated thither down the Spey, and of salmon, which is here caught in great quantities, and sent principally to the London market. The port has a good harbour formed by the mouth of the Spey, and here a number of vessels have been built entirely of native wood. The population in 1821 amounted to about 600.

GARNOCK, a small river in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, which rises from the foot of a very high hill in the muir called the Misty Law, on the northern boundary of the county, parish of Largs, and runs shallow, clear, and beautiful down the hill towards the south. It holds on its course through the parishes of Dalry and Kilwinning, enlarged, as it flows, by the addition of the Caaf and the Rye, till it falls into the sea at the harbour of Irvine. It forms a beautiful cataract in its course, above Kilbirny. Near its summit level, it is said that it could be easily directed into the Black Cart, and so be poured down the vales of Renfrewshire.

GARROCH BURN, a streamlet in the upper part of Dumfries-shire, a tributary of the Ae.

GARROCH HEAD, a headland on the south point of Bute.

GARRY, (LOCH) a lake in Athole, in the north-western part of Perthshire, of about two miles in length. It is fed by rivulets from Ben-Vollich, and its waters are emitted at the opposite extremity by the river Garry. This Highland stream pursues a south-easterly course, receiving accessions on either side by the Edendon above Dalnacardoch, the Ender at Dalmean, the Feachory at Struan, the Brians at Pittagowan, the Tilt near the Castle of Blair Athole, and other small brooks. It finally joins the Tummel near the pass of Killicran-

kie, in the midst of beautiful and picturesque scenery.

GARRY, a small lake about the centre of Inverness-shire, from which flows a small stream of the same name, a tributary of Loch Ness. The vale through which the water runs is designated *Glengarry*.

GARTLY, a parish of an oval figure, partly in Banffshire and partly in Aberdeen-shire, lying on both sides of the river Bogie, and extending twelve miles in length by six in breadth about the middle. Huntly is on the north. Besides the vale of the Bogie or Strathbogie, the parish has different little fertile valleys, watered by small tributaries of that river. Improvements in agriculture and by plantations are in a state of great forwardness. The Duke of Gordon is sole proprietor.—Population in 1821, 979.

GARULINGAY, or **LINGAY**, a small island of the Hebrides, lying between Barray and South Uist.

GARVALD and **BARO**, a united parish in Haddingtonshire, extending from near the centre of the county southward among the Lammermoor hills to the borders of Berwickshire. It is bounded by Morham and Whittingham on the north and east, and on the west by Gifford. It extends nine miles in length by five in breadth, but is of an irregular figure. Within the parish are both fine fertile arable lands and sheep walks. In the district are a number of remains of antiquities; among these, are the ruins of Nunraw, a nunnery once of great importance within the parish. So liable were the inmates of this religious house to oppression and spoliation, that they were empowered to secure their lives and property by a fortalice. The village of Garvald is pleasantly situated on the Hope Burn, at the distance of twenty-two miles from Edinburgh, eight and a half from Dunbar, and five and a half from Haddington.—Population in 1821, 797.

GARVAMORE INN, a stage on the great Highland road to Fort Augustus, situated in Badenoch, Inverness-shire, thirteen miles north-west of Dalwhinnie, and 112 miles from Edinburgh. It is situated near the foot of Corryarrick; and here the insurgents were encamped in 1745, in their progress southwards after the capture of Fort-Augustus, when Sir John Cope, who had advanced in apparent ignorance of their approach as far as Blairgic-

beg, a hamlet about five miles distant, deemed it prudent to retreat, leaving the Highlanders to pursue their march to the south without molestation. Garvamore is situated about six miles from the source of the Spey, here already a rapid stream with a rugged channel,—a characteristic indicated by the name *Garva*, which in the Celtic tongue implies the *rough ford*.

GARVIE, a small Highland river in Ross-shire, which rises not far from the head of Loch Broom, and pursues a straggling course to the south-east till it falls into the river Conan, below Contin.

GARVOCK, a parish in Kincardineshire, extending rather more than six miles in length by about two and a half in breadth, separated from the sea by St. Cyrus, Benholm, and Bervie, bounded by Arbutnot on the north-east, and Conveth or Laurencekirk on the west. The range of the Garvock hills intersects the parish, which comprises altogether about 8006 acres, of which not more than 2600 are arable.—Population in 1821, 443.

GASK, a parish in Perthshire, in the beautiful vale of the Earn, extending about four miles in length by three in breadth, and being almost of a square form; bounded on the east by Tibbermuir and Forteviot, on the south by Dunning, on the west by Trinity-Gask and Madderty, and on the north by Methven. The Earn separates it from Dunning. The rich agricultural quality and other characteristics of this verdant district are applicable to the parish of Gask. The remains of a Roman way are pointed out pursuing a direct course through the district, westward to the camp at Ardoch, and eastward to the place where the Romans are said to have crossed the Tay into Strathmore.—Population in 1821, 522.

GASKIER, an islet off the coast of Harris.

GATEHOUSE-OF-FLEET, a modern village or small town in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, lying chiefly on the east bank of the river Fleet, and its embouchure into Fleet bay, at the distance of 105 miles from Edinburgh, thirty-three from Dumfries, fifty east of Portpatrick, and seven west of Kirkcudbright. It derives its name from an old tenement near the principal inn, which standing at the entry of the avenue to Cally House, was named from that circumstance, and subsequently extended its title to all the houses planted around it. Gatehouse arose under the patronage of Mr. Murny, the lord of the ma-

nor, who had the houses built on a regular plan. The town now consists of three streets, having a singularly neat and clean appearance. The larger part of the town is in the parish of Girthon, and the other on the right bank of the river, is in the parish of Anwoth. The two are connected by a handsome stone bridge. The situation is well suited for the extension of commerce and the healthful residence of a large population. "It is placed in a romantic fertile vale embosomed in hills and mountains, which form a spacious and delightful amphitheatre. Some of the hills are crowned and covered with woods, interspersed with rich pasturage; while the higher and more distant mountains point their naked heads to the sky, and exhibit all the wild grandeur of uncultivated nature. This amphitheatre expands with a wide opening toward the south, and exposes full to the view a fine bay of the sea, which runs so far into the land as to appear from Gatehouse like a large lake. At the foot of the town falls the Fleet river, which here meets the tide, and becomes navigable for vessels of sixty tons burden; the navigation has been considerably improved by the proprietor, Mr. Murray, who, at a cost of £3000, cut a canal in a straight line, from which vessels trading to the port have already derived incalculable advantage. The exports of Gatehouse are chiefly grain, and its imports lime and coals; but the chief business and manufacture is cotton spinning." The weaving of muslin also engages a number of hands. There is a brewery, two tan-yards, and other works. A new parish kirk was built in an appropriate site, in 1817. There is also a meeting house of Independents. The fast day of the kirk is the Thursday before the third Sunday of June. The town is now provided with a good subscription library and news-room. Gatehouse-of-Fleet was erected a burgh of barony in 1795, through the interest of Mr. Murray, and is under the government of a provost, two bailies, and four councillors. A burgh court for the recovery of debts not exceeding five pounds, is held every fortnight, and a justice of peace court sits every fortnight for the parishes of Girthon and Anwoth. The market-day of the town is Saturday; a fair is held on the first Monday of June, old style; and a cattle market every Friday for eight weeks, beginning on the first Friday in November.—The population of Gatehouse in 1821, was about 1500.

GATESIDE, a small straggling village in the county of Fife, lying at the north base of the West Lomond, about one mile and a half west of Strathmiglo.

GATTONSIDE, an ancient village in the parish of Melrose, Roxburghshire, lying on the southern slope of a hill on the north bank of the Tweed, opposite the village of Melrose, with which it has been lately connected by a wire bridge. The houses are generally thatched and situated amidst orchards and gardens. A greater quantity of fruit is grown here than in any other part in the vale of Tweed.

GAUIN, a small river in the western part of Perthshire, being the water which runs from Loch Lydoch into Loch Rannoch.

GAVIN, an islet off the west coast of Argyleshire.

GAVINTON, a neat regularly built village of modern erection in the parish of Langton, Berwickshire, situated in the midst of a beautiful country about one mile and a half west of Dunse.

GEORGE, (FORT) a royal fortress in Inverness-shire, situated at the outer extremity of a low sandy peninsula, which juts into the Moray Firth on its west side. It is a regular built strong fortification. The whole covers an area of ten Scotch acres, and the barracks are calculated to contain a great body of troops. Fort George was erected immediately after 1746, at the expense of £160,000, in order to keep the Highlands in check. A small pier projects from the fort into the sea for the use of the ferry boats, which here communicate with the opposite coast of Ross-shire. As a work of offence or defence Fort George is now happily of no use whatever, but it may serve as a barrack, if required. At present it is occupied by a governor, lieutenant-governor, several inferior officers, and one or two companies of soldiers.

GEORGE'S TOWN, a small village, in which are military barracks, situated at the west end of Loch Rannoch in Perthshire.

GIFFORD, a village in the parish of Yester, Haddingtonshire, and which occasionally, in popular colloquy, gives its name to the parochial district, from the church being situated in it. It derives its appellation from Hugh de Gifford, the son of an English gentleman who settled in East Lothian under David I., and who received from William the Lion the manor of Yester. The descendants of this

personage, who have by the marriage of a female portioner with Sir William Hay of Locherwart (Borthwick), assumed the surname of Hay, still enjoy the lands of Yester. The village of Gifford has risen since the reign of Charles I. and is pleasantly situated on a rivulet, tributary to the Tyne, at the distance of four miles south from Haddington. The houses are generally well built, and are disposed so as to form a spacious square. There is a saw-mill in the vicinity, and a woollen manufacture and bleachfield. The village has two annual fairs, on the third Tuesday in June, and the first Tuesday in October; a tryst is also held on the last Tuesday of March, and another on the 14th of July. The scenery around is exceedingly beautiful, and is embellished by the fine old trees and the pleasure-ground of Yester House, which stands farther up the vale. This village has been erroneously supposed to have given birth to the celebrated John Knox. The parish of Gifford is described under its legal title of YESTER.

GIGAY, a small island of the Hebrides, lying between Barra and South Uist.

GIGHA, an island of the Hebrides belonging to Argyleshire, lying between Islay and Cantire. It is so slightly separated from the islet of Carn on the south as almost to form with it one island, about seven miles long, rocky and bare of trees. Fishing, the cultivation of some fields, the rearing of cattle, and the burning of kelp, support the inhabitants. Gigha and Carn form a parochial district.—Population in 1821, 573.

GILLISAY, an islet lying off the coast of Harris.

GILMERTON, a large village in the parish of Liberton, county of Edinburgh, lying on the brow of an eminence, about four miles from Edinburgh, on the road to Newbottle. It is inhabited by colliers, quarriers in the adjacent limestone mines, and carters who drive coals to the metropolis.

GILP, (LOCH) a creek or short arm of the sea in Argyleshire, jutting from the west side of Loch Fyne, into the neck of the peninsula of Cantyre, in a north-west direction. The Crinan Canal now connects it with the sound of Jura, or the Atlantic, at the bay of Crinan.

GIRDLENESS, a pointed headland at the north-eastern corner of Kincardineshire, immediately to the south of the embouchure of the river Dee into the ocean.

GIRTHON, a parish in the Stewartry of

Kirkcudbright, of twenty miles in length, by from three to five in breadth, stretching along the east side of the bay and river of Fleet, and bounded by Dorgue on the east. In the northern part the land is bleak and hilly. On the banks of the Fleet the ground is fertile and under cultivation. The modern town of Gatehouse-of-Fleet stands chiefly within the parish. In the neighbourhood are the pleasure-grounds and plantations of Cally.—Population in 1821, 1895.

GIRVAN, a river in Ayrshire, district of Carrick, having its rise in different rivulets and small lakes, the chief of which is Loch Breelen, in the upper or eastern part of the county, near the sources of the Doon. It pursues a north-westerly course till it arrives at Kirkmichael, when it turns to a south-westerly direction, and is finally poured into the sea at the town of Girvan. The banks abound in fine woody scenery and gentlemen's seats. Burns testifies his admiration of the different natural beauties of the river by speaking of Girvan's "fairy haunted stream." Its waters are rough and generally rapid, and hence its name; the word *Girvan* being originally the British term *Garra-avan* or *Garv-avan*, signifying the rough river.

GIRVAN, a parish in Ayrshire, district of Carrick, lying on the south or left side of the above river at its embouchure, and extending about nine miles along the sea-coast by a breadth inland of from two to six. The parish of Colmonell bounds it on the south. The district is hilly and pastoral in its upper parts; in the low grounds it is fertile and now under good cultivation.

GIRVAN, a large village in the above parish, originally called Inver-Garvan, from its situation near the influx of the Garvan or Girvan into the sea. It is situated on the left bank of the river facing the sea, at a point exactly opposite the islet called Ailsa Craig, and stands twenty-one miles south by west of Ayr, twelve south south-west of Maybole, thirteen north by east of Ballantrae, forty-one north north-east of Portpatrick, fifty-four from Glasgow, and ninety-three from Edinburgh. The village is chiefly of modern growth, and consists almost entirely of cottages of one storey, with two apartments, one for domestic accommodation and the other for a workshop. The inhabitants are for the greater part weavers; and such are the gregarious habits of the population, two-thirds of whom are of Irish extraction, that it is by no means uncommon to find two, three,

and even four families, living in one of these little apartments, while as many looms are at work for their subsistence in the other end of the house. The cotton manufactured is for the Glasgow and Paisley markets. The harbour of Girvan is commodious for shipping, and has been greatly improved by the principal proprietor Sir H. D. Hamilton. A considerable trade is carried on in the produce of extensive coal pits and lime quarries in the vicinity. A market is held on Mondays. The port is regularly touched by steam vessels passing betwixt Glasgow and Stranraer, and there are small trading vessels with the Clyde. Girvan was created a burgh of barony by Charles II., in 1668, but its privileges as such were not fully exercised till 1785, when the increase of population rendered it necessary to appoint two bailies and ten councillors for the government of the burgh. Civic functionaries to that number continue to be elected annually. Prior to the Reformation the church of Girvan was a vicarage belonging to the Abbey of Crossraguell and was dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The crown subsequently became patron. The parish church is a neat structure, and was thoroughly repaired some years since. The inhabitants have also a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod. By the munificent endowment of L.1000 by the late Mrs. Crawford of Ardmillan, the interest of that sum, subject to an annual donation of two guineas for prizes, is left to educate ten boys and ten girls in the parish school. The same lady left another sum of L.1000, the interest of which, under an annual deduction of L.12 to the precentor, to teach sacred music to ten pupils, was to be divided among poor householders who were not entitled to parochial relief. The town has likewise a charity school supported by contributions.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 4490; and in 1824, by a special census, 5716.

GLADSMUIR, a beautiful arable parish in Haddingtonshire, lying between Tranent and Haddington, and rising in a gentle acclivity from the south shore of the Firth of Forth. It comprises about 6000 acres, a great part of which have been of late years brought under cultivation. The hamlet of Gladsmuir, with its ancient kirk, lies on the brow of the ridge of land along which the road from Edinburgh to Haddington passes. George Heriot, the founder of the hospital at Edinburgh, is said by some to have been a native of the parish, and Dr. Robertson was its clergyman, while

engaged in writing his History of Scotland. From the proximity of the village to the scene of the battle of Prestonpans, that conflict was called by all who were of the Jacobite party "the battle of Gladsmuir."—Population in 1821, 1623.

GLAMMIS, a rich fertile parish in Forfarshire, lying in the bottom of the vale of Strathmore, south-west of Forfar, and extending twelve miles in length, by from one to five in breadth. The only object of interest in the district is Glammis Castle, which stands in a park near the village of Glammis, consisting of 160 acres. This is an edifice of a princely and antique appearance, consisting of an irregular congregation of tall towers, some of which are of remoter date than others. The walls in some places are fifteen feet thick. It is of great antiquity, and was anciently used as a royal residence. It was the scene of the death of Malcolm II., and became the property of Macbeth, after whose death it fell to the crown. Robert II. gave it to John Lyon, his favourite, who, on marrying the king's second daughter by Elizabeth More, became the founder of the present noble family of Strathmore. On the conviction and execution of the young and beautiful lady Glammis for witchcraft, 1537, the castle once more became royal property, and was a residence of James V., but it was afterwards restored to the family. It contains an extensive and valuable museum of curiosities, old armour, and a collection of pictures. Near the castle stands the greatest curiosity of all, namely, a congeries of dials of extensive celebrity. On a pedestal stand the figures of four lions rampant, about twice as large as life, and each holding in his fore-paws a dial, facing the four cardinal points. From their heads rises a huge mass of stone, something like a pine-apple in shape, with every protuberance upon it also formed into a dial, making the number of these ancient time-pieces probably not less than a hundred. The castle and environs were much spoiled about forty years ago by an attempt at giving the whole a modern air; still, however, the whole forms undoubtedly the chief object of attraction to tourists in the county of Forfar, and is well worthy of a minute inspection. The village of Glammis lies five and a half miles south-west of Forfar. Its inhabitants are chiefly weavers of linen fabrics. Recently many additions and improvements have taken place.—Population in 1821, 2009.

GLASGOW.

SITUATION.

GLASGOW is the largest and by far the most populous city in Scotland, and is situated in the Lower Ward of the county of Lanark, near the north-western extremity of that extensive shire, in $55^{\circ} 52' 10''$ north latitude, and $4^{\circ} 15' 51''$ west longitude, at the distance of forty-three miles west from Edinburgh, by the nearest road, twenty-two east from Greenock, thirty-four north from Ayr, twenty-seven south-west from Stirling, ninety-four and one-fourth from Carlisle, and four hundred and six from London. It occupies an exceedingly advantageous and agreeable site on the banks of the Clyde, just where it begins to be susceptible of navigation.

HISTORY.

While the Romans maintained possession of North Britain, they had a station on the spot on which Glasgow is now built, and being within the wall of Antoninus, which crossed the island from the Forth to the Clyde a few miles to the north, it was included in the province of Valentia, and was retained by this warlike people till their final departure from Britain. The name of Glasgow has to be derived from the tongue of the original British, but with much uncertainty in the etymological signification. By some the word is said to import a *grey smith*, which is, indeed, the most literal etymon, while others understand it to mean a *dark glen*, in allusion to the ravine near which the earliest settlement was made. Which is the most correct explanation no one can now satisfactorily declare.

The congregating of houses in this part of the country, begun by the Romans, was in a century and a half after their abdication hastened by the establishment of a cell by a certain religious recluse, entitled Kentigern or Mungo, who, according to the usages of the age, was elevated to the character and appellation of a saint. St. Mungo, whose apostolic labours co-ordinate with those of the sainted Columba of

Iona, christianized the western part of Scotland, and who flourished in the latter part of the sixth century, is reported, by an obscure tradition, to have been originally an orphan, in the most destitute circumstances. While an infant, he was exposed by his parents on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, at the place now called Culross, where he was nurtured and instructed by the pious Servanus, or St. Serf, a religionist, whose footsteps he followed, and whose pious actions he emulated.—After various peregrinations, he settled in Glasgow, where he had a cell, and here seems to have acted at once as the bishop of an extensive diocese, and the instructor of the inferior clergy, or others whom he despatched as missionaries into different parts of the country. Among those whom he thus deputed, was the famed St. Baldred, an intrepid priest, who accomplished the christianization of the eastern part of Lothian. St. Mungo is said to have founded a regular church in Glasgow, 580, and having lived twenty-one years thereafter, died 601, bequeathing the infant Christian community his blessing, in the simple phrase, "Let Glasgow flourish,"—a sentiment commemorated as the motto of the episcopal and afterwards of the city arms, and which modern times has certainly seen fulfilled to a most unlooked-for extent. If the origin of Glasgow be attributed to the period of its rise under St. Mungo, it will appear that the town became known at the end of the sixth century, an epoch almost coeval with that of the commencement of the city of Edinburgh.

For many ages, Glasgow continued to be little else than the seat of a religious establishment, with the necessary secular hamlet to aid in its subsistence, and its advance was doubtless retarded by the disasters of the Cumbric kingdom of Strathclyde. At an early period, the town was constituted an authoritative episcopal see, with a very extensive diocese, which comprehended the whole of Dumfriesshire, the eastern part of Galloway, lying between the Nith and Urr, all Roxburghshire, except a small part on the north of the Tweed, the whole of the shires of Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, Ayr, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and more than half of Stirlingshire. It was divided into two archdeaconries, namely, that of Glas-

* In the composition of the article GLASGOW, the authorities consulted have been Keith, George Chalmers, and the Statistical Accounts, and some others, but chiefly that indefatigable and intelligent statistical writer, Dr. James Cleland, to whose "Annals of Glasgow," and lesser tracts, we have to acknowledge many obligations.

gow and Tiviotdale. In addition to the deanery of the cathedral church and chapter, the bishopric was divided into ten deaneries, containing 255 parishes.

The cathedral was dedicated to St. Mungo, who, it may well be conjectured, was constituted the patron saint of the town. From the death of this personage till the year 1115, a period of five hundred years, embracing the whole existence of the Culdean system of worship, the history of the episcopate of Glasgow is a total blank. It would appear, that some time prior to 1115, there was no bishop in the diocese, and that the church was in a lamentable condition. From this state it was happily rescued by David, Earl of Cumberland, the brother of Alexander I. This prince restored the see of Glasgow, and appointed his own chaplain, a learned and travelled man, to the vacant episcopal chair. David, who was subsequently king, under the title of David I., was a beneficent patron to the see, and did much to restore and extend its privileges. William, his grandson, surnamed the Lion, was likewise a benefactor to the place.

Bishop Joceline, about the year 1172, gave Glasgow certain burghal privileges, in order to encourage its inhabitants to commerce and trade; and from this time, according to that garrulous historian of the city, John M'Ure, "the town had always something like the face of business." The privileges of Glasgow as a burgh of barony were subsequently extended by different monarchs. Alexander III. in 1277, gave a charter to the bishop, who was the superior of the town, empowering his burgesses and men of Glasgow to trade to Argyll and Lennox, and throughout Scotland, as freely as the burgesses of Dumbarton, or of any other burgh. The corporation of the town then consisted of a provost and bailies, with twelve councillors. Two circumstances next concurred in extending the town of Glasgow. The first of these was the building of a stone bridge over the Clyde by bishop William Rae, about 1350, which, by causing a confluence of travellers to this point, must have been of great service in inducing an increase of population; the second was an enactment of bishop John Cameron, about the year 1428, compelling the constant residence of his prebends in houses of their own erection. The next measure which tended to increase the consequence of Glasgow was the erection of a college by

bishop William Turnbull, in 1452-3. James II. granted a charter to this learned prelate and his successors, in favour of the town and barony of Glasgow, and the lands called Bishop's Forest, constituting them into a free regality; a jurisdiction of a more potent nature than that hitherto in force. While under this species of government, its magistrates were ordinarily powerful nobles in the west of Scotland, who were at once rigorous in the preservation of peace, and tyrannical in the exercise of their functions. The history of the rise and progress of Glasgow is little connected with the memorable transactions of the kingdom.

In 1300, the town was the scene of a bloody conflict between the troops of Edward I. who were intruded on the town, and a band of Scottish patriots headed by Sir William Wallace. The meeting took place at night on the High Street, and being conducted with much skill on the part of the Scots, they were completely victorious. Wallace had the satisfaction of slaying the Earl Percy with his own hand, and also of seizing the Bishop's Castle, which was a place of some strength. In 1348, a parliament of the nation sat at Glasgow, which is the only instance of a meeting of the kind taking place here. In 1488, an act of parliament was passed, erecting Glasgow into a metropolitan see, such as the archbishoprick of York, a distinction it preserved till the final overthrow of episcopacy.

Glasgow shared considerably in the troubles as well as in the triumphs of the Reformation, in an especial manner suffering by the contests of the Regent Hamilton, Earl of Arran, and the protestant lords. Glencarn and his forces having posted themselves in the town, to prevent an attack from the Regent, and opposing him on his approach, they were put to flight, when, upon the successful Roman Catholic army entering the city, and being exasperated against the inhabitants, they subjected it to a complete process of plundering, and even in their rage pulled down the doors and windows of the houses.

In these trying times, the archiepiscopal see of Glasgow was filled by James Beaton, abbot of Aberbrothock, and nephew of Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrews. He succeeded, in 1551, just about the period when the country began to be agitated with matters of religion, and when the Romish hierarchy began to quake for its existence. Under the fear

of a commotion, Archbishop James Beaton acted with much more prudence than courage. Seeing that there was little safety in this country, he collected all the valuable articles of the cathedral, including all the writings and documents pertaining to the see, and, in 1560, retired to France. He was afterwards constituted ambassador in that country from Scotland, by Queen Mary and King James VI. who, in 1588, restored him to the temporalities of the see. He, however, remained in France, where he died in 1603, after bequeathing every thing he took from Glasgow, to the Scots College at Paris, and to the monastery of the Carthusians, to be returned to Glasgow so soon as its inhabitants returned to the mother church,—a circumstance which never has, and never will take place.

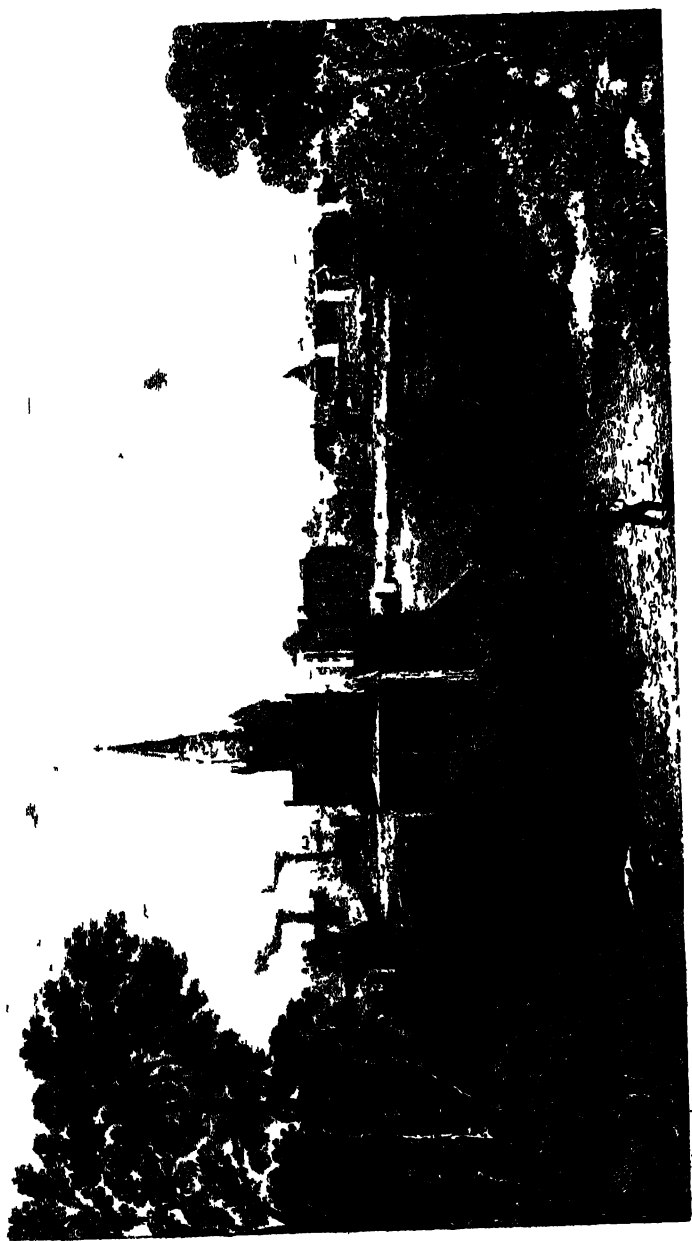
In 1567, Glasgow was visited by Queen Mary, on the occasion of her husband, Darnley, being infected by the small pox, which he caught at this town, where it was epidemic at the time. Two years after, when on her flight to Dumbarton from confinement in the castle of Lochleven, she was intercepted, and her forces defeated by the Regent Murray, who, at the time, happened to be holding courts of justice in Glasgow, and marched with 4000 troops from the town, to meet her at Langside, a village two or three miles south of the city.

After the principles of the Reformation had been fully established in the town, the houses of the prebends were either sold or gifted to court favourites. The manse of the prebend of Cambuslang, situated on the south side of Drygate, was given to the Earl of Glencairn, who, in 1635, sold it to the city of Glasgow, and the magistrates afterwards converted it into a house of correction. The religious houses in the town were in a similar manner saved and put to proper uses. Some of the mansees of the prebends still exist.

Though only once dignified by the sitting of a parliament, Glasgow was honoured by being frequently the seat of the ecclesiastical synods, which, from the character of the age, were fully of more moment than the visits of royalty. One was held, April 1581, another in June 1609; and a third, and by far the most remarkable, on the 21st day of November, and subsequent days, 1638, when by an act of singular boldness the whole episcopal system introduced by Charles I., and fortified by his utmost power,

was declared null and void, and the presbyterian polity restored in its place. Influential as this important event has subsequently proved, it was some years before Glasgow obtained any quiet, being visited and fined by Montrose, and in 1645 made the place of execution of three of the royalist gentlemen taken prisoners at Philiphaugh.

We are now called on to remark the difference betwixt the behaviour of the magistrates of Edinburgh and Glasgow in the matter of the famous "Engagement," one of the strangest transactions in which the Scottish nation had acted a part at this unhappy period. Three times the Scotch had sent out an army against King Charles for the protection of their religion, until at length he was brought near to the close of his career; and now dreading the ascendancy of the Independents, the nation became suddenly divided as to the propriety of taking up arms in his behalf. The clergy strongly opposed such a measure, and influenced a number of the burghs in the same opinion, but the parliament thought otherwise, and ordered levies to be made throughout the kingdom. Distinguished for several years as zealous presbyterians, and fearing the re-elevation of Charles to the throne, unless their peculiar system of church polity were firmly guaranteed, the citizens, and especially the magistrates and council of Glasgow, stood foremost in resisting the contribution ordered by the estates. While the Edinburgh magistracy paid their contribution of £40,000 Scots, by borrowed money, and afterwards attempted to resist payment to the lenders because the same was contracted for "an uncovenanted purpose," the guardians of the community of Glasgow at once resisted making the slightest contribution, and for their contumacy were imprisoned for several days, as well as being more severely punished by the quartering upon them of four regiments of horse and foot, who were ordered to live in hodies of ten, twenty, and thirty men, on individual members of the magistracy, council and session. Events showed that the levies of the Engagement were of no avail, the army under the Marquis of Hamilton being defeated, the number of 10,000 of his soldiers being sold to the plantations at two shillings a-head, and the king being beheaded shortly afterwards, January 30, 1649. In the year 1650 Glasgow was visited by Cromwell.



While these dismal events occurred, Glasgow was subjected to the domestic and complicated ravages of plague, famine, and fire. A dreadful conflagration, the greatest that ever occurred in the city, happened in July 1652. It broke out in a narrow lane in the High Street, part of which it destroyed, with both sides of the Saltmarket, and other parts adjacent. Nearly a third of the town was destroyed; the citizens had to betake themselves to huts in the fields, not less than a thousand families being deprived of their habitations. The loss was estimated at £100,000 sterling. The houses of the town having hitherto been formed of wood, as would seem to have been common over all Scotland, this calamity induced the fabrication of stone edifices, and in that open regular manner still characteristic of the town.

On the restoration of episcopacy, under Charles II., several persons were hanged in Glasgow for nonconformity, which, with other circumstances, gave the town an earnest desire for the establishment of a more liberal government. In September 1662, the city was visited by the commissioners of parliament, the Earl of Middleton, and a quorum of the privy council, to support the introduction of episcopacy by their presence. The bishop appointed to fill the new charge was Andrew Fairfowl, who complained to the council of the nonconformity of his clergy, whereupon orders were given for them to come forward to receive collation and admission from him under certain penalties. From Glasgow the synodical council proceeded into other parts of the country in the west.

In 1677 the city suffered a second severe conflagration, whereby a hundred and thirty houses and shops were burned, and it had not well recovered this misfortune, when it was involved in the insurrection which ended so fatally at Bothwell Bridge. While this latter affair was in progress, the royal troops fitted the city by means of barricades to endure a siege; and, on its being attacked by the nonconformists, there ensued a conflict somewhat like those which took place at Paris and Brussels in 1830, and which, in a similar manner, ended in the repulse of the assailants. The city subsequently suffered for its adherence to the insurgent party; but this only made the people long the more intensely for a revolution, and consequently on the landing of

William, Prince of Orange, they were among the first to congratulate him on his auspicious assumption of the sovereign authority. Since this time Glasgow has ever taken a lead in the advancement of liberal opinions. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, it suffered very severely by the failure of the Darien scheme, in which a number of its wealthy citizens had embarked their capital.

On the occasion of the Union in 1707, the citizens showed great discontent, and committed the extravagance of rioting for the purpose of nullifying the articles of confederation between the two nations. The people were little aware of the immense advantages which their city was to derive from the Union. In consequence of the participation in the English colonial trade to which Scotland was then admitted the merchants of Glasgow were enabled to open a lucrative trade with North America, particularly with the provinces of Maryland and Virginia, to which they exported the woollen and linen manufactured by the Scottish peasantry, (which, from their plain and cheap character, were perhaps more suitable to the wants of the colonists than any English stuffs,) bringing home cargoes of tobacco in return. As the city had hitherto carried on scarcely any other trade than an export of fish to France, bringing home brandy and wine in return, and as the Clyde had never been rendered navigable for vessels of any considerable size, the merchants opened this trade under the disadvantage of chartering English vessels, and shipping their goods at Port Glasgow, a small harbour belonging to them, near Greenock. Yet, in spite of all such impediments, the trade flourished exceedingly; and at length the merchants began to provide their own vessels. About 1725, the prosperity and population of the city received a material increase from the establishment of the linen manufacture, which, for many years, was carried on with distinguished success, and only at last yielded to cotton, which became a staple article at Glasgow within the memory of the present generation. Henceforth the history of the city is little else than a history of successful industry. In 1725, a remarkable riot took place in the city on occasion of the malt tax being first put into operation. The movement commenced on the 23d of June, the day on which the tax was to take effect, and was directed to the demolition

of the house of Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield, Esq., the member of parliament for the city, who had voted for the extension of the odious tax to Scotland. The military, consisting of two companies of Delorain's regiment, under command of Captain Bushel, came to town for the preservation of order; but by the grossest indecision and pusillanimity of the magistrates, the rioters not only accomplished their design, but the soldiers were discomfited, though not till nine persons were shot and seventeen wounded. The government was exceedingly exasperated at the criminal remissness of the provost and bailies; and Duncan Forbes, Lord Advocate, ordered the whole body of magistrates to be carried prisoners to Edinburgh, by a military guard. The case terminated in the restoration of these personages to the city, the payment of £6400 to Mr. Campbell for the damage done to the property, and the whipping and banishment of several of the rioters. Captain Bushel was tried and condemned for firing on the people without leave, but he was pardoned and afterwards promoted in the service. Smollett relates this transaction, and gives it a colouring it by no means merits.

When the rebellion of 1745 broke out, the citizens were afforded an opportunity of showing their attachment to the principles of the revolution, by raising two battalions of 600 men each, for the service of government, one of which fought at Falkirk. In an earlier stage of this insurrection, when the Highland army was advancing upon Edinburgh, Prince Charles made a demand upon the city for £15,000 sterling in money, all the arms in the city, and any arrears of taxes due to the government; and being shortly visited by a Mr. John Hay, W. S. in Edinburgh, with a party of horse, accompanied by Glengyle, the chief of the McGregors, the magistrates saw the necessity of treating, and compromised for £5000 in money and £500 in goods. Charles, upon the return of his forces from England, took Glasgow in his route, and carried 12,000 linen shirts, 6000 cloth coats, 6000 pairs of shoes, 6000 pairs of hose, and 6000 bonnets. These outlays, and the expense of the two battalions, amounted to £15,000, two-thirds of which the city recovered from parliament.

A little before this era, Glasgow is found to have increased in population from the twelve thousand it possessed at the Union, to upwards of sixteen thousand; and it had now about

two hundred shops. In 1752, the first theatre was erected in Castle Street. In the same year, the first four-wheeled carriage was started in the town. In 1754, the large markets in King Street were built.

The revolt of the American colonies in 1775, was to Glasgow a matter of most serious import, as it interrupted and threatened altogether to destroy the trade upon which the city had till now chiefly subsisted. It was probably for this reason that the citizens were induced to raise, at an expense of £10,000, a regiment of 1000 men for the service of government, no other part of the United Kingdom, except Edinburgh and the Highlands, contributing in such a way to the support of a contest the most unjust and disgraceful that ever stained the annals of Britain. Previous to the war, Glasgow had nearly monopolized the import of tobacco, not only for Britain but for France, and the breaking up of such a trade produced, as may easily be imagined, a wide-spread scene of ruin, though happily one which the enterprising spirit of the people was able to repair by application to other objects.

In 1779–80, the lower classes of inhabitants of Glasgow, in common with those of Edinburgh and other places, were dreadfully excited by the repeal of certain penal statutes against the Roman Catholics, and did considerable mischief to the property of individuals of that communion. In this town no fewer than eighty-five societies, consisting of at least 12,000 persons were formed to oppose the bill, and communicate with Lord George Gordon. It is gratifying to state that the inhabitants in the present day have looked upon the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the common rights of British subjects in a very different light. The repeal of certain duties on French cambrics about the same period gave rise to another mob, but one of a less mischievous nature. Another riot for advance of wages took place in 1787, and on similar grounds of discontent there have been occasional disturbances till the present time.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN.

As already noticed, Glasgow occupies an advantageous situation on the banks of the Clyde. The ground here consists of a flat tract of land of several miles in length by a breadth of seldom more than half a mile, and in general of about only half that space. On its

northern boundary the surface rises into uplands, and at the place where the town is situated it swells into a ridgy eminence. The ancient cathedral occupies a commanding site on the brow of this rising ground, and has been the site from whence the streets and houses have extended southwards to the river. The houses in this quarter are generally of a more ancient appearance than in any other part of the town, having a darker hue and the aspect of a respectable old age.

The street leading down to the base of the eminence is called the High Street, a character which it has lost by the erection of a street proceeding westward from its foot called the Trongate. This latter spacious thoroughfare is lined with houses of considerable altitude, and of so very handsome and picturesque an appearance, that, as a whole, the street is generally affirmed to have no equal, either in the British Isles or upon the Continent. Eastward from the foot of the High Street is a continuation of the Trongate, called the Gallowgate, or by modern pleonasm, Gallowgate Street, which is also a bustling thoroughfare, but meaner in appearance, and somewhat tortuous. It is the chief access from the east into the city. Across the south end of the Trongate, opposite the foot of the High Street, of which it is a continuation, is an ancient street called the Saltmarket, which has of late undergone an almost total renovation, it extends south towards the Clyde. From its west side a very mean old thoroughfare called the Brig-gate, (*Anglice* Bridge Street) leads westward, being so low in situation as to be very frequently laid under water by the overflow of the river. The Saltmarket is broken off at some distance from the Clyde, so as to allow of an open space; at this part therefore, a view is obtained of the beautiful park or common, called *Glasgow Green*, which perhaps forms one of the finest features in the general aspect of the city, not to speak of its great utility to the inhabitants. It is adorned by an obelisk to the memory of Nelson, and contains a drive or walk of about three miles in extent. From the head of the Saltmarket on its east side, bordering on the Gallowgate, a new street is opened, and in progress of being built, called London Street, and which is intended to introduce the London road. In stretching towards the west the Trongate has a variety of tributary streets, leading off on both sides, generally diverging

at regular distances, and proceeding on the south to bridges across the river. In this manner on the south there lead off successively King Street, Stockwell Street, Dunlop Street, and Jamaica Street, with others further west; and on the north side Candleriggs Street, Hutchison Street, Glassford Street, Virginia Street, Miller Street, Queen Street, Buchanan Street, Mitchell Street, and others further to the west, of a more modern and less important character. These latter cross streets generally terminate at their north end in Ingram Street, a spacious but dull street, parallel with the Trongate. Beyond it to the north is a congeries of handsome modern streets, terminating far to the west in Blythswood Grounds, a district of palaces, devoted exclusively as yet to the residence of the very wealthiest inhabitants.

The most densely populated part of the city is the district betwixt the Saltmarket and Stockwell Street. By the most creditable exercise of taste, the streets and lanes on this side do not go so near the river as to prevent a thoroughfare along its banks, the want of which is the only serious error in the construction of London. As in the case of Dublin, Glasgow possesses very commodious quays or terraces on each side of the river, with rows of handsome houses fronting the water. On the outskirts of the burgh are different suburbs, now considered part of the town, as Calton at the eastern part of the outskirts; Bridgeton, lying south-east from there at the head of the Green, and now consisting of several new as well as old streets; Anderston, lying at the western extremity of the city, a suburb begun in 1725, by a proprietor of the name of Anderson; Hutchesontown, situated on the south bank of the river opposite the foot of Saltmarket; Gorbals, connected with the latter on the west; Laurieston, a further continuation of the same congregation of houses; and Tradeston, a still further extension towards the west. A part of those last named are fully as well built and as regularly laid out in streets as the other parts of the city; but they are chiefly inhabited by a secondary grade of inhabitants. Besides these suburbs, there are other more minute portions of the town, which receive peculiar appellations, generally from their first founders, and in mostly all cases, are as humble as those above mentioned.

The length of the town from the extremities of Bridgeton and Anderston is about three miles. As the river has a bend in this place, the town in general inclines to a semicircular shape with the hollow present to the water. Glasgow is entirely built of freestone, and the houses are slated. From its local situation, as well as the bustle which ordinarily prevails, it bears a miniature resemblance to London, and such a similitude will yearly become more striking, in consequence of its rapid extension. That part of the town used as the quay for shipping and embarkation is on the south-western boundary, from the lowest bridge for half a mile down the right bank of the river. This place receives the name of the *Broomielaw*, an appellation significant of the original nature of the district.

About the period of the Reformation, Glasgow consisted of the High Street, the Drygate, Bridgegate Street, and several thoroughfares of lesser importance, and the number of its inhabitants is computed to have been about 4500. The change of religion, which redounded so much to the general advantage, was a severe injury to Glasgow, accompanied as it was by a dissipation of the temporalities of the church. For a century after the Reformation, the town languished in a state exactly commensurate with the religious system which was the original cause of its existence and the ground of its early prosperity. Accordingly, as will afterwards be shown, the increase of its population was not rapid. At the period of the Union, the city was bounded by the original ports, namely, on the east by the Gallowgate port, which stood near to St. Mungo's Lane; on the west, by the West Port, near the present Black Bull Inn; on the south, by the Water Port, near the Old Bridge; on the north, by the Stable Green Port, at the Bishop's Palace; and on the north-west, by the Rottenrow Port: the adjoining ground without the ports, and that upon which Bell Street, Candlerig Street, King Street, Princes' Street, &c. are formed, being then corn fields; and even, as we learn from Cleland, a number of the streets formed within the ports contained but few houses, and these chiefly covered with thatch.

The increase of Glasgow in point of population and magnitude since that period has been very steady, and particularly within

the last forty years. By the exertion of a judicious taste, the town also has been prevented from suffering in appearance by the accession of a vast body of inhabitants in the lower classes of society. Though destitute of that romantic and magnificent appearance which Edinburgh possesses so largely, at such an expense and inconvenience to its citizens, Glasgow, taken as a whole, is a dignified and impressive city. Its streets are spacious, straight, substantial in material, and handsome, often elegant, in form. Its public buildings are handsome, and invariably well placed. Its pavement and police are excellent; and it derives advantages, such as fall to the lot of few large cities, from its noble sweeping river, and its beautiful and salubrious "Green."

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Bridges.—The first bridge erected over the Clyde was made of wood, and stood somewhere about the bottom of the Green. This having gone to decay, as formerly noticed, the first stone bridge was built by Bishop Rae, about the year 1345 or 50, at the foot of what is now called the Stockwell Street, and consisted of eight arches. For three hundred years this useful fabric required little renovation, but in 1671, one of the arches fell at the south end, and was immediately rebuilt. Till 1777, the bridge received frequent repairs, and in that year an addition of ten feet was made to its east side. A few years ago, another addition was made to the breadth of its passage-way, by the projection of ledges of side pavement. As it now stands, the length is 415 feet. In 1767, a new stone bridge was begun at the foot of Jamaica Street. It has seven arches, and is five hundred feet long by thirty feet broad. Though elegant, and in good condition, this structure is about to be pulled down, on account of its inadequacy to accommodate the throng of carriages and passengers which occurs at this point of intercourse. Its place will be supplied by a building from a design of Mr. Telford, which will be one of the finest bridges in the country, being nearly as level, and five feet wider than the Waterloo at London. In 1794, a third bridge was built at the foot of the Saltmarket; but, when almost finished, it was unfortunately swept away by a flood which inundated the lower part of the city. In 1803, a wooden bridge for foot passengers was erected in its stead, at an expense of £1200. At

present a new stone structure, under the title of *Hutcheson's Bridge*, is in progress, and is expected to be completed in about a year.

Jail.—At the north end of the last mentioned bridge, towards the foot of the Saltmarket, and fronting up the Green, stands a large modern edifice built in the Grecian style, containing apartments for different courts of justice and the city jail. The structure is of a square form, with a small open court in the interior, intended as an airing ground for prisoners. The centre façade and portico are an exact copy of the Parthenon at Athens, and allowed to be a matchless specimen of architecture. The expense of supporting the jail in 1829, was, in all, £2029, 18s. 10d. of which £999, 2s. 9d. was repaid by incarceration fees, and other sources of revenue. The old jail of Glasgow was at the foot of the High Street, where its very ancient spire still remains, and projects upon the street.

Bridewell.—A building under this title was erected in 1799, in Duke Street, near the north-eastern limit of the town, and for design as a building, extent of accommodation, and internal management, is allowed to be a fit model for all such structures. It contains, altogether, one hundred and twenty-six cells.

Miscellaneous Buildings.—In this class, the precedence is due to the ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, situated in Queen Street. This is a splendid edifice, erected in 1829, after a design by Mr. David Hamilton, architect, and consisting, as yet, chiefly of one magnificent hall, supported by two ranges of pillars. This hall is fitted up as a reading room, and is designed to be a general place of rendezvous for the merchants of the city. It can accommodate 500 persons at dinner. A magnificent portico and cupola are erected in front. Besides this Exchange, there is an establishment of the same kind, called the TONTINE BUILDINGS, which were erected by 107 shares, at £50 each, in 1781, and have ever since been used as a reading-room and place of assemblage for merchants, besides containing apartments that serve the purposes of a hotel. The reading-room occupies the lower flat, behind an open piazza, and is seventy-four feet long. It is open to strangers for a certain time, without introduction. To the east of the Tontine are the TOWN HALL BUILDINGS, erected in 1740, in place of an older edifice then taken down. The centre of the street is here known

as THE CROSS, though no edifice of that kind is now standing. Glasgow has an excellent INFIRMARY, situated near the Cathedral, partly on the site of the archbishop's palace. The building is of an oblong form, with bold projections at each end, having a pediment in the centre, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order. The whole is four storeys in height, with a dome above the Operation Hall. The interior arrangements are allowed to be excellent, and accommodation can now be given to upwards of two hundred patients. Adjoining the Infirmary, a Fever Hospital has lately been erected. The expense of both is defrayed by subscriptions and donations.

Trades' Hall Buildings.—This is one of the principal edifices in Glasgow, and was erected in 1796-7, containing a hall seventy feet long by thirty-five feet wide, and twenty four feet high, exclusive of a dome, for the meetings of the incorporated trades, with a variety of committee rooms, &c. Public meetings are often held in this house, which is commodiously situated on the west side of Glasford Street. The exterior appearance is elegant.

Theatres.—Since the beginning of the present century, a very large Theatre was erected in Glasgow, on the west side of Queen Street, at an expense of about £19,000, raised on the principle of transferable shares of £1 each. It was constructed on too great a scale for the city, and after continuing in a languishing condition, it was burnt down by an accidental fire in 1829, since which time theatrical representations have been conducted in a smaller theatre in Dunlop Street; being an old house restored.

CHURCHES, &c.

Glasgow is the seat of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in which are included the presbyteries of Glasgow, Lanark, Hamilton, Ayr, Irvine, Dumfries, and Paisley; the Presbytery of Glasgow comprehending twenty-two parishes. From the Reformation till the year 1588, the town had only one minister who preached in the cathedral. From that period the number of clergy has gradually been increased, and the city and its environs are now divided into twelve distinct parishes, each of which has only one minister; the town having avoided the expensive and useless system of collegiate charges. Those parishes within the royal city are—the Inner High Church; the Outer High Church; the College; the Trinity; St. David's; St. George's; St. Andrew's; St.

Enoch's; St. John's; and St. James', which was only constituted in 1820; being ten in number, and those without are, the Barony and the Gorbals. The Barony parish was erected in 1595, by detaching from the old parish of Glasgow, the country or landward part. It is now a very populous parish, from its containing a great part of the suburbs of the city, extending around the east, north and west sides; but it is proposed to divide it into several distinct parochial districts.

The Gorbals parish, which includes the suburb on the south side of the river, was originally a part of the parish of Govan, and in 1771 was erected into a separate parochial division in consideration of its population. At one period the lands of Gorbals, lying on the south side of the Clyde, were under the superiority of the archbishop of Glasgow, who, in 1571, granted them to George Elphinston, a merchant, from whom they descended to his son Sir George Elphinston of Blythwood, who obtained the privileges of a burgh of barony for his property. In 1647 the magistrates of Glasgow purchased the lands and barony, partly for Hutcheson's Hospital, and partly for the Trades' House. The village of Brig-end at this time stood on the lands of Gorbals, at the end of the bridge of Glasgow. Latterly, however, the name of Brig-end was dropped, and the title of "the Gorbals" was given to the suburb, which gradually grew in size and extended over a large territory. In 1732 was reared a chapel of ease, which, in 1771, was constituted the church of the new parish, then erected. The strange word *Gorbals* is of very difficult etymology; and the most obvious interpretation is by the British word *Gorbel*, signifying *very far or distant*, which may have been applied to something at this place during the domination of the British in Strath Clyde.

The churches of the establishment are as follows:

The High Church.—Decidedly the most building deserving of particular notice is the High Church, or, as it would have been called under an episcopal establishment, the *Cathedral of Glasgow*. This was the institution from which Glasgow derived its existence at first, and afterwards all the importance that it possessed as a town, previous to the commencement of its commercial system. It is supposed, as already mentioned, that a religious house or cell was first planted on this spot in the

sixth century by St. Mungo, who was the superintendent of a provincial body of clergy. Between this early period and the time when the church of Rome began to assert its sway over Scotland, the history of the place is obscure and uninteresting. As has been seen, David I., who is noted for his piety, founded the see as a catholic bishopric; and in 1123, the present cathedral was commenced, by John Achaus, the bishop. This building, which was not altogether brought to its present form till the Reformation, and even then was left incomplete, is a huge oblong structure, in the Gothic style of architecture, about eleven hundred feet in circumference, and ornamented by a beautiful tower and spire springing from the centre. As it rises from that steep bank, whose dark rocky recesses are supposed to have given the city its name, it is considerably taller at the east extremity than at the west, a peculiarity which we have never observed in any similar structure. An idea of the magnitude of the building may be formed from the fact that it contains 147 pillars, and is lighted by 157 windows. The parts left unfinished are the transepts or side projections. One of these has been raised a few feet from the ground, and is now used as a burial-place: it is called by the picturesque and appropriate title of the *Dripping Aisle*. At the south-west corner of the edifice rises a plain tower, apparently an after-thought, as it is in a style quite unsuitable to the appearance of the body of the church, and being capped by a grotesque spire of lead, is altogether a most unfortunate point in the general outline of the building. This should certainly be removed, as it can only spoil the aspect of one of the handsomest and most interesting ecclesiastical structures in Scotland. Around the church is an extensive cemetery, covered with flat tombstones, and in the bottom of the ravine, on whose brink the edifice is reared, runs the Molendinar Burn, a rivulet so styled from its having driven the mill belonging to the religious of former times. A castle, for the residence of the bishop, was attached to the church from a very early age, and was several times taken and retaken in the course of the wars for the crown at the beginning of the fourteenth century. The bishop of that day, Robert Wishart by name, was a regent of the kingdom while the crown awaited the arbitration of Edward I., and afterwards distinguished himself by his

exertions in the patriotic cause. He was for a long time kept prisoner by Edward in England, upon an allowance of sixpence a-day, threepence for his upper servant, one penny for his boy, and three halfpence for his chaplain. In 1300, Sir William Wallace seized the castle under the circumstances already mentioned. In 1381, Bishop Wardlaw was honoured with a cardinal's hat, which was here delivered to him by the Pope's legate. His arms are placed on the ceiling of the south aisle of the choir, under which is written in gilded Saxon letters, "Walterus Cardinalis." The grand incident in the history of the cathedral was the elevation of the see from the episcopal to the archiepiscopal character, which took place under Bishop Blackadder in 1488. A splendid procession and ceremony, in which the Pope's Nuncio assisted, took place on this occasion. In the latter times of the archiepiscopate under the catholic system, scores of dignified ecclesiastics lived in the immediate neighbourhood of the cathedral, and must have rendered Glasgow one of the most magnificent places in Scotland at the time. At the Reformation the cathedral was disfurnished, but fortunately not otherwise injured; and thus, having been ever since preserved with some care, it happens to be the only cathedral, besides that of Kirkwall, in Orkney, and almost the only catholic church of a considerable size, in the kingdom, which has survived to the present times. For some time after the Reformation, the choir or eastern division of the building was used as a place of protestant worship for the town. It is recorded by Spottiswood, who was the first protestant archbishop, (succeeding Beaton in 1603,) that in 1579 the people were very nearly on the point of destroying the whole edifice, but that the crafts, or incorporated tradesmen, had the courage and good sense to oppose the movement, and consequently saved the structure. The great General Assembly of 1638, which deposed the whole episcopal system erected by James I. and Charles I., and gave the first impulse to the civil war, sat in Glasgow cathedral; an historical event sufficient to give interest to the building, though it had none from any other source. The great increase of religious culture which took place at this time, seems to have induced the necessity of fitting up the western part of the structure as an additional church. It was called the *Outer High*

Church, to distinguish it from the *Inner*; and these titles yet remain. Previously to this period, in 1595, a separate parish, embracing a range of the neighbouring country, had been erected in Glasgow, and styled the Barony Parish, and a place of worship was fitted up for it in a crypt underneath the Inner Church, where the declining ground leaves a lower part of the building exposed to the open air. Perhaps this is the most remarkable feature in the whole cathedral. It consists of a dense ~~and narrow~~ of short thick pillars supporting low ~~arches~~, and as the place, since 1798, has long been exclusively as a cemetery, the floor is composed of ordinary earth. In a recess to the east lies a recumbent bishop in stone, supposed to be an effigy of St. Mungo, who, it is believed, was buried here. The stranger who seeks his way through this forest of columns can scarcely conceive how it could be pervaded by the voice of a preacher, especially as the pillars, which are only eighteen feet high, were further encumbered by heavy wooden galleries. Pennant says the place could only, in his apprehension, be fit for the singing of the "*De Profundis Clamavi*." The arches are beautifully and ingeniously groined; and the whole is a great architectural curiosity. The only thing which we have seen resembling it, is the crypt under St. Peter's-in-the-East at Oxford, supposed to be of the eleventh century; an era nearly corresponding with that of the cathedral. The Inner High Church is fitted up in a very handsome style, and may be considered as one of the finest specimens of a Gothic church applied to Presbyterian worship in Scotland. The eastern window is filled with stained glass. It is now under contemplation to renovate a central part of the structure, which has long been disused, government contributing the funds necessary for the repair of the walls. The eastern episcopal palace was removed in 1791, to make way for the Royal Infirmary, which now occupies the spot.

College or Blackfriars Church.—This edifice which is situated on the east side of the High Street, a little below the College, was erected in 1699, on the site of an old Gothic pile, termed the Church of Blackfriars, and is a plain building partaking of the Gothic. Being attached to the university at the Reformation, at a subsequent period it was made over to the community by the professors, under certain reservations.

The *Tron*, or *Laigh Church*, situated on the south side of the Trongate, a little east of King Street, was founded and endowed by the community in 1484, and dedicated to the Virgin. After the Reformation, its altars being removed, it was adapted as a place for reformed worship in 1592. In 1792, it was destroyed by fire, and in 1794 was rebuilt as a plain edifice. An old steeple remains projecting into the street, in which it presents a striking feature.

The *North West*, or *Ramshorn Church*, now more elegantly styled *St. David's*, situated in Canon Street, was originally erected in 1720, and remodelled in 1824, in an elegant style, after a design by Messrs. Rickman and Hutcheon of Birmingham. Underneath this edifice is a range of burial vaults, which were sold for £4000, and defrayed a considerable part of the expense of the building.

St. Andrew's Church, situated in the centre of St. Andrew's Square, finished in 1756, and nearly a copy of *St. Martin-in-the-Fields*, Westminster, is allowed to be as complete a specimen of the composite order of architecture as is to be found in Scotland. On the west front is a grand portico, with a lofty spire, the form and properties of which are not in unison with the church.

St. Enock's Church, situated on the south side of a small square, called St. Enock's Square, fronting Buchanan Street, built in 1780-1, and rebuilt, except the spire, in 1829, from designs by Mr. Hamlilton. It is esteemed exceedingly beautiful.

The *Wynod Church* was originally erected by a party of Presbyterians during the time of Episcopacy in 1687, but being in latter times found inadequate in point of accommodation, the congregation, in 1807, was translated to *St. George's Church*, erected on the west side of Buchanan Street, fronting George Street. This is considered one of the finest churches in Glasgow. Great attention has been paid to the rearing of the spire, which in the variety, as well as the proportion of its parts, is uncommonly beautiful.

St. John's Church, situated in the eastern district of the city, an elegant building, with a Gothic front and a spire. The other places of worship may be noticed as follows:—

The *New Barony Church*, built in 1798, to accommodate the congregation which till then sat in the crypt of the cathedral, is situated

near that ancient place of worship. The architecture is a clumsy mixture of the Grecian and Gothic styles.

The *Gorbals Church*, situated in Carlton Place, on the south side of the river. The centre of this structure projects with insulated columns, and terminates in a well-proportioned spire, 174 feet in height. The effect from the Clyde is pleasing.

Chapels of Ease.—In Glasgow and its suburbs, within the bounds of the twelve parishes, there are nine chapels of Ease, four of which are in the Barony parish, and in three of which the service is one half of the day in Gaelic.

In the whole twenty-one places of public worship thus connected with the establishment, there are 24,890 sitting which is accommodation for only about an eighth part of the inhabitants, the remainder being either infants or dissenters, or else such persons as are not in the habit of frequenting places of worship. The total amount of stipend for the clergy of these churches and chapels is £6270. The stipend of each of the nine city clergy is £425. The stipends of the ministers of the Inner High Church and Barony arise from the tithes, the former having twenty-five, the latter twenty-three chalders, which, with the produce of glebe feus, averages £500 a-year. The town council has the curatory of the churches and chapels with the letting of the seats, and it is understood that the sums they thus levy liquidate the amount of stipends, &c. There are no extra assessments for the church. In comparison with the vile system pursued in Edinburgh of assessing the inhabitants in six per cent. on their rental for the clergy, yet charging seat-rents at the same time, Glasgow appears to be every way better managed. The average rent of each seat in the foregoing places of worship necessary to pay the ministers' stipends is 6s. 7d. and a fraction, while in Edinburgh it is 16s. 2d. and a fraction, independent of the assessment, to the extent of, in most cases, about £2 on householders in the middling ranks. The citizens of Glasgow have thus much reason for gratulation on the lightness of their ecclesiastical burdens. The number of dissenting places of worship is very considerable in Glasgow, being as follow:

Episcopal Chapels.—There are three places of public worship of this nature, all now belonging to the Scottish episcopal communion.

one is situated to the north of the Green, and immediately behind St. Andrew Square, erected in 1731, by subscription, the interior of which is fitted up with great taste. Of the other two, one is devoted to the performance of the services in Gaelic, and is partly sustained by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Roman Catholic Chapel.—By the influx of Irish into Glasgow, there are now many more persons belonging to the Romish persuasion in the city than there were before the Reformation, when all were Roman Catholics together. A large and commodious chapel for this body was built in 1816, on the line of street fronting the Clyde, it is of elegant florid architecture, with one end exposed to the thoroughfare. It was raised principally by weekly contributions from persons of the Roman Catholic communion, at an expense of L. 13,000, and can accommodate 2200 persons. The design of the building is by Mr. James Gillespie. The altar is at the north end opposite the door; above the entrance is a fine large organ.

Secession Churches, &c.—To this large and respectable body of the United Secession Church, there belong eight meeting houses; to the Associate Synod three meeting houses; and to the sect of Cameronians one meeting house. To the Synod of Relief there pertain eight meeting-houses, three to the Congregational Union, in one of which the service is conducted in Gaelic, three to Methodists, and one to Unitarians. Besides these different classes of Christians, there are a variety of minute sects whose devotions are conducted by avowed laymen, or who have no clergymen of any kind;—of these there is one congregation of old Independents; one of Glassites; two of Bereans; two of Universalists, one of Old Light Antiburghers; one of Particular Independents, and one of Unitarian Baptists. Including churches, chapels, and meeting houses of every description, the whole contain, as nearly as we can ascertain, 60,000 sittings, which demonstrates that the established church has only two-fifths of the professing Christians in the town and vicinity. By referring to the list of places of worship in Edinburgh, it will be remarked that there is much difference in the quality of the dissent from the establishment, and it will easily be supposed from such an examination that the religious feelings of the citizens of the metropolis of the west are of a

more fervid and national character than in Edinburgh.

The fast days of the kirk are the Thursdays before the second Tuesday of April and the first Sunday of November.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The University.—At the middle of the High Street, on its east side, is situated the suite of buildings adapted to the use of the university, and which are entered by an ~~arched~~ gateway under the chief edifice. This passage leads into a small quadrangular court, from whence there is an entrance to a large piece of ground behind, called the College Gardens, though now only kept in grass, and used by the students as a place of recreation. More immediately behind the College, stands a remarkably beautiful building, planned by the late Mr. Stark, after the model of a Grecian temple, containing the Hunterian Museum.

As already noticed, the College of Glasgow was founded by Bishop Turnbull, 1452-3.—At the request of James II. this learned prelate received from Pope Nicholas V. a bull, constituting it a university, or "*studium generale, tam in theologia, et in jure canonico et civili, quam in artibus et in quacunq; licita facultatibus*." Its pious founder and patron did not leave it to languish from lack of support. He endowed it out of his own revenues, establishing a chancellor, rector, dean of faculty, a principal who taught theology, and three professors of philosophy. At the Reformation, the institution was almost annihilated. Its functionaries died out, or fled to foreign countries, and its revenues, as a matter of course, were seized by an avaricious and hypocritical nobility. The first who had compassion on the impoverished university was Queen Mary. For the sustenance of five scholars she gave to the College the manse and site of the Preaching Friars, with thirteen acres of ground adjacent. The town-council of Glasgow, becoming fearful that the institution, which hitherto had distinguished their city, would soon be extinct, also granted an endowment. They gave it a part of the property of the Dominican Friars in the town, which had fallen into their hands as a part of the spoil of the Reformation. The value of this gift was, however, of small amount, and when reduced to sterling money, would not reach beyond the sum of £1.25 annually. A more effectual benefaction was made to the

college in the year 1577, by James VI. in the endowment of the rectory and vicarage of the parish of Govan. With this gift, James also gave to the college a new charter, which, in its most essential articles, has continued in force to this day. It is needless to recite the system he instituted. The necessities of after-times have increased the number of professors, and partly altered the character and modes of tuition.

In the present day, the college of Glasgow is one of the most perfect and best regulated in Scotland, being hardly inferior to that of Edinburgh as a medical school; it is also highly distinguished as a philosophical and Greek seminary. Agreeably to an ancient continental usage, the students are divided into *nations*, of which there are four—Clydesdale, Tiviotdale, Albany, and Rothesay. Each nation chooses a procurator and assistant, and the latter officials united choose the rector annually. The functions of this officer are, nevertheless, only honorary. The affairs of the college are administered by a council of the principal and professors. The university is exempt from the jurisdiction of the town magistrates. The present average number of students is 1200 annually. They are distinguished by red gowns, and of late, the Oxford fashion of wearing square-topped caps has been partially introduced. They reside in lodgings at their own discretion throughout the town. Besides the chancellor (who is usually a nobleman) a rector, dean of faculty, and principal, there are professors of divinity, logic, anatomy, mathematics, theory and practice of physic, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, civil law, practical astronomy, church history, natural history, humanity (Latin,) surgery, chemistry, midwifery, botany, materia medica, Oriental languages, and Greek. The crown and the college divide the revenues. Each officer should, by law, subscribe the Confession of Faith on entrance; but the moderation of recent times has, in some instances, consented to overlook this regulation.

Forty years since, the university received an endowment, consisting of a landed estate, from a Mr. Snell, in Warwickshire, for the purpose of supporting at Balliol College, Oxford, ten students, who should have previously studied for some years at the university of Glasgow, and undergone certain trials as a test of merit. This benefaction has been the means of bring-

ing forward some of the most learned and able men of whom Scotland can at present boast. Recent large benefactions have also been made.

The college possesses the following bursaries, under the management of the magistrates and town-council:—*Boyd's*—two in number—for students of divinity, sons of burgesses of Glasgow, the name of Boyd preferred—annual payment to each L.5, 11s. 1½d, which may continue for two or four years, at the option of the patrons; *Wilson's*—two in number—candidates must be students of divinity, masters of arts, and sons of burgesses, who are unable to sustain them—annual payment L.6, 13s. 4d. for four years; *Struthers'*—for a student of divinity—annual payment L.6, 13s. 4d. for four years; *Leighton's*—for students of philosophy—annual payment L.9 for four years; *Gillhagie's*—for students of divinity—names of Gillhagie and Somerville preferred—annual payment L.9. for four years.

The university of Glasgow possesses a good collection of books, enriched by various bequests, and the addition of a copy of every book printed in Great Britain. The late Dr. William Hunter, bequeathed to it his valuable museum of curiosities, anatomical preparations, and books, which are well arranged in the building already noticed, where they are open to public inspection for a small fee.

Anderson's University.—In addition to the chartered College of Glasgow, the city boasts a somewhat similar establishment, of a modern character and great respectability, under the above title. This institution occupies a handsome building on the north side of George's Street, containing a theatre or great hall, capable of accommodating 400 persons, a museum, a library, laboratory, and apparatus apartments. It was established in 1796, pursuant to the will of the deceased Mr. John Anderson, professor of natural philosophy, and placed under the curatory of the magistrates and eighty-one trustees, composed of nine different classes of persons, in equal proportions, who elect a president, secretary, treasurer, and other functionaries. Since its institution, the routine of education has been altered, and is now on a judicious footing. There are thirteen professors, who deliver lectures on natural philosophy, chemistry, anatomy, surgery, veterinary-surgery, materia medica, midwifery, pharmacy, mathematics, geography, experimental philosophy,

natural history, logic, ethics, and modern languages. The establishment has met with the most complete success, and has been of incalculable advantage in disseminating useful knowledge among classes of persons who would otherwise have remained ignorant of the subjects treated of. The fees of attendance are moderate. The institution is now provided with a museum of natural history, which is very extensive and valuable, and is placed in a suite of apartments, the principal of which is a rotunda fifty-two feet in diameter, and thirty feet high. The public have access to it on the same terms as to the Hunterian museum. Soirées, for literary and scientific conversation, are held regularly at the university during winter. The Andersonian Institution has been fortunate in possessing a number of professors of distinguished eminence, and among others, Dr. Thomas Garnet, Dr. George Birkbeck, and Dr. Andrew Ure.

Classes for Mechanics.—The Andersonian Institution has a class for the education of mechanics or others in the humbler walks of life, which is well attended; there is a similar class in another establishment entitled the Glasgow Mechanics' Institution. The latter was opened in November 1823, and its origin was as peculiar as its success has been distinguished. Long prior to its commencement, there existed a Mechanics' Class in connexion with the Andersonian Institution,—the first class of the kind known, not merely in Britain, but in the world. Disatisfaction having arisen among its members with respect to its particular management, resolutions were proposed and carried, at several public meetings, that a secession should take place, and a new institution, upon more popular principles, be established. The time chosen for carrying such resolutions into effect was most propitious. The trade and commerce of the country were highly prosperous, and a sort of mania had seized the public mind upon the subjects of mechanics and chemistry, as if a knowledge of these constituted the chief, if not the sole, basis of man's happiness, and of a nation's prosperity. The establishment of mechanics' institutions, and of periodicals devoted exclusively to science, became the order of the day. Under such a concurrence of circumstances, this new institution excited an interest, perhaps unprecedented in the history of such establishments. It depended for its foundation

entirely upon the donations of private individuals, in money, books, or apparatus, and in this way a stock of property was speedily accumulated to the amount of upwards of 11,000*l*. Dr. Birkbeck was solicited, and gave his consent, to become honorary patron of this infant establishment, and before the month of November, 1823, premises had been procured, lecturers appointed, and all things put in readiness for a regular and important system of popular scientific instruction. The system of instruction at first contemplated was pretty extensive, and accordingly lecturers were appointed for natural and chemical philosophy, popular anatomy, mathematics and geography, natural history and architectural drawing. No class on the last of these subjects, we believe, was ever formed; the mathematical class continued for two sessions only; and that for natural history for one. The only permanent classes have been those of natural philosophy and chemistry, and popular anatomy. One course of lectures was delivered on political economy, and two upon geography, but the want of liberal encouragement caused them subsequently to be given up. During the first year of its existence, the institution had upon its rolls more than a thousand students. Such success, however, was not calculated to be permanent, and the numbers, partly in consequence of a general reaction in the public taste, partly owing to the excessive fluctuations in trade, and, not a little, it is said, owing to the unpopularity of some of the lecturers in the department of natural philosophy and chemistry, who were, in consequence, frequently changed,—gradually fell off, till, for the last three or four years, they have not averaged above two hundred and fifty, or three hundred. The management of the institution is vested in a committee of sixteen, chosen from and by the class, the one half retiring annually. Too great success at first was the cause of much subsequent embarrassment, and the institution has been for some years in very great pecuniary difficulties, in consequence of debts contracted at its formation, and which it was thought a few years would be sufficient to liquidate, but which the causes already mentioned rendered it impossible to effect. Its prospects have, however, at length begun to brighten. An appeal to the liberal public of Glasgow has been made in its behalf, and a sum has been collected sufficient to discharge existing circumstances,

and establish it upon a more permanent basis. The lectureships on natural philosophy and chemistry have been detached with much benefit to the establishment, some new lectureships have been instituted for the purpose of extending the system of instruction, and such other alterations made in the general management, as were thought calculated to add to its permanency and usefulness as a public seminary. The stock of apparatus belonging to this institution is not very extensive, though much of it is highly valuable, being admirably adapted for the illustration of scientific subjects. The library, to which the members of all the classes have access, though only those of the mechanical and chemical classes have any share in the general management, consists of nearly 2500 volumes of the most important works in the English language on science, art, and literature.

Grammar School.—This excellent institution, which resembles the High School of Edinburgh in its system, is known to be of a greater antiquity than the university of the town, being probably coeval with the formation of the church of Glasgow, when placed on a regular footing. From the Reformation till the Revolution the seminary was of a respectable order, and since the latter period it has uniformly maintained a pre-eminent reputation. In the progress of years the course of education and other matters connected with it have undergone various alterations suitable to modern sentiments. One alteration, referring to a curious old custom, was carried through by the magistracy in 1782, when certain ceremonies attendant on that of giving gratuities to the teachers, called "Candlemas offerings," were abolished. On these occasions, according to Cleland, the scholars used to be convened in the common hall, where the masters being seated in their pulpits, the boys in all the classes were expected to walk up one by one to the rector, and give him an offering; having done so to go to their own master and give him also an offering. The most curious part of the procedure, was a graduated set of exclamations used by the master in reference to the extent of the oblation. When the sum given to either master was under five shillings, no notice was taken, but when it amounted to that sum, the rector said "*vivat*," (let him live,) on which the whole scholars gave a ruff with their feet. For ten shillings,

"*floreat*," (let him flourish,) when two ruffs were given. For fifteen shillings, "*floreat bis*," (let him twice flourish,) when three ruffs were given. For twenty shillings, "*floreat ter*," (let him three flourish,) when four ruffs were given. For a guinea and upwards, "*glorietur*," (let him be glorious,) when six ruffs were given. When the business was over, the rector stood up, and in an audible voice declared the victor, by mentioning the name of the boy who had given the largest sum. On this being done the victor was hailed by the whole scholars with thunders of applause.* The giving of gratuities was continued, but the crying and ruffing was ordered to be given up. Being remodelled in its arrangements at the above and a later period, the school was constituted with a rector and four masters, each of the latter bringing forward a class for four years preparatory to becoming under the rector, who teaches it one year. The institution is now one of the best conducted in the country, the utmost attention being paid to instruction and examinations. The boys draw tickets for places three times, and are examined eight times in the year, by a committee of the town council, clergy and professors. Their places are carefully marked on all these occasions, and their average rank in the class is calculated from these examinations; besides, as there are no particular days fixed for these examinations, the masters and scholars require always to be prepared. The office of Rector is now abolished, and each of the four masters has a salary of £250 a-year, besides 10s. 6d. per quarter from each of his pupils. The scholars pay 1s. towards the support of a library, 1s. to the junior, 1s. to the hall-cleaner, and 2s. 6d. for coal, annually. There is a writing master, whose fees are 10s. 6d. a-quarter. With the exception of those of the writing-

* Usages of this kind were common over nearly the whole of Scotland till about the end of last century, and, in many cases, they yet survive. They seem to have originated in the offering of candles, &c. to "Our Lady" at Candlemas, as the gifts were always made at that time, and were followed up by the boys making a bonfire, which was called the *Candlemas bleeze*. Instead of the phrase *vivat*, employed at Glasgow to designate the chief offerer, we have known the term *King* employed in a country school; and this fictitious monarch was always carried through the streets, after the scholars had been liberated from school, on what is called the *King's Chair*,—that is, a seat formed by the hands of two boys, crossed and interwoven.

master, the fees are thus about a third less (even although Candelmas gratuities are given) than those charged at the High School of Edinburgh, while the routine of education is very similar. The number of boys in attendance is usually about 600.

The Grammar School of Glasgow was once situated in a confined alley called Greyfriar's Wynd, from whence, about fifty years since, it was removed to commodious premises on the north side of George Street. These having ultimately been found too small, a new handsome edifice was raised, 1820-1, on a larger scale, on elevated ground adjoining North Montrose Street, near the former school. Adjoining to it is an excellent play-ground.

Private and Free Schools.—There are no parish schools in Glasgow, but the town and suburbs are well provided with numerous schools, kept by private individuals, or sustained by endowments from public bodies or others. No returns have been made up as to the number of schools since 1816, when there were 166 within the royalty, exclusive of Sunday schools, having 13,846 scholars, of whom 3563 received their education gratis; but this gives a most unsatisfactory account of scholastic education in Glasgow, for the suburbs, which are not reckoned, are as populous as the town, and are provided with a considerable number of schools. Since 1816, the number of schools must likewise have greatly increased. Assuming that there are now altogether three hundred schools in Glasgow, how different an idea have we thence of the population and intelligence of the place, from that offered by the fact, that in the year 1604, the presbytery complained to the magistrates of the plurality of schools, expressing their opinion that the grammar school and another were sufficient for the town!

LITERARY AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

Philosophical Society.—This is an association of gentlemen, which was formed in 1802, having for its object the general diffusion of knowledge, by the frequent discussion of philosophical subjects, as well as the exhibition of models for the improvement of machinery. The society is provided with a library; and each member, on entrance, pays three guineas, and half a guinea yearly.

Maitland Club.—The objects of this respectable association of gentlemen are the same as

those of the Bannatyne Club of Edinburgh, or the Roxburghe Club of London, namely, the re-printing for *private use*, valuable and scarce old books, or the printing for the first time, in the same manner, curious and rare manuscripts, illustrative of the history, the literature, or the antiquities of Scotland. The number of members is seventy-five. The club takes its name from Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, an officer of state during the minority of James VI. and a person who, like Bannatyne, did much service to Scottish literature, by compiling nearly all the poetry of the nation then in existence.

The *Literary Society* of Glasgow consists chiefly of the professors, and the clergymen of the city and neighbourhood. It was begun about the middle of last century, and some of its most distinguished members have been Doctors Adam Smith, Trail, and Reid, and Mr. John Miller, Professor of Law. The society now seldom meets.

Literary and Commercial Society.—This association was formed about the beginning of the present century, and is composed of a number of gentlemen, who meet weekly on objects similar to the foregoing, the only difference being, that commercial topics are often the subject of disquisition. This association has long been considered by the general body of the middle and upper classes of the city, as one of the most respectable societies which it contains, for whatever purpose; and admission to it has been held to be a desirable distinction, independently of the information or improvement an attendance on its meetings was calculated to procure. Since its institution it has numbered among its members many individuals of note in the world of letters, and we are told in the "Sketch" of the Association by its talented historian Mr. Atkinson, that during the twenty-four years in which its records have been preserved, two hundred volumes have been read in the society, some of them by men at the summit of literary or scientific eminence. The society has its meetings in the Black and White Inn.

There are other associations of a moral and useful nature in the town, as the *Dilectum Society*; the branch of the *Society for Diffusing Useful Knowledge*, &c.

Public Libraries.—The first circulating library in the west of Scotland was established in Glasgow in the year 1750, when Mr. John

Smith, senior, returning from England, began to lend out books on a small scale, at the rate of a halfpenny a volume. There are now many other circulating libraries on an extensive scale in Glasgow, the charges for reading being much lower than in Edinburgh. The taste for reading is much more diffused in Glasgow than in Edinburgh, notwithstanding the pretensions of the latter to a superior literary character. In Glasgow there are various public libraries, constituted by endowments or sustained by societies. The first instituted was

Stirling's Library.—This establishment owes its existence to the late Mr. Walter Stirling, merchant, who, in 1791, bequeathed his valuable library, his mansion in Miller Street, his share in the Tontine Buildings, and one thousand pounds Sterling, for the purpose of establishing a public library in Glasgow, for the use of the citizens; placing the management in the hands of the provost, and some members of public bodies. It was the intention of the donor to afford the reading of works gratis, to all who chose to peruse them in the place where they were kept; but this being found of little benefit, or inexpedient, the managers altered the system, by taking subscriptions from readers. The life subscriptions are now £10, 10s. each, and there is a body of nearly 500 subscribers. The books, of which there is a large collection, are mostly of a rare, curious, and valuable kind.

Glasgow Public Library.—This institution was established in 1804, by a society of gentlemen, on the usual principles of mutual payment, members paying fifteen shillings of entry-money, and ten shillings and sixpence yearly. All kinds of works are lent out. The library is kept in a room in Miller's Charity.

The *Robertsonian Library* is a large collection of books chiefly relative to theology, which was begun in 1814, by an association of members, with 200 shares at £5 each, and commenced by the purchase of the valuable library of the late Rev. James Robertson, minister of the Associate Congregation in Kilmarnock. The library is now the exclusive property of the Secession body, for the use of its students.

Besides these there are a number of *Book Societies*, established by the working classes, in which there is an extensive dissemination of books and periodical publications.

There is no means noted as a place of

publication, Glasgow has sent forth a vast quantity of useful books over the whole kingdom, principally in the shape of *numbers*. Two thirds of the books thus emitted are on religious subjects, and it was calculated in 1816, that there had been then issued 200,000 family Bibles from Glasgow alone, and several millions of other books. Glasgow sustains a well-merited reputation for beautiful and correct printing, which is probably to be traced to the Messrs. Foulis, who began to flourish in this city about the middle of the last century, and who were the first to produce elegantly printed books in Scotland. Their classics—and especially their edition of Horace, which is said to be immaculate—are well known to collectors. Various attempts have been made to establish magazines and other periodical publications of a literary nature in Glasgow, but they have invariably failed, apparently less from want of merit, than from the difficulty of finding a sufficient circulation in a community so generally and so exclusively devoted to commercial pursuits. This difficulty, however, is decreasing; and we should not be surprised to find the time soon arrive, when the native talent of the city shall establish a local organ for giving publicity to its effusions. With all its non-encouragement of native genius, Glasgow is noted for its taste in reading the periodicals of London and Edinburgh. There was recently published in the town a periodical entitled "the Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine," which extended to several volumes, and is one of the best popular works of the kind; also a literary periodical, called "The Ant," wholly from the pen of Mr. Atkinson, which reached two volumes.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper printed in the west of Scotland was the *Glasgow Courant*, which appeared in 1715. It was published three times a-week; consisted of twelve pages in small quarto; and was sold for three halfpence, or "one penny to regular customers." This print appeared during the heat of the Rebellion, and the second number contained a letter from Provost Aird, colonel of the Glasgow volunteers, detailing certain views regarding the Duke of Argyle's successes at Sheriffmuir. The name of the paper was changed after a few publications to the *West Country Intelligence*. It only existed a few years. From 1715 till

the present time, there have been sixteen attempts made to establish newspapers in Glasgow, and out of these only seven survive. The names of these papers, and the dates of their commencement, are here given: *The Glasgow Courant*, 1715; the *Journal*, 1729; the *Chronicle*, 1775; the *Mercury*, 1779; the *Advertiser*, afterwards termed the *Advertiser and Herald*, and latterly the *Herald*, 1783; the *Courier*, 1791; the *Glyde Commercial Advertiser*, 1805; *Caledonia*, 1807; the *Sentinel*, 1809; the *Chronicle*, 1811; the *Scotchman*, 1812; the *Western Star*, 1813; the *Packet*, 1813; the *Free Press*, 1821; and since that time, the *Scots Times* and the *Evening Post*. The seven surviving prints are, the *Journal* on Fridays; the *Herald* on Mondays and Fridays; the *Chronicle* and the *Courier* on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; the *Glasgow Free Press* on Wednesdays and Saturdays; the *Scots Times* on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and the *Evening Post* on Saturdays. The *Herald* has a circulation of about 1700, and the others average from 1000 to 1300. All of them are conducted by men of taste and ability. The *Edinburgh, Leith, Glasgow, and North British Advertiser*, published in Edinburgh on Saturdays, which is disseminated *gratis*, is extensively circulated in this city, and commands a share of its advertisements.

PUBLIC MONUMENTS.

Monument of William III.—The most conspicuous monument erected to commemorate a particular individual in Glasgow, is that of William III. It is equestrian, and formed of metal, and is placed on a pedestal in an excellent situation in front of the Tontine Buildings at the Cross. Underneath is a panegyric Latin inscription. This handsome statue, which dignifies the thoroughfare, was presented to the town in 1735, by James Macrae, a citizen of Glasgow, and late governor of the presidency of Bombay.

Nelson's Monument.—The citizens of Glasgow were the first in the country to erect a monument to the memory of Lord Nelson. Immediately after his fall at Trafalgar, a subscription was entered into, which soon amounted to £2075, and with this sum an obelisk of freestone of good proportions was erected at the west end of the Green, August 1, 1806. On the 5th of August 1840, the upper part of

the structure was completely shattered, and the greater part of the shaft rent, during a violent storm of thunder and lightning. The damage has been repaired.

Sir John Moore's Monument.—Glasgow has the honour of having produced, among other men of distinction, Sir John Moore, who was born here in a house called *Donald's Land*, north side of the Trongate, a little east from Candlerigg Street. Being justly proud of this brave but unfortunate soldier, on his fall in 1809, a subscription was entered into, which realizing £4000, a handsome statue by Flaxman was forthwith erected in a good situation in George's Square.

John Knox's Monument.—On the high bank east from the cathedral, a colossal statue in stone, to the memory of John Knox, was erected by subscription in 1825, after a design by Mr. Thomas Hamilton of Edinburgh; the statue being the production of Mr. R. Forrest, a Lanarkshire artist. The Rev. Dr. Magill, Professor of Theology in the College of Glasgow, was the prime mover of this worthy tribute to one of the greatest men Scotland ever produced.

Besides the above, there are some statues in Glasgow commemorative of particular individuals; among the rest, one of Pitt, a full length statue in marble, by Flaxman, in the Town Hall. It was erected in 1812.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Among the numerous charitable institutions in Glasgow, the chief is *Hutcheson's Hospital*, which now possesses a handsome fabric in Ingram Street. This establishment was set on foot about the year 1640, by George and Thomas Hutcheson, of Lambhill, who mortified certain lands and sums of money for founding an hospital. The patrons are chiefly the magistrates, council, and ministers. The barony of Gorbals, having been bought with part of the funds, the houses which were afterwards built on a portion of the ground, were called *Hutcheson-town*. Since its institution, the establishment has received new benefactions from different persons. The charity is resolved into a distribution in the shape of life pensions, for the maintenance of decayed men above fifty years of age, and generally those who are burghers of three years standing. Pensions are also given to widows and daughters of burghers, fifty years of age or forty, if they have two children.

tion of the funds is set apart for maintaining, clothing, and educating a specified number of boys. The school consists of eighty boys, the sons of burghesses, and in some cases of indigent persons. The amount of funds dispensed in the charity is altogether upwards of £2500.—The next hospital is that of St. Nicholas, which was endowed by Bishop Muirhead in the reign of James III. for the maintenance of twelve old laymen and a priest. Of late there have only been ten pensioners on the foundation at three pounds each per annum.—In 1729 William Mitchell, a merchant in London, and a native of the city, mortified two thousand pounds; the interest of which is divided among decayed burghesses or their families.—*Tennent's Mortification*, made in 1741, is applied to the furnishing and mending of about 100 pairs of shoes and stockings to poor children annually, and pensions of a few pounds each to poor widows.—*Wilson's Charity* dispenses about £215 annually, in the way of giving education and suits of clothes to forty-eight boys, each of whom receives instruction for four years. The endowment was made in 1778, and the school received an addition by the funds mortified in 1633 by Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet in Kife, for paying apprentice fees "for Scotch Bairns within the burgh of Glasgow in preference to any in Edinburgh;" being incorporated with Wilson's charity, on account of the inutility of purpose for which it was originally designed.—*Coulter's Mortification* was made in 1788 by James Coulter, merchant in the city, and dispenses £60 per annum in pensions of from £4 to £10, to deserving persons in indigent circumstances. It also gives a medal or snail annually to the inventor of any machine calculated to benefit trade.—*Millar's Charity* was founded in 1790 by Andrew Millar, a merchant in the city, by the endowment of an estate worth £7000, for the purpose of clothing and educating a certain number of indigent girls. At present there are sixty girls in the school, who receive clothing and instruction during three years. The annual expenditure amounts to about £270.—*Buchanan's Society* was instituted in 1725 for the relief of persons of the name of Buchanan, or those deriving from or connected with the clan. Engrants pay £5. The society, since 1815, has dispensed £25 annually as a bursary to a student in the university of Glasgow for

four years. The students to belong to the sept. The funds of this association are in a flourishing condition.—The *Highland Society of Glasgow* was instituted in 1727 by a few gentlemen, natives of the Highlands, for the purpose of clothing, educating, and putting to trades a certain number of boys, whose parents belong to the Highlands of Scotland, and are in indigent circumstances. At present there are sixty boys on the funds, who are apprenticed to any suitable trade they make choice of; they receive clothing, a free indenture, and instruction in reading, writing and church music, after working hours, during three years. Members pay two guineas on entrance.—*Graham's Society* was instituted for the relief of indigent persons, whose own name or that of his wife is Graham. Members pay five guineas on entrance. Nearly £260 are dispensed annually.—The *Humane Society* was instituted in 1790 for restoring animation, suspended by drowning. Funds have been raised chiefly by subscription. The society has a house in the High Green, containing a complete set of apparatus, steam bath, boats, drags, &c., and articles of a similar nature are deposited at certain houses along the Clyde.—The *Town's Hospital, or Poor-House*, is an institution which was begun in 1733, and is supported by fixed contributions from the magistrates, the trades' houses and general session, but chiefly from an assessment on those inhabitants who have property or business to the extent of £300 annually. The amount of assessment is about £10,000, and the total fund for supporting the hospital is about £12,000. The Royal Infirmary of Glasgow has been already noticed. Besides it, there is an institution of a truly philanthropic character, called the LOCK HOSPITAL, which was established in 1805, and is supported by voluntary contribution. It is for the care of unfortunate females; and it frequently occurs that patients are conveyed from it, by their own request, to the Magdalene Asylum. The annual expense of this institution is about £500. There is also an Infirmary for diseases of the eye. *McAlpin's Mortification* was made in 1811 by the widow of a Duncan McAlpin, for the purpose of giving small pensions to old women and men in indigent circumstances; the women to receive pensions of £5, and the men £10. Nearly £100 is now dispensed annually in this way. The men must have been burghesses

of Glasgow for ten years, and resident three years, and the women must have resided in Glasgow twenty years. In this, as well as in most other mortifications, some names are preferred, which at best is a miserable mode of selecting applicants, though one which the endowers are quite at liberty to originate. Besides these very useful institutions, there are others for the relief of indigent old men and women—the sick and the stranger—and all other classes of persons needing the aid of the benevolent. In this respect Glasgow goes far beyond Edinburgh, where such institutions are not numerous. We have only room to notice the names of the remainder. *The Old Men's Friend Society*; the *Aged Women's Society*; the *Sick and Destitute Stranger's Friend Society*; *Society for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb*; the *Benevolent Society*; the *Ruth Society*; the *Stirlingshire Society*; the *Benevolent Society for clothing the Poor*; the *Charity Sewing School*; *Society for relieving the widows and children of Teachers*; the *Dumfries-shire Society*; the *Grocers' Society for the relief of decayed Brethren*; the *Flethers' Free School*; *Society for relieving persons of the name of Brown*; a similar institution called *Watson's Society*; the *Statesmen's Society*; the *Thistle and Rose Society for the support of decayed Members*; the *Glasgow Galloway Brotherly Society*; the *Sons of Freemen Bakers' Society*, &c. &c. Some years ago it was calculated by Cleland, that there was no less a sum than L.104,360 dispensed annually in public and private charities in this city, exclusive of what was given away in the suburbs. Such a striking fact, which has all the appearance of being based on close observation, says more for the kindness of heart of the inhabitants of this great city than a thousand panegyrics.

In the foregoing enumeration nothing is said of societies of a religious nature, for the propagation of Christianity and the dissemination of the blessings of education in the Highlands and other places, and of which we can only state there is a considerable number.

Of private associations, some of which are partly on principles of benefit societies, there are likewise a great number, as the *Societies of the Tobacco-Spinners*, *Old and Young*, *Shepherds*, *Bon-Accord*, *Sawyers*, *Caledonian*, *Crofters*, *Inkle Weavers*, *St. Crispin*, *St. Munro*, *Grand Antiquity*, *Chapman's Club*, *Red Society*, *Glasgow Freeborn*, *Unfeigned Friendship*,

North-Quarter Charity, *Washing House Society*, *Gutter Blood*; *Journeymen Tradesmen's Boxes* of various descriptions; *District Friendly Societies*; *Mason Lodges*, &c. &c. It is a gratifying peculiarity in the charitable institutions of Glasgow, that they depend more on their intrinsic excellence for popularity than the outward splendour of the edifices connected with them.

The last institutions to be noticed under this head are the *Lunatic and Magdalene Asylums*, which occupy an airy situation on the rising ground north of the town. The *Lunatic Asylum* is a handsome edifice; and, with the airing grounds, it occupies a space of three acres and a half. The house has 136 apartments for patients, besides other rooms, and the very best classification is preserved. No inmates are received but those who pay fees. This is a very splendid institution. The *Magdalene Asylum* was erected in 1812, and is situated a little to the east of the above building. It is supported by private contribution, and accommodates thirty-six penitents. On the 26th of April, annually, the interesting pageant of a procession of all the charity children in Glasgow takes place, a circumstance which thus originated: Mr. George Wilson, a native of the city, and merchant in London, having in 1778 bequeathed a sum of money for clothing and educating a number of boys, desiring, among other things, that the boys on his foundation, should specially attend divine service one day in the year; in respect for his memory, the magistrates resolved that the procession of the charity children in the city should take place on 26th April, yearly, the anniversary of Mr. Wilson's death. When that day falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the procession takes place on the following Monday.

The procession usually moves off from *Hutcheson's Hospital* to *St. Andrew's Church*, at half past ten o'clock. The magistrates appear in full dress, preceded by their officers, the ministers in their gowns and bands, preceded by their beadles; the governors of the various charities in black; the teachers in their gowns, and the boys and girls, about 600 in number, in their new dresses, decked out with evergreens and spring posies. After divine service, the charities move off to their respective halls, where a dinner of roast beef and plum pudding is provided for the children, with a cordial glass to drink to the memory of the benefactor.

founders. This very imposing spectacle excites great interest; the streets are crowded by persons of every rank, to witness a sight, than which there is none more calculated to inspire the mind with gratitude to God for putting it into the hearts of the affluent to provide the means of instruction and relief to their necessitous brethren. The number of charity children in this city will soon be augmented by those belonging to MacLachlan's Free School.

BURGAL SYSTEM, &c.

Glasgow, though endowed at an early period with the privileges of a burgh of regality, was not promoted to the rank of a royal burgh till the recent era of 1611. From this period till the reign of William and Mary, its privileges were at different times confirmed and extended, and the two latter joint sovereigns established the burgal system in a particular form, which has ever since continued in force, with the exception of a slight modification in 1801, at the instance of the convention of royal burghs. The set of the burgh, as now constituted, comprises a provost, three bailies of the merchants' rank, and two of the trades' rank; a master of works, who must be of the merchants' rank; and a treasurer of the merchants' and trades' rank alternately. These two officers are councillors *ex officio*. There is a bailie of the Gorbals, and a bailie and depute-bailie for the river, but they do not add to the number of councillors, and, like the treasurer, are chosen from each of the ranks alternately. The dean of guild and convener of the trades' house are councillors *ex officio* during the first year they are in office, after which they must be elected ordinary councillors. Of councillors there are altogether twelve merchants and eleven tradesmen; and the number of incorporated trades is fourteen. The process of general election is annual, and is conducted in much the same close manner as in other royal burghs. The provost is styled *lord* and *honourable*, though, we believe only by courtesy, no other chief magistrate but that of Edinburgh having a chartered right to such titles.*

* Fountainhall, in his *Diary*, p. 139, alludes to this distinction in these words: "Sir Alexander Ramsay got a letter from the king, (Charles II.) in 1687, that he, as provost of Edinburgh, should have the same precedence that the Lord Mayor of London had, and that no other provost should be called Lord Provost but he."—*BOOK OF SCOTLAND*, p. 81.

There are various functionaries connected with the government of the burgh, as a chamberlain, town clerk, procurator fiscal, assessor, &c. Glasgow having been a town of limited importance at the time of the Union of the kingdoms, was admitted only to a fourth share of a member to the British parliament, joining in the election of a representative with the small neighbouring towns of Dumbarton, Rutherglen, and Renfrew.

The Merchants' House of Glasgow, from whence the merchant councillors are draughted, is a corporation of itself, consisting of all the merchant burgesses who have matriculated or paid a fee (of ten guineas on entrance.) The affairs of the corporation are managed by a council of thirty-six members. The Trades' House is of a similar kind, and is composed of deacons and masters of crafts. The funds of both are dedicated to the purposes of a benefit society.

Although the burgal arrangements of Glasgow be far from free of those defects which characterise every royal burgh in the country; and although the members of the common council have been from time to time accused of being implicated in jobbing on the town's interests, it is nevertheless to be remarked, that the burgal government is of a much more efficient character than that of Edinburgh; the magistracy and council being generally composed of respectable merchants, whose habits of business, and disposition to take the sense of the people in all cases along with them, fit them in a peculiar manner for the execution of their duties. Though entrusted with the management of not a third part of the revenue, they lay it out to much greater advantage, and seldom permit the expenditure to exceed the income of the town. In 1829, the town possessed heritable property, in land, houses, shops, feu-duties, burial-grounds, fishings, &c., to the value of £167,057, 9s. besides moveable property in sundry trusts, to the amount of £77,842, 17s. 6d. Against this accumulated sum of £244,900, 6s. 6d. stood £127,696, 15s. 8d. of debt. In the same year, the revenue, arising from the above and other sources, was £15,995, 16s. 3d. and the expenditure, including interest on debts, £15,381, 15s. 5d. To those who may wonder at this happy state of things, as compared with the financial arrangements of the Edinburgh municipality, may be pointed out, as its causes, the econo-

mical and business-like way in which every piece of public business is set about, the lowness of the official salaries, and above all things the comparative moderation of the price of churches and other public buildings. The salary of the Lord Provost, which at Edinburgh is L.800, is only L.40 at Glasgow. To build a good church, which at Edinburgh is done at an expense of upwards of L.20,000, costs at Glasgow (we instance St. David's, which is really handsome) L.7000, of which, moreover, L.4000 was defrayed by the sale of sepulchral spaces of ground underneath. The conduct of the Glasgow magistracy, when brought into comparison with that of most other burghal administrations, is indeed worthy of all praise. So exemplary and disinterested has it been, that it has frequently called forth marks of approbation in parliament from reforming members, especially from Lord Archibald Hamilton, in his speech for reforming the burghs; and the Lord Advocate Jeffrey has recently given a similar testimonial in its favour.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Prior to 1800 the city was watched by men appointed by the magistracy and paid out of funds of the burgh; but in that year, the increasing population of the town and other considerations, made it very desirable that a separate establishment of police should take place. The magistrates, the corporations, and a considerable part of the community having joined in furthering the measure, a bill was brought into and carried through parliament, for establishing a police, vesting the management in the magistracy and commissioners chosen by the inhabitants. Since 1800, the bill has been twice renewed, and at present the system is considered more efficient and better regulated than any in Scotland, that of Edinburgh not excepted. The annual expense of the establishment is something above L.10,000, or about the one half of that of Edinburgh. The cause of this economy of funds may be attributed, like the other details of management above alluded to, to that strong common sense which regulates almost all the public affairs of Glasgow, while the opposite effect is produced in the metropolis by the introduction of a class of persons into the police board who are often above interfering in what they con-

ceive to be the meaner details of office. The town and suburbs are divided into twenty-four wards, commissioners for which are elected annually. The police office of Glasgow is situated in South Albion Street, and is the only edifice in Scotland built for the purpose.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.

Court of Justiciary.—Glasgow is the seat of a circuit Court of Justiciary, which is held here in the months of April and September, and during the Christmas holidays, when there is a short recess in the Court of Session at Edinburgh. The jurisdiction of this supreme criminal court extends over the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton. This court, as usual, also gives judgment in civil cases, in appeals, when the sum at issue does not exceed L.25. An elegant spacious hall for its sittings has been fitted up in the same large edifice with which the jail is connected.

Inferior Courts.—Glasgow being the seat of a sheriff-substitute for the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, a court of this functionary is held here in the ordinary terms. A justice of peace small debt court is held on the first Monday of every month, or oftener as may be necessary. The magistrates of the burgh hold courts of record, also a court every Monday for the settlement of claims of from five to forty shillings, and another on Tuesday and Thursdays for claims not above ten shillings. They also hold a criminal court every day at the police office and at the public offices. A maritime court held by the bailie of the river, with a legal assessor, is held every lawful day, as business occurs, in the burgh court hall. The jurisdiction of this court is extended over all matters of a maritime nature or admiralty, occurring from the Bridge of Glasgow to the Cloch Stone, near the Cloch Light-House, at the mouth of the Clyde. The bailies of Gorbals hold also civil and criminal courts within the bounds of their jurisdiction.

BARRACKS.

Near the east end of the Gallowgate on the north side, and at the entrance to the town, stands an excellent suit of barracks for soldiers, erected in 1795 by government. They consist of three spacious edifices enclosing a square court with a wall in front.

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

Glasgow has several annual fairs, the chief being that held for a whole week, commencing on the second Monday of July, the principal days being Wednesday and Friday; Wednesday for the sale of horses, and Friday for cattle. This extensive and still well-attended fair was first established in 1180 by Bishop Joceline. The principal market-day of Glasgow is Wednesday, when there is a considerable show of cattle, sheep, and corn. A very commodious suit of flesh, fish, and vegetable markets is situated in King Street, constructed as paved courts, surrounded with stalls; they are considered as among the best in Britain. The butter, cheese, and poultry markets are placed in Montrose Street. Each stall in the fish market has a water pipe in it, and a bench covered with lead. An elegant minor market for the sale of flesh, fish, poultry, and vegetables, has lately been fitted up in Buchanan Street, and all over the town shops are opened for the sale of such articles. The town slaughter-house is situated between the Bridge-gate and the Clyde, and is one of the largest and most commodious in the country. The Tron, or Weigh-House, is a large building situated on the north side, and at the east end of Ingram Street. In the year 1815, which may be taken as an average, there were 100,000 animals slaughtered for the Glasgow market, of which there were 10,859 bullocks, 7128 calves, 38,136 sheep, 39,683 lambs, and 4194 swine, the whole valued at £270,000, 2s. 6d. Since that period the amount has increased very considerably. The beef ordinarily sold in Glasgow is superior to that sold in Edinburgh, or at least is of a heavier kind; and so great is the consumpt of particular pieces, that these have to be purchased from the flesh markets in Edinburgh and sent to Glasgow.* The pieces thus imported, are *rounds*, which are all cured previous to their

sale. In every art connected with the curing or preparation of beef and other animal food, the tradesmen of Glasgow are superior to those of Edinburgh. Besides a celebrity for the excellence of their *rounds*, they are particularly noted for the nicety of their preparation of *tripe*, as well as *cow-heel*, in both of which dishes they are nowhere excelled.

PUBLIC WELLS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Glasgow has thirty public wells, all possessing a continual supply of excellent water. So well was the city supplied with this necessary article by pumps and other means, that, till the year 1806, the utility of having a regular supply, on a more commodious plan by pipes, was not considered of very great moment. In that year a party of gentlemen, deeply interested in the prosperity and comfort of the city, entered into subscriptions for supplying the city with filtered water, from the river Clyde. The scheme being well supported, they were incorporated by parliament under the name of the Glasgow Water Works Company. The water is now brought from a place on the Clyde, between two and three miles above the bridges, where there are filtering beds of natural sand and gravel, and machinery for forcing the water. The sand being better on the south side of the stream, the water is brought from thence through a flexible and curiously constructed pipe, laid under the bed of the river. There is another Water Company, which was associated in 1808 by an act of parliament, under the title of the Cranstonhill Water Works Company. The company bought land at Cranstonhill and on the banks of the Clyde, about a mile below the bridge, and erected steam

a beast till all the different parts were broken, butcher meat being then a very unmarketable article." In Glasgow, a late deacon of fleshers, who commenced business in 1771, used to say that the slaughter of bullocks was then unknown; a few milch cows were only killed throughout the year. The price of beef for roasting was then threepence a pound, and of lamb-quarters from twopence-halfpenny to ninepence. The quantity of butcher meat now consumed in Glasgow, and that of prime quality, gives a striking idea of the increase of population and improvement in the style of living. From May 1, 1827, to May 1, 1828, the total number of black cattle sold in the live cattle market was 17,840, of sheep and lambs 144,900. The great multitude of shops in the streets for the sale of provisions, though a deformity in point of taste, is apt to impress strangers with a strong notion of the comfort in which the citizens generally live.

* Previous to the influx of wealth into Scotland, the people lived in a style of Spartan simplicity, using chiefly meal, milk, cheese, &c., and seldom eating butcher meat. Even the *kail* of former days was seldom made of this article, but generally of a little butter made up into a ball with meal. It would appear that this abstemiousness was not only practised in the country, but also, to a great extent, in large towns. The Scots Magazine of 1791 records the death of a *flesh-eater*, or market porter, named John Strachan, at the age of 105, who remembered "when no fleshier in Edinburgh would venture to kill

engines, filtering beds, reservoirs, &c. the same as the Glasgow company, and for some years sent filtered river water in a pure state through a number of the streets and lanes of the city and suburbs. They have now abandoned these works, and erected others on an extensive scale near those of the original company. The rates charged by both companies are very moderate.

SUPPLY OF MILK.

The city of Glasgow and suburbs consumed, in 1822, the milk of 1250 cows, or 269,514 Scots pints, the value of which might be estimated at L.6,737. The cows are kept by persons to the extent of from one to eight or twelve each; some have as many as forty, and in one establishment, not now existing, there were about two hundred. This last was the dairy of the well known William Harley, who, in 1810, began to direct his attention to the formation of an establishment of this kind, on a large scale. He was at first to all appearance successful, and for some years his dairy was visited as one of the chief objects of curiosity in the city. Finally, the affair was dropped, and the premises are now used as works for singeing muslin by gas.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

The origin, progress, and present state of the commerce and manufactures, on which nearly all the foregoing institutions, and the greater part of this large city depend, now require our notice. Originally, and for many ages, an episcopal city, inhabited and patronized by churchmen and religious recluses, as has been already alluded to, by the Reformation, and the force of particular circumstances, Glasgow, in the course of time, arose from small beginnings, to be the second or third manufacturing town in Great Britain, or the world. While yet under Roman Catholic domination, and so early as 1420, we find that a number of the inhabitants were engaged in the curing and export of salmon caught in the Clyde; and that upwards of a century later, in 1546, they had vessels capable of capturing English shipping. Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, the citizens appear to have commenced a species of foreign trade upon a limited scale. They exported herrings and salmon to France, and brought back brandy, wine, and salt in return. We find them, in

1658, endeavouring to make arrangements with the magistrates of Dumbarton, for permission to construct a harbour for their commerce; but these dignitaries being unacquainted with the principles of political economy, opposed the scheme, on the ground that the great influx of mariners and others would raise the price of provisions to the inhabitants. In 1630, letter-press printing was first introduced into Glasgow. In 1667, a copartnery was entered into, to carry on the trade of whale-fishing, and along with it a manufactory of soap, and this latter establishment, the first of the kind, continued in existence till 1777. The fishing branch of the concern turned out a complete failure. It would appear, however, that a spirit of trade began now to be felt, and we have a proof of the desire for traffic by the Clyde at the period of the Revolution, when in 1688 the quay of the Broomielaw was formed as a harbour to the city, at an expense of upwards of L.1700 sterling. The town had now several sugar-baking establishments, two rope-works, and the manufacture of plaids, coarse cloths, and coarse linens was established. Until the year 1707, when the highly advantageous measure of the Union took place, the traffic carried on by export was confined to transactions with the continent of Europe, and chiefly with Holland and France, but even at the best on a very small scale. It was not till the Union took effect, that any thing like a real and advantageous system of commerce was instituted. At this auspicious epoch, Glasgow rose on the ruins of many small towns on the east coast of Scotland. As Bailie Nicol Jarvie was pleased to express himself:—"none were keener against the Union than the Glasgow folk, wi' their rabblings, and their risings, and their mobs," and none have profited to such an extent by this judicious measure. The treaty proved highly advantageous to the western coast, while it depressed the eastern in a corresponding degree. It opened up the trade of the American and West India Colonies. As already hinted, Glasgow chiefly traded with Maryland and Virginia—sending out the linen manufactures of Scotland, and bringing back cargoes of tobacco. At the commencement of this trade, the Glasgow merchants had no vessels of their own, but used to charter those of Bristol, Whitehaven, and other English ports. The first vessel belonging to Glasgow that crossed the Atlantic, sailed from the Clyde

in the year 1718. At first, Dumbarton was the sea-port; but on some disagreement with the magistrates of that place, Greenock, on the opposite side of the Clyde, became the resort of such shipping as were too large to sail up to the city. At a subsequent period, on a similar disagreement with the magistrates of Greenock, the trade was transferred to Port-Glasgow, a harbour erected for the purpose, about two miles to the east.

The institution of banking companies, while these measures were in progress, gave an impetus to the manufacturing spirit of Glasgow. Nothing can more decidedly mark the want of energy among the people at the end of the seventeenth century, than the fact, that the branch of the Bank of Scotland, planted at Glasgow in the year 1696, was withdrawn in 1697, for want of business, as were those established at Dundee, Montrose, and Aberdeen; from which the money that had been sent for circulation was returned to Edinburgh on horses' backs. In 1731, another and as unsuccessful attempt was made to establish a similar branch of the Bank of Scotland, it being withdrawn in two years; but before the middle of the century, the value of a paper currency was so fully appreciated, that native banks were successfully instituted in the town, a circumstance sufficiently proving that industry had now developed her resources. The diffusion of paper money, on just regulations, promoted commerce and manufactures; and these, when once firmly based, operated in establishing a real instead of a fictitious capital. Some danger ensued at first, from a mania which arose in favour of paper notes. It appears that before the end of fifteen years from the establishment of a native bank, notes were issued by merchants at Glasgow for so low a value as *one penny*; but on arriving at this pitch, an act of parliament arrested the evil, and placed banking operations on that very secure footing on which they yet fortunately rest.

The manufacture of lawns, cambrics, and other articles of similar fabric was introduced into Glasgow about the year 1725, and continued as the staple manufacture, till superseded by the introduction of muslins. In 1732, the manufacture of inkle wares was introduced by Mr. Alexander Harvey, who brought away from Hanlein two inkle looms and a workman at the risk of his life. About the same time

the manufacture of delf was introduced, but it ultimately languished. The first printfield belonging to the city was fitted up at Pollockshaws, about the year 1742, by Messrs. Ingram and Company. While thus the manufacture of goods was gradually established, and rising into consequence, the trade of Glasgow with America became of the highest importance. It would appear, that shortly after the first native vessel sailed from the port, in 1718, for America, the trade in the article of tobacco was so great, that it excited the malevolent envy of the merchants of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Whitehaven, who accused the Glasgow merchants of infringing on the revenue laws, and of dealing unfairly, because of their selling at lower prices than themselves. On an examination by the Lords of the Treasury, it was ascertained that the complaints and charges were groundless, and proceeded from a "spirit of envy," yet, such was the influence of the English traders, that they procured various restrictions to be imposed on the trade of Glasgow, which it did not get the better of till 1735.* After this, the traffic in tobacco from Virginia and Maryland to the Clyde, rose to greater eminence than ever, Glasgow being the mart for that article, and the chief medium through which the farmers general of France received their supplies. Between 1760 and 1770, a new system of trade with America was instituted, which proved highly advantageous. In that decade, a great number of young men from every part of Scotland sailed for the colonies; and instead of their former method of barter, most of the merchants of the city had warehouses established in the New World, under the management of a son, a brother, or a patron. Such a plan extended the operations of the tobacco merchants of Glasgow in no inconsiderable degree; and before the unfortunate war which ended in a separation of the American Colonies from the mother country, the colonial trade of Glasgow had attained its greatest height. Some idea may be formed of its extent, when it is mentioned, that out of every 90,000 hogsheads of tobacco imported into Britain at this time, Glasgow engrossed 57,000. The annual exports were from 35,000 to 45,000 hogsheads; and in the year immediately preceding the disruption of the colonies, the amount was 57,143 hogsheads; only from 1200 to 1300 hogsheads of the annual

imports being sold for home consumption. This trade, while it continued, engrossed almost the whole capital and commercial enterprise of Glasgow. Very little other foreign trade was attempted; and any manufactures that were carried on, were chiefly of articles adapted to the demands of the Virginia market. Indeed, supplying that state with European goods, and taking off the produce of its soil in return, became, in a great degree, a monopoly in the hands of the Glasgow merchants. Under these circumstances, the war with the Americans was attended with the most disastrous effects. Long credits had usually been given to the colonists, and when hostilities commenced, many of these debts remained unpaid; the ruin of many of the merchants followed, and a general consternation prevailed.

Although the commerce of Glasgow was thus checked, luckily the spirit which had raised and carried it on was not extinguished; the merchants began to look for new objects whereon to exercise their industry, and in a short time found means to extend their commerce to the West Indies. "The interruption which the intercourse with America met with in 1775," says Cleland, "forced the trades of Glasgow to turn to other objects the enterprise and capital which the commerce with that country had till then nearly wholly engrossed; they now began more generally to direct their attention to manufactures; and the discovery then made by Mr. Arkwright, of the improved process for spinning cotton-wool, led, in a few years after this period, to attempts, by the different manufacturing towns of the kingdom, to bring the manufacture of muslins into this country. The cambric and linen manufacturers of Glasgow embarked in the undertaking, and, aided by the facility which a similarity of the fabrics afforded, were successful beyond their most sanguine expectations—the late Mr. James Monteith of Anderston being the first manufacturer who warped a muslin web in Scotland. The progress of the cotton manufacture at Glasgow after this was rapid; a number of spinning works were established, and most of the different fabrics of cotton cloth were executed. Dying and printing of linen and cotton cloths, a branch of manufacture which had been going on for some time on a limited scale, was more widely extended, and furnished employment to a large amount

of capital. A number of other manufactures of linen, woollen, iron, and of other articles subsidiary to more important branches, were prosecuted on a smaller or greater scale, and continued to extend as the general commerce of the city advanced. The manufacturers of Glasgow, who, till this period, had principally looked for a vent for their goods to the demands of their own export merchants, now began to open a more extensive sale to London and other parts of England; and going over to the continent, formed connexions with almost every country in Europe." By the exertions of the trustees for encouraging the manufacture of linen in Scotland, this branch of trade, which they introduced into Lanarkshire, and particularly into Glasgow, about the year 1725, continued in a thriving condition till near the end of the century, when it declined very rapidly in favour of the cotton trade, and has eventually been settled in Fife and Forfarshire.

The increase of commerce and manufactures gave rise, in 1783, to a society, entitled, "The Chamber of Commerce," the intentions of which were to unite the interests of the merchants and manufacturers, and by establishing a public fund, to give strength and efficacy to those measures which might tend to the public good. The result is, that nowhere are opportunities of advancing the interests of the community more promptly seized than at Glasgow.

To enumerate minutely the various steps by which the city of Glasgow became a great manufacturing and trading capital, would be impossible within the limits of an article like the present; among other circumstances conducive to this end not already mentioned, may be stated the introduction of steam power into mechanical processes, which is unquestionably one of the most splendid events connected with the manufactures of the city. The first person who invented a machine, applicable to any useful purpose, wherein steam was the agent of movement, was a Captain Savory, who obtained a patent about the year 1690, for an engine to lift water from mines. There were subsequent improvements on the machines of Savory, by Mr. Newcomen of Dartmouth, and by Mr. Brighton, the latter, in 1717, bringing the lifting engine into a form in which it has continued without any material change till the present day. The great improvement on the steam engine, was, however, reserved

for James Watt, who was born at Greenock, on the 19th of January, 1736. Having received the rudiments of his education in that town, Mr. Watt came to Glasgow in 1752, where he remained for two years, and then went to London, in pursuit of his business, as a philosophical instrument maker. In 1757 he returned to Glasgow, and commencing business on his own account, was constituted philosophical instrument maker to the university, a circumstance which laid the foundation of after intimacy with the celebrated professors Robert Simpson, Adam Smith, Dr. Black, Dr. Dick, Mr. John Robinson, and other distinguished persons. The attention of the young artist was first directed to the consideration of the properties of steam, by the accidental circumstance of Mr. John Anderson, professor of natural philosophy, sending a small model of Newcomen's steam engine to his workshop to be repaired; the cylinder of this toy being not more than one inch and a half diameter, and the boiler little more than the size of a tea kettle. In contemplating the principles of this machine, Mr. Watt thought it capable of improvement, and immediately setting his mind to work on it, he commenced a series of experiments in an apartment in the delf-work near the harbour of the Broomielaw, but without any particular success. His friend Dr. Black having introduced him to Dr. Roebuck, who had recently founded the Carron iron works, a connexion was formed in 1769, on which Mr. Watt departed from Glasgow for Kinneil House, near the Carron works, where he made a small engine in one of the apartments in the offices of that mansion. The cylinder was of block tin, eighteen inches in diameter, and it is remarkable, that at the very first experiment, at a coal mine, the engine exceeded his utmost expectation; whereupon he procured a patent "For saving steam and fuel in Fire Engines." Soon after this Dr. Roebuck's affairs becoming embarrassed, the connexion was abandoned, and in 1773, he formed a beneficial connexion with Mr. Boulton of Soho, a gentleman of high character and enterprising spirit, after which they commenced the business of making steam-engines. Mr. Watt made three great improvements on the steam-engine; the first being the condensation in a separate vessel, which increased the original powers of the engine, giving to the atmospheric pressure and to the counter-

weight their full energy, while, at the same time, the waste of steam was greatly diminished; second, the employment of steam pressure instead of that of the atmosphere, by which a still farther diminution of the waste was accomplished, this was fertile in advantages, as it rendered the machine more manageable, particularly by enabling the operator at all times, and without trouble, to suit the power of the engine to its load of work, however variable and increasing; and the third improvement was the double impulse, which may be considered the finishing touch to the engine, by which its action is rendered equally uniform with the water wheel. Mr. Watt's last visit to his friends in Glasgow was in the fall of 1817, and on the 25th of August, 1819, the life of this happy and useful man came to a peaceful close, at his seat at Heathfield, Staffordshire, leaving a son and several grandchildren. The first steam-engine erected in Glasgow for spinning cotton, was put up in January 1792, in Messrs. William Scott and Co.'s (afterwards Tod and Stevenson's) cotton mill, Springfield, nearly opposite what is now the steam boat quay; and this was seven years after Messrs. Boulton and Watt put up their first steam engine for spinning cotton, in Messrs. Robinson's mill, at Papplewick.

Such was the manner in which the use of steam power in manufactures commenced in Glasgow, and since the comparatively recent date of 1792, such has been the increase of machines of this kind, that by a computation in 1825, there were then 176 engines employed within two miles of the cross, having the power of 2970 horses, and in the proprietary of 149 manufacturers. The horse-power was thus distributed:

Engines employed in	Horse-power.
Spinning cotton	893
Weaving	665
Raising water	262
Bleaching, dyeing, printing and discharging	206
Calendering	154
Founding	124
Distilling	119
Engine making	37
Snuff making	22
Fire-brick making	19
Sugar Refining	18
Lamp-black making	18
Twisting yarn	18

Engines employed in	Horse-power.	material ; gauzes, both of thread and silk ; handkerchiefs of linen, cotton, and silk ; printed linens and calicoes ; threads, tapes, and ribbons ; ropes ; combs of horn and ivory ; inkles, to a vast amount ; ironmongery ; steam-engines and other machinery ; leather ; gloves ; small wares ; hats ; jewellery ; saddlery ; shoes ; soap ; tobacco and snuff ; refined sugar ; types for printing ; pins ; ship anchors and similar articles ; brass work ; brushes ; glass ; British spirits, ale and beer.
Smith work	18	
Grinding drugs	18	
Coach making	12	
Glass grinding	12	
Grinding malt and pumping worts	20	
Grinding colours	14	
Vencer sawing	10	
Tambouring	10	
Cutting and turning wood	18	
Wool carding	8	
Pottery	7	
Singeing muslins	6	
Gas	4	
Coppersmith	4	
Tanning	4	
Total	2970	

The above exhibits the horse-power employed in spinning and weaving in Glasgow and its suburbs, but gives no idea of the power employed in the cotton trade by Glasgow manufacturers at a greater distance than two miles from the cross. Reckoning the above 176 engines, along with 18 employed in adjacent collieries, having 2970 horse-power, seven in stone quarries with 39 horse-power, 68 in steam-boats with 1926 horse-power, and one in Clyde Iron Works with 60 horse-power, there will be found a total of 310 engines having 6406 horse-power ; the average power of engines being $20\frac{1}{3}$. Since the period at which the above computation was made, there has been a very great increase in the number of engines, and in their varieties of application.

Before the use of steam came into notice, spinning works were established at a distance from the town for the convenience of water for machinery ; as the Ballindalloch and Deanston mills in Stirling and Perthshire ; the Catrine mills in Ayrshire ; the Lanark mills ; and the Rothesay mills in Bute ; all the property of houses in Glasgow. No positive estimate of the cotton manufacture has been given, but we learn that there were some years since eighteen works for weaving by steam-power, which contained 2800 looms, producing about 8400 pieces of cloth weekly. There are now about thirty. The number of hand-loom employed by the manufacturers of Glasgow at the same time appears to have been 32,000.

The following goods are now manufactured in and exported from Glasgow. Cambrics ; clear lawns ; checks of every kind, and of every

Foreign spirits, especially West India rum, are imported and exported to different places in Britain to a great extent ; and Highland whisky being transferred thither for convenience by the distillers, is in the same way sent by agents to all parts of the united kingdom. The more closely that the amount of trade and manufactures of Glasgow is examined, the more obvious does it seem that the town is the best adapted in Scotland for an extensive commerce. It is situated in the immediate vicinity of one of the richest coal and mineral fields in the island ; is surrounded by an extensive well-cultivated district of country, abundantly productive in grain, cattle, and other means of support for a very dense population. On the one side it communicates by canals with coal and mineral districts, and with the Firth of Forth and Edinburgh ; as well as by commodious roads for land carriage : on the other, it has a river navigable upwards from the sea, a distance of fifty miles, by which it has an opportunity of sending out and receiving vessels engaged in traffic with all parts of the world. Aided by these advantages of local situation, and a course of prosperous industry, Glasgow has in the space of seventy years raised itself to a distinguished pre-eminence in Scotland, and been constituted the second manufacturing town in Britain, being surpassed only by Manchester. Though in many respects analogous to the latter city, it will be seen that the sources of its wealth are not precisely the same. The manufactures of Glasgow are now much the same as those produced at Manchester and its neighbourhood, but it differs considerably in the matter of foreign trade. While Manchester adheres chiefly to the manufacture and sale of cotton goods, and leaves foreign trade in a great measure to Liverpool. Glasgow, in a certain degree, combines the character of these places. The Clyde, at Glasgow, is a river of no great mag-

nitude, although certainly larger than the Irwell a short way below Manchester; it is also better adapted for navigation. At an enormous expense, first and last, the Clyde has been deepened below Glasgow, both by scooping the mud from its bottom, and by narrowing and straightening its course.* Though for seven or eight miles below the city it is only capable of allowing two vessels of moderate size to pass each other, it can safely bring up and carry down vessels of about 300 tons burden. When ships are of a greater magnitude their cargoes are rapidly floated down or up by lighters or steam-boats, to and from Port Glasgow or Greenock; and the way in which the quays of these latter ports are built on the deep waters of the Clyde, permits the lighters to deliver or take on board goods without any delay. Like London, therefore, Glasgow possesses the advantage of being its own seaport, and the entrepot of commerce to a wide district of country around.

BANKING-HOUSES.

The early institution of banks in Glasgow, and their effects, have been already stated, and a specification may now be made of the different establishments. The first native bank opened in Glasgow was established in 1749, under the firm of the Ship Banking Company, which is still in existence, having notes with the figure of a ship upon them, issued in the name of Carrick, Brown, and Company. The Glasgow Arms Bank was instituted in 1753, and has since been withdrawn. The Thistle Bank was established in 1761, and some time afterwards the Glasgow Merchant Bank, and Messrs. Andrew, George, and Andrew Thomson's Bank were formed. The two latter have also since been withdrawn. In 1809 the Glasgow Banking Company was formed, and in 1830 the Glasgow Union Bank was established on a very broad basis of copartnery, and with every probability of success. In 1783 a branch of an Edinburgh company, the Royal Bank of Scotland, was established in Glasgow, being the only branch of that institution.

* The disbursements of the River Trust, as the Commission for managing its affairs is termed, were, in 1829, L.20,881, 13s. 11d.; the receipts, L.20,194 10s. 4d. The propriety of narrowing the channel has been controverted by some engineers, and the ultimate benefiting of the river by such means is, we believe, only doubtful.

It has been exceedingly successful in business; indeed it is said to turn over more money than the mother establishment. There are now also branches in Glasgow of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company, Commercial Banking Company, and of the Dundee, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, Perth, Renfrew, Ayr, &c. Banks. A Savings or Provident Bank was established in 1815, and has been of much benefit to the working classes.

Insurance Companies.—The citizens of Glasgow have not been fortunate in the establishment of Insurance Companies against damage by fire, &c. After the withdrawal of various native institutions of this kind, the West of Scotland Fire and Life Insurance Company was at length established with success. There are many branches of companies belonging to London, Edinburgh and other places.

COACHYANES.

Glasgow is greatly pre-eminent over the capital in the multitude and variety of its public conveyances, partly on account of the greater intercourse prevailing in a commercial than in an aristocratic town, and partly in consequence of the increasing facility which steam-boats, and the neighbourhood of so many inland seas, have here occasioned in one great department of travelling. Locomotion may almost be considered as one of the staple objects of Glasgow industry; and it is actually no uncommon thing for people to come hither from different parts of the Lowlands of Scotland, Edinburgh included, in order, as it were, to commence their journey by some one of the innumerable vehicles fitted for land and sea, which here start every hour for different parts of the empire. Now, that there are such improvements in modes of travelling, it is worth while to look back to notice the dilatory processes of our ancestors.

Stage Coaches.—We learn from Dr. Cleland that stage-coaches were first established between Edinburgh and Glasgow in 1678. "On the 6th of August in that year, Provost Campbell, and the other magistrates of Glasgow, entered into an agreement with William Hume, a merchant in Edinburgh, to the effect that he should run a coach between Edinburgh and Glasgow. The indenture was as follows:—"At Glasgow, the sixth day of August, 1678: the foresaid parties finally agree that the said William Hume, a merchant in Edin-

burgh, with all diligence, have in readiness an efficient strong coach to run betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow, to be drawn by six able horses, to leave Edinburgh ilk Monday morning, and return again (God willing) ilk Saturday night, the passengers to have the liberty of taking a cloak bag for receiving their clothes, linens, and sic like, the *burgesses of Glasgow* always to have a preference to the coach; the fare from the first of Murch till the first of September, which is considered simmer weather, is to be L.4, 16s. Scots (8s. sterling); during the other months, considered winter months, the fare is to be L.5, 8s. Scots (9s. sterling). As the undertaking is arduous, and cannot be accomplished without assistance, the said magistrates agree to give the said William Hume two hundred merks a-year for five years, the latter agreeing to run the coach for that period, whether passengers apply or not, in consideration of his having actually received *two years' premium in advance* (L.22, 4s. 5d. sterling)." It does not appear how long Hume's coach kept the road. It is found from Creech's Fugitive Pieces, that in 1713, with the exception of two coaches which ran between Edinburgh and Leith, there was only one stage-coach in Scotland, which set out once a-month from Edinburgh for London, and was from twelve to sixteen days on the road." For many years after stage-coaches began to ply betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow, the journey was performed in a most tedious manner. In good "simmer" weather, the vehicles, which were of the clumsiest construction, were pulled by four horses, and in bad weather, when the roads were "heavy," by six, the passengers invariably dismounting at all the ascents; and being generally from eleven to twelve hours on the road, they thus progressed at the rate of about three and three-fourth miles in the hour, including stoppages. These stoppages were the most amusing part of the ceremonial of travelling betwixt the two cities. The coaches made two principal, besides innumerable lesser halts, during which, the passengers dined, and took tea; and we are informed by a sexagenarian who frequently made the journey in this way, that at these meals it was customary for the gentlemen passengers to treat all the ladies who happened to be with them. For a period of nearly thirty years, one of these diligences continued to travel daily in this manner, when it was superseded about the

year 1790, by chaises drawn by two horses, which performed the journey in seven hours and a half. In 1799 the time on the road was diminished to six hours, by the establishment of coaches drawn by four horses. The first of this kind which started was the Royal Telegraph, on the 10th of January 1799, in the proprietary of Mr. John Gardner, of the Star Inn, Glasgow, and partners. This spirited undertaking was soon followed by others, and since that time the number of coaches running betwixt Glasgow and Edinburgh has increased to twelve, (if not more,) each carrying from ten to fourteen passengers, and performing the journey on an average in five hours. The experiment of running with two horses, and changing six instead of four times, has been found successful in some cases, when the journey is executed occasionally in three hours and forty minutes. The greatest modern improvement yet made in running stage-coaches between Glasgow and Edinburgh, has been the establishment of morning coaches, starting at six o'clock, A.M., by which passengers have an opportunity of proceeding back and forward in one day. In 1830, a railway was projected to be laid between the two cities, and the intermediate districts having been surveyed, the measure is now in preparation. In all probability this plan will be speedily carried into effect, when, as a matter of course, it will almost altogether supersede the ordinary coaches, and bring the two cities into the closest and most beneficial connexion. Under the head of EDINBURGH it has been said that, reckoning passengers by coaches as well as by track-boats, about 400 individuals pass and repass daily between Glasgow and Edinburgh.

By a statistical table drawn up in 1828, which is the latest we can procure, it appears that the following was the number of coaches and their destinations proceeding to and from Glasgow—the greater part being daily; some, especially those to Paisley, twice a-day; others twice and thrice a week; London, 1, (a mail); Carlisle, 1; Edinburgh, 12, (now 2 daily mails); Perth, 2; Stirling, 2; Alloa, 1; Kirkcaldy 1; Balfour, 1; Airdrie, 2; Campsie, 1; Kippen, 1; Kilsyth, 1; Drymen, 1; Newmains, 1; Peebles, Kelso, and Berwick, 1; Lanark, 3; Strathaven, 1; Hamilton, 5; Ayr, 2; Kilmarnock, 3; Saltcoats, 2; Barrhead, 1; Pollockshaws, 2; Renfrew, 1; Greenock, 1; and

Paisley 13; making a total of 61, and drawn by 671 horses. Since this list was made up, the number of coaches has considerably increased, especially those to Edinburgh.

Carriers.—The carriers for the transmission of goods by land are as numerous as those of Edinburgh, and in communication with all parts of Great Britain.

Steam-Boats.—It was upon the Clyde at Glasgow that this species of vessel was first used in Great Britain as a mode of conveyance for passengers. Several persons in different parts of the world, during the last century, attempted the propelling of boats and ships by the power of steam, but the first who put the invention in a fair train for success, was Mr. Patrick Miller, of Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire; in 1785. He made some experiments on small vessels of the double keel description, here and on the Forth and Clyde Canal, and some of them were found to be very successful. The next best attempted was made in 1801-2, by Mr. Symington, of Falkirk, under the orders of Lord Dundas, then governor of the Forth and Clyde navigation, and the boat he got put up answered the purpose of tugging vessels along the Canal, but from the opposition of some narrow-minded proprietors, it was abandoned. The various steam-propellers having thus left the field, without being able to effect the object of their ambition, the ground was occupied by Mr. Henry Bell, who had been a house-carpenter in Glasgow for a number of years, and had retired to the Baths at Helensburgh, about the year 1808. Having turned his attention to the propelling of boats by steam, he made several experiments on the Clyde, and having at length overcome insurmountable difficulties, he had a boat constructed of forty feet keel, and ten feet six inches beam, with a paddle-wheel on each side. He called this vessel the *Comet*, and began to ply it on the Clyde, between Glasgow and Greenock, in January 1812. The engine employed in the *Comet* was only of three-horse power, and it could not urge the vessel beyond the rate of seven miles an hour; however, the principles upon which the whole mechanism acted, as has been certified by engineers, have undergone little or no alteration till the present time. There being no patent for the invention, it was speedily copied by others, and spread over the whole of Britain. Although Bell had thus

the honour of introducing the use of steam-boats into this country, such vessels were common in America about four or five years before the launching of the *Comet*. It seems that, in 1802, when Mr. Symington of Falkirk was engaged in making experiments with steam-boats on the canal, he was called upon by Mr. Robert Fulton of New York, who, by his permission, took notes respecting the invention, and examined the boat which had been constructed, while it was put in motion for the amusement of himself and some other gentlemen. Being satisfied of the utility of steam navigation, Mr. Fulton returned to America, where, after making various experiments, he completely succeeded in perfecting a steam-boat, which he launched at New York in October 1807, and which soon after plied between that city and Albany, a distance of 160 miles with great effect. The exact proportion of merit due to these ingenious promoters of steam navigation, it is not our duty to establish.

Since 1812, the number of steam-vessels plying to and from Glasgow has increased to about sixty-five, which may be thus specified:

Destination.	Number of Vessels.	Average Number of Hours on each Voyage.
Liverpool . . .	7	32
Dublin . . .	2	24
Belfast . . .	4	15
Londonderry . .	3	20
Inverness . . .	2	48
Staffa . . .	1	24
Stornoway . . .	1	3½ days
Campbelton . .	2	12
Strauraer . . .	2	13½
Inverary . . .	4	12
East Tarbet . .	1	7
Rothsay . . .	6	4
Arrochar . . .	2	5
Lochgailhead . .	1	4½
Kilmun . . .	3	4½
Gourock . . .	1	3½
Ayr . . .	1	9
Irvine . . .	1	8
Millport . . .	1	5½
Largs . . .	1	5½
Helensburgh . .	6	3½
Greenock* . . .	10	3 to 5
Dumbarton . . .	3	2
Dunoon . . .	3	4

* Three of these are towing vessels.

These vessels depart from and arrive at the quay of the Broomielaw, for the greater part, twice a-day, from early in the morning till the evening, the long-destination boats departing and arriving less frequently. Boards, showing the hours of sailing of nearly the whole, may be seen near the head of the quay. In general, each vessel carries off, on an average, twenty passengers; and on Saturdays, fairs, or other holidays, it is not unusual for at least eighteen or twenty boats to carry off from one hundred and fifty to two hundred passengers each. The quantity of coal consumed annually in the furnaces of these steam-boats belonging to Glasgow, is computed at about 25,000 tons. The number of passengers altogether departing from Glasgow daily, by coaches, track-boats, and steam-vessels, has been calculated at about 2000, the same returning.

Hackney Carriages, &c.—Hackney coaches were first established at Edinburgh in 1673, but they did not make their appearance "in Glasgow till a much later period, and even now their number is but few, when compared with the wealth and population of the city. Coaches, called noddies, drawn by one horse, [a great improvement in street coaching, unknown in Edinburgh], were first introduced into Glasgow in 1818. Sedan chairs, which were in great use formerly, have for some time past been on the decline. In 1800, there were twenty-seven for hire in Glasgow; in 1817, only eighteen; and in 1828 the number was reduced to ten. The number of hackney carriages in Glasgow, in August 1828, were as follows:

Hearses	17
Coaches drawn by two horses	12
Noddies, or coaches drawn by one horse	54
Chaises	25
Phaetons	22
	<hr/>
	130

There are seven persons who let hearses for hire, nine who let coaches with two horses, twenty-six who let coaches with one horse, and seven who let phaetons. The hearses are very gorgeously fitted up; some of them cost two hundred and fifty guineas. Although there are but few hackney carriages here, when compared with other great cities, it redounds much to the

credit of proprietors [and taste of the people] that they are of a superior quality to those of London and Edinburgh. In these cities it is usual to purchase gentlemen's old carriages, which in Glasgow is never done. It is not uncommon here for postmasters to give two hundred guineas for a hackney coach, and one hundred and fifty guineas for a chaise.* In Glasgow there are not a few private carriages; and it is recorded by tradition, that the first person who kept one for his own use was Allan Dreg-horn, timber-merchant and builder, who had it made by one of his own house carpenters in 1752.

GLASGOW SOCIETY, &c.

Though this great emporium of the commerce and manufactures of Scotland possesses not either the sublimity or the elegance of the legal and aristocratic capital, it is, nevertheless, as has been already mentioned, an impressive and fine city. The number of its spires, and the judicious arrangement of its public buildings—the more general prevalence of a moderate degree of elegance in the private structures, and the grace given to the whole by the Clyde, are points in which it surpasses the more ambitious city of the east. It possesses various other advantages in point of outward appearance. Its cathedral gives a solemn dignity to the more ancient district. The college buildings, the finest in Scotland before the erection of those of Edinburgh, and still possessing the superior merit of more nearly resembling the splendid models of Oxford, have also a highly dignifying effect. The Tron-gate, which, with its continuations, intersects the whole city from east to west, is a noble piece of street scenery, indeed one of the noblest things of the kind in Europe. Few of the streets are irregular or mean, while many of them may be called fine; and what must add greatly to the pleasure experienced by a stranger contemplating them, is, that all

* To the above remarks of Dr. Cleland the present writers give a cordial assent. The hackney coaches of Edinburgh and London are the worst in Britain, and are drawn by the most wretched of animals. In Edinburgh they are so dreadfully bad, as frequently to break down on the streets, and the poor starved cattle are often unable to move. As far as they can judge, the most sufficient and the most elegant vehicles of this kind are to be found in Manchester, where they are built for the purpose.

are filled during the whole day by crowds of prosperous and happy-looking people, who walk at a lively pace, and in whose eyes some animating piece of business or of pleasure may constantly be read. The men of Glasgow—for by this appellation are they distinguished, in popular phraseology, from the *folk* of Greenock and the *bodies* of Paisley—shine peculiarly in the walk of social hospitality. There is an openness of heart about them, that at once wins the affection and admiration of strangers. They are prosperous, and prosperity disposes them to take the world well, and view aliens with a kindly aspect. They often hold wealth by an uncertain tenure, and therefore lay the less stress upon its possession. There is also an ease in the fitness of all the individual parts of Glasgow society, which enables a stranger to join its ranks without in aught disarranging them. There is plenty of wealth for all, and no one need be jealous lest another pull the morsel from his mouth. And as there is little distinction of ranks in the commercial republic, no occasion exists for jealousy on the score of pretension. All this has a beauty in it which we look for in vain among such towns as Edinburgh, Perth, Inverness, Dumfries, and Kelso, where society consists of two distinct classes, both of which are kept in a state of continual irritation and fret, by the reserve on the one hand of the upper ranks, and on the other by the forward ambition of the lower. While in Edinburgh there prevails a perpetual straining to appear members of the higher ranks of society, often at a ruinous expense, and where the glare of outward show frequently covers much secret poverty and want of substantial comfort, in Glasgow, there is comparatively none of these peculiarities. There the internal abundance and comfort of the domicile ordinarily supersedes the reliance on outward architectural splendour, and the satisfaction of being in good circumstances, leaves little to be desired as to the vanities of an ideal superiority of rank. The social interchange of friendly communication which is produced by the simplicity of character in the people of Glasgow, has been highly advantageous to the general interests of the citizens. The remarkable hauteur of manner which is so observable among the mass of the population of Edinburgh, and which amounts to a species of horror of coming in contact with fellow-

citizens supposed to be in the slightest degree inferior as to worldly circumstances or family descent, has been unfortunately the cause of leading the town into the most ridiculous projects, and the most grievous debts, as by the total want of concert, in almost all cases, the inhabitants have been imposed upon by small factions of designing individuals. The opposite freedom of intercourse which, as we say, is pursued in Glasgow, gives at all times room for a very thorough investigation of all public matters, which generally stand or fall by the prevalent opinion. The voice of all, moreover, is concentrated by a species of representation in the two large reading rooms or Exchanges,—a mode of collecting general sentiment unknown in Edinburgh, where institutions of this kind have never succeeded, principally from the existing dread of a collision of ranks. Although such are the characteristics of society in Glasgow in comparison with that of Edinburgh, it has to be stated, that before this mercantile capital arrived at its present pitch of prosperity, and ere wealth had been so universally diffused throughout all parts of its community, there seems to have existed in it as marked a division of ranks, as may be observed in all less commercial cities at the present day. Many of the earlier merchants of Glasgow were younger sons of the neighbouring gentry, and traded at a time when ideas of birth were still fondly clung to by even lowlanders. When the Virginia and other foreign trades, therefore, prospered in their hands, and enabled them to hold up their heads perhaps a little higher than even the cousins, or brothers, or nephews, who represented their own families, they did not fail to comport themselves as became men who had not only a little blood, but moreover, a good deal of money. Assuming the complete air proper to Scottish gentlemen of what is now called the old school, they wore, it is said, fine scarlet cloaks deeply trimmed with gold or silver lace, cocked hats, and canes, not forgetting under clothes of costly velvet, and silver buckles at knee and instep. In the pride of their wealth and birth, they could be compared, we believe, to no race of men but to the merchant-princes and nobles of Venice. In fact, they formed among themselves a class distinct from all their fellow-townsmen; a sort of mercantile aristocracy. Such were the

Walkinshaws, the Crosses, the Stirlings, and the Glassfords; of whom it is recorded by the tradition of Glasgow, that they usually walked upon a particular side of the Trogate, and took it ill if any inferior persons presumed to approach or jostle them. They considered it a vast condescension to a shopkeeper or retailer if they acknowledged him in passing upon the street; and if they were graciously pleased to walk a little way with him along the pavement, they thought they had put him in a fair way of making his fortune. Though this superciliousness of manner is long since gone, and though there prevails throughout the present community of Glasgow that system of equality already noticed, society is not altogether deficient now, any more than formerly, in what may be considered an aristocracy. Among the active manufacturers of Glasgow are to be found men of prodigious wealth, and at the same time highly elevated and enlightened minds, who form a sort of nobility. These men, though in general raised from a very humble rank in life, display a munificence of disposition, and a proud feeling of honour in their dealings, which might add lustre to coronets and garters. It is perhaps their noblest characteristic, that whatever may be their superiority over the rest of the citizens in point of capital, they exhibit no disposition to withdraw themselves from, or, to use other language, lord it over their less eminent brethren. They, on the contrary, disdain not to attend daily to the minutest details of their business, and, on the agitation of any public measure, are usually the first to take any interest in it, and the most active in carrying it into effect. Altogether their public spirit and their talent, their well-won and well-used wealth, their greatness and their humility, entitle them to the admiration of even those who may be least disposed to applaud greatness in the first generation.

GLASGOW PEERAGE.

Glasgow gives the title of Earl to the family of Boyle of Kelburne, one of the most ancient in Ayrshire. John Boyle of Kelburne was killed, on the side of King James III., at the battle near Stirling, which terminated that monarch's existence; and David Boyle, the seventh in descent from him, who lived at the end of the seventeenth century, a steady supporter of

the Protestant succession, and a privy councillor, was created Earl of Glasgow, Viscount of Kelburne, in 1699.

POPULATION.

The following clear statement regarding the population of Glasgow has been published under the auspices of Dr. Cleland:

<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Souls.</i>
" At the reformation of religion	1500	4,500
At resumption of Episcopacy	1610	7,644
At the restoration of Charles II. . . .	1660	14,678
At the union of Scotland with England	1707	12,766
At the desire of the convention of royal burghs	1712	13,892
At the desire of the magistrates of Glasgow	1740	17,094
At the desire of the Rev. Dr. Webster	1755	23,546
At the desire of the magistrates of Glasgow (suburbs included)	1780	42,832
At the end of American war	1785	45,888
At the desire of Sir John Sinclair, Bart. . . .	1791	66,576
By the first government census	1801	83,769
By the second government census	1811	110,400
By the desire of the public bodies (Cleland's classified enumeration)	1819	147,197
By the third government census	1821	147,048
By the fourth census	1831	202,428

" During the ten years from 1811 to 1821 inclusive, the population increased nearly 40 per cent., or 32½ per cent. in seven years. The total number of baptisms in Glasgow, registered in 1830, was 3,225, while the real number, as ascertained by returns from the clergy and lay-pastors, was 6,397. Of this last number, 3,138, or nearly a half, were baptized by clergymen of the Established church, 664 by the Scotch, 671 by the Relief, 288 by Independents and minute denominations, 736 by Episcopals, and 915 by the Roman Catholics. The number of still-born children during the same year

was 471. The births being thus in all 6,868, while the marriages were ascertained to be 1,919, and the funerals 5,185, being as 3 $\frac{5}{6}$ to a marriage, and as 1 $\frac{1}{6}$ to a death. In addition to this excess of births over funerals of the great population of Glasgow, (nearly one-third,) we are further assured by the fact, that, in 1821, when the last census was taken, the total of births was only 5,278."

GLASS, an upland parish chiefly pastoral, lying partly in Aberdeenshire and partly in the county of Inver, intersected by the Deveron river, and situated to the west of Huntly. It extends five miles in length by four in breadth.—Population in 1821, 888.

GLASS, (**LOCH**) a lake in Ross-shire, parish of Kiltarn, lying about three miles north of Ben Wyvis, about five miles in length, and one in breadth. It is discharged by the river Grad into the upper part of the Firth of Cromarty.

GLASSARY, or **KILMICHAEL**, as it is now more ordinarily termed, a parish in Argyshire, in that part of the county lying betwixt the Sound of Jura and Lochfyne, extending 22 miles in length by a general breadth of 12, bounded by Inverary and Lochfyne on the east, by Dalavich and Lochawe on the north, by Kilmartin and North Knapdale on the west, and by South Knapdale and Lochfyne on the south. It forms an extensive moorland territory, adapted for pasturage; in the lower parts there have been improvements made suitable to the district. Adjacent to Lochfyne the country is now partially planted and pleasing in its aspect.—Population in 1821, 4583.

GLASSERT, a rivulet in Stirlingshire, rising in the Campsie Fells, it is a tributary of the Kelvin, which it joins above Kirkintilloch. The printfields of Lennoxmill are on its banks.

GLASSERTON, a parish in the county of Wigton, lying on the east coast of Luce Bay, bounded by Whithorn on the east, Kirkcubright on the north, and Mochrum on the west, extending about seven and a-half miles in length, by a breadth of two and a-half, and at the northern part nearly double that space. It is generally hilly; in the lower parts there are a number of plantations and well cultivated grounds. Physgill, Castle-Stewart, and Glasserton, are the

The extreme difficulty—if not impossibility,—of getting returns from official functionaries in Edinburgh, has prevented the present writers from presenting similar statistics regarding the metropolis; but judging from the gross census of population, it appears, that, in the present day, Glasgow outnumbers Edinburgh (excluding Leith) by at least a third.

only houses of note. The latter, with the kirk, stands in the southern part of the parish, about two miles from the village of Whithorn. On the coast near the north-western confines of the parish is Lag Point, with a small bay on the north called Monreith Bay. A small village at its head is designated the Milltown of Monreith. The house of Monreith is in the vicinity in the parish of Mochrum.—Population in 1821, 1037.

GLASSFORD, or **GLASFORD**, a parish in the middle ward of Leith, extending eight miles in length, by an average breadth of two miles; bounded by Blantyre and Hamilton on the north, Stonehouse on the east, Strathaven on the south, and Kilbride on the south and west. A considerable portion of the land is cultivated. There is a small village in the parish on the road betwixt Kilbride and Strathaven.—Population in 1821, 1504.

GLENALMOND, a vale near the centre of Perthshire, district of Strathmore, through which flows the river Almond, a tributary of the Tay, which it joins on its right bank, a short way above Perth.

GLENALOT, a vale in the south-eastern part of Sutherlandshire, in the district between the Brora and Shin Waters.

GLENAPP, a picturesque vale at the south corner of Ayrshire, stretching from the shore of Loch Ryan, a good way into the interior, and abounding with fine natural scenery.

GLENARAY, a Highland vale in the parish of Inverary, between Loch Awe and Loch Fyne, Argyshire.

GLENARCLET, a vale in the county of Stirling.

GLENARTNEY, a vale in the district of Menteith, Perthshire, near Callander.

"Lone Glenartney's Hazel Shade."

Lady of the Lake.

GLENBANCHOR, a small but beautiful glen in Badenoch, in the parish of Kingussie, entered by the Calder, a stream which joins the Spey on the left, about three miles west of the Inn of Pitmain. Of old, the inhabitants of this vale did not rank high in the estimation of their neighbours for honesty,—and it is recorded, that upon one occasion, the parson, desirous to impress upon his audience the enormity of the offences of the two thieves mentioned in Scripture, could not hit upon a more opposite illustration of their character, than by comparing them to his honest parishioners in Glenbanchor. Next day the whole effective population of the glen were seen marching to inflict summary vengeance upon their indiscreet minister, when they were met by the laird, who, upon learning their errand, diverted them from their purpose, by assuring them, that so far from the worthy parson intending to pass a reflection injurious to their character, he had only alluded to the *antiquity of their clan*, by carrying it back to the period and occasion which had formed the subject of his address to his flock.

GLENBEG, a district in the county of Inverness.

GLENBERVIE, an inland parish in Kincardineshire, extending upwards of six miles in length by an average breadth of three miles, bounded by Dueds on the north, Fetteresso and Dunnat on the east, Arbutnot on the south, and Fordoun on the west. The northern part lies partly among the Grampian hills. The lower parts are fertile, and pertain to the House of the Mearns. The river Bervie bounds the district partly on the west, and the river Carron originates within it. The hamlet of Glenbervie, which stands in the vicinity of the former river, is a barony of the Douglas family. Drumthitie, lying about a mile to the east of the road betwix Laureneekirk and Stonehaven, is a village chiefly inhabited by linen weavers.—Population in 1821, 1277.

GLENBRAUN, a vale in the eastern side of Inverness-shire, partly in the parish of Abernethy.

GLENBRIARCHAN, a Highland vale in the parish of Moulin, district of Athole, Perthshire.

GLENBUCKET, a small Highland parish in the district of Marr, Aberdeenshire, lying on both sides of the Bucket, a tributary stream of the Don. It extends four miles in length,

by about one in breadth, and has only a small part cultivated. On the north lies the parish of Cabrach. The Earl of Fife is sole proprietor. The ruin of *Badenyon* or *Badham* House, the place alluded to in the Scotch song of "John of Badenyon," is in the parish, at the base of the Grampian ranges.—Population in 1821, 479.

GLENCAIRN, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, bounded by Wynam on the north, Keir on the east, and Dunacore on the south, and extending ~~about~~ *about* miles in length, by from three to five in breadth. The district exhibits a beautiful *intermixture* of cultivated and pasture lands, plantations, waters, green eminences, and gentlemen's seats. The waters are the Cairn river, which flows through a beautiful vale in the centre of the district, and its different tributaries, among which are the Castlefern, Craigdarroch, and Dalwhat waters. In the parish are the villages of Minnikillie and Dunreggan. On the south-west verge of the parish is the small lake called Loch Urr. The district gave an earl's title to an ancient branch of the family of Cunningham, ennobled in 1488. This peerage, which is now dormant, was borne by several very distinguished historical characters, especially the fifth earl, who took an active part in the introduction of the reformed religion into Scotland.—Population in 1821, 1881.

GLENCARREL, a vale in the south-east part of Sutherlandshire, near Glenalof.

GLENCUI, a vale in the western part of Sutherlandshire, extending inland from the head of Kyle Seow.

GLENCOE, a Highland vale in the northern part of Argyleshire, district of Lorn, extending from Ballachulish on Loch Leven, in a south-easterly direction, a distance of ten miles. It is with justice celebrated as one of the wildest and most romantic specimens of Scottish scenery. The western line of the Highland military roads passes through this vale, which is therefore conveniently accessible to tourists in search of the picturesque. It is a narrow stripe of rugged territory, along which hurries the wild stream of Cona, celebrated by Ossian, who is said to have been born on its banks. On each side of the narrow banks of this stream, a range of stupendous hills shoots perpendicularly up to the height of perhaps two thousand feet, casting a horrid gloom over the vale, and impressing the lonely traveller

with feelings of awful wonder. The military road sweeps along the north-east side of the glen. From the sides of the hills an immense number of torrents descend. From the one end to the other only one human habitation can be seen; and as it is not a road much frequented, the traveller may pass through it without meeting a single human being. On the north side rises Con Fion, the hill of Fingal. Glencroe was formerly occupied by a tribe of Macdonalds, whose chief was usually termed Mac Ian, to distinguish him from other Highland proprietors of the same name. This tribe was, in 1691, almost exterminated by a cruel massacre, which is too generally known to require particular relation. The place where the execrable deed was committed, is at the north-west end of the vale.

GLENCROE, a wild Highland vale in the east part of Argyleshire, district of Cowal, stretching westwards from the north end of Loch Long, and serving as the chief pass into the county in that quarter. In lonely magnificence, and all the attributes of Highland valley scenery, Glencroe can only be considered inferior to the vale which it so nearly resembles in name, above noticed. Its sides are covered with rude fragments of rock; and a little stream runs wildly along the bottom, receiving accessions on both sides from numerous descending rivulets. Glencroe is only about six miles in length. The traveller ascends to the head of the vale by a steep and painful path, at the top of which there is a stone seat, with an inscription indicating that the road was constructed by the soldiers of the 22d regiment, and also inscribed with the appropriate words, "Rest and be thankful." From this point the distance to Cairndow on the banks of Loch Fyne is seven miles, and from Dumbarton twenty-nine miles.

GLENCROSS, or GLENCORSE, a parish in Edinburghshire, formed in 1616 out of parts of the parishes of Pennycuik and Roslin (Lasswade). It is of a square form, about four miles each way, and consisting of fine undulating arable land and grass parks descending from the Pentland hills to the south. The district has been vastly improved in recent times, and is now well cultivated and planted. Lasswade generally bounds it on the north and east, and Pennycuik on the west. From the centre of the Pentland range rises the rivulet called Glencorse burn, which is

dammed up by a stupendous artificial embankment, so as to form a very extensive lake. This expensive work was made by the Water Company of Edinburgh, in compensation to the millers upon the river Esk, who were then deprived of some of their principal feeders in order to supply the citizens with water. In times of drought, when the Esk runs low, the Compensation Pond, as it is called, discharges water sufficient to keep the mills in work. The machinery for regulating this discharge is under the care of a keeper. The waters of the lake cover the ruins of an ancient chapel and burying-ground, dedicated to St. Catherine, whose cross gave a name to the district. The Glencorse burn, which is emitted from this fountain, falls into the north Esk near the village of Auchindeny. The parish possesses some charming grounds with an exposure to the south, and none are more attractive from their beauty than those around the mansion of Woodhouselee, the property of the family of Tytler. In the latter end of last century it was in the possession of William Tytler, Esq. a gentleman well remembered for his amiable qualities, and for his knowledge of music and antiquities. His chief works were an Inquiry into the Evidence against Queen Mary, and a Dissertation on Scottish Music. The pleasant hamlet of upper Howgate lies on the road south of the domain of Woodhouselee. Rullion Green, where the covenanters were defeated by the king's troops under Dalziel in 1666, is within the parish, at the base of the Pentland hills. A stone has been erected with an inscription commemorative of this skirmish, in which upwards of fifty persons were slain.—Population in 1821, 661.

GLENDARUEL, a vale in Cowal, Argyleshire, parish of Kilmadan.

GLENDERRY, a Highland vale in the northern part of Perthshire, near Blair-Athole.

GLENDDEVON, a parish belonging to Perthshire, lying in the midst of the Ochil hills, and taking its name from the beautiful river Devon which passes through it. It extends about six miles in length by four and a half in breadth, and is bounded by Muckart and Dollar on the south. The district is hilly, but generally green, and partly cultivated.—Population in 1821, 130.

GLENDUCHART, a Highland valley in the western part of Perthshire, through which



flows the river Dochart, from the loch of the same name to the head of Loch Tay.

GLENDOW, a vale partly in Stirlingshire and partly in Dumbartonshire.

GLENDUCE, a small village on the west coast of Sutherlandshire, parish of Edderachylis.

GLENELCHAIG, a district in the south-west corner of Ross-shire, parish of Kintail.

GLENELG, a parish occupying the north-west corner of Inverness-shire, on the mainland, and extending about twenty miles each way. The Bay of Glenelg divides it from Sleat or the east end of Skye. The parish is divided into three sections by arms of the sea projected inland from the bay. These arms are Loch Morrer, Loch Nevis, and Loch Hourm. Each of the peninsulas thus formed has a particular name. The most northerly is Glenelg, the next is Knoydart; and the most southerly is North Morrer. There is little cultivated land in the whole, and the parish is chiefly hilly and pastoral. The shores are thickly studded with small villages. The kirktown of Glenelg is near the ferry from Skye to the mainland.—Population in 1821, 2807.

GLENELLY, a village in Glenelg, Inverness-shire, at which is the ferry mentioned at the end of last article.

GLENESK, the vale through which the river North Esk flows, county of Forfar.

GLENFARG, a romantic vale or pass in the Ochil hills, leading from Kinross-shire to Perthshire, through which the great north road proceeds.

GLENFERNAT, a vale in the parish of Moulin, district of Athole, Perthshire, through which flows the small river Arnot.

GLENFICHIAN, a vale in the west part of Argyleshire, district of Lorn.

GLENFIDDICH, a large vale at the centre of the county of Banff, partly watered by the Fiddich, a tributary of the Spey.

GLENFINNIN, a vale at the head of Loch Shiel, in the west part of Inverness-shire, through which runs the small river Finnin. This lovely valley derives some interest from having been the place in which Prince Charles first reared his standard in 1745. The spot is now distinguished by a monumental pillar, erected by the late Mr. Macdonald of Glenaladale—a young gentleman of the district, whose grandfather, with the most of his

clan, had been engaged in the unfortunate enterprise which it is designed to commemorate. It rises from a meadow closed by the bank of the estuary of Loch Shiel, and is surrounded on all sides by hills of the most lofty and precipitous nature. It is in the shape of a column about fifty feet high, with an internal stair, leading from a lodge at the bottom. On three sides are inscriptions in Latin, Gaelic, and English, all to the same purpose. That in English is as follows:—"On the spot where Prince Charles Edward first raised his standard, on the 19th day of August 1745, when he made the daring and romantic attempt to recover a throne, lost by the imprudence of his ancestors, this column was erected by Alexander Macdonald, Esq. of Glenaladale, to commemorate the generous zeal, the undaunted bravery, and the inviolable fidelity of his forefathers, and the rest of those who fought and bled in that unfortunate enterprise.—This pillar is now, alas! also become the monument of its amiable and accomplished founder, who, before it was finished, died in Edinburgh on the 4th day of January 1815, at the early age of twenty-eight years."

GLENFYNE, a vale at the head of Loch Fyne, Argyleshire.

GLENGAIRDEN.—See **GLENMUCK**.

GLENGARREL, a small vale in Dumfriesshire.

GLENGARRY, a vale and district in Inverness-shire, lying south-west from Fort-Augustus. A wild mountain stream traverses Glengarry, and natural forests of birch, of great luxuriance, cover the slopes of the hills. On the north-west bank of Loch Oich, which forms the mid-lake in the Caledonian Canal, stands Invergarry House, the residence of the chieftain of Glengarry.

GLENGONAR, a vale at the head of Clydesdale, near Leadhills, through which flows the Gonar, a rivulet tributary of the Clyde. It is distinguished for the mineral wealth of its banks. Gold was at one time found here, and such was the excitement regarding it, that Queen Elizabeth actually sent a person thither to gather it. It is not reported that more than a few particles ever were discovered. The lead mines in the neighbourhood are very extensive.

GLENGRADIE, a vale in Ross-shire, through which the river Gradie flows from Loch Fannich to Loch Luichart.

GLENHOLM, a pastoral district in the western part of Peebles-shire, formerly an independent parish, but now united to Broughton.

GLENISLA, a parish in the north-western part of Forfarshire, lying to the west of Lentrathen, and extending about twenty-one miles in length. A great part of it is the vale through which flows the river Isla. In general it is from six to seven miles in breadth, and a great part is pastoral. The Kirktown of Glenisla lies on the left bank of the river. Population in 1821, 1144.

GLENKENS, the upper or northern district of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, comprehending the parishes of Kells, Balmaclellan, Dulry, and Carsphairn. The river Ken, from which the name is derived, runs through its centre in a southerly direction. The district is noted for its pastoral character and peculiarly fine breed of sheep.

GLENKINLAS, a subsidiary vale of Glencroe, Argyleshire.

GLENLEDNOCK, a vale in Strathearn, Perthshire, through which the Lednock flows in its course to the Earn, which it joins near Comrie.

GLENLIVET, a vale or particular district in Banffshire, south-west from Glen Fiddich. Glenlivet is a barony of the family of Aboynes. It is rendered famous for the manufacture of a particularly fine flavoured Highland whisky, which goes by its name.

GLENLOCHAY, a valley in the district of Breadalbane, in the south-western part of Perthshire.

GLENLOCHY, a vale in the county of Inverness, deriving its name from the river Lochy, which flows through it.

GLENLOTH, a vale in the east side of Sutherlandshire.

GLENLUCE, a vale at the head of Luce Bay, Wigtonshire, through which flows the river Luce. It gives its name to a thriving village, which by the census of 1821 contained 800 inhabitants. It stands in the parish of Old Luce, on the public road at the head of the bay, which here forms a tolerably good harbour for small vessels. There is a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod. The scenery around is very beautiful, especially from the ornamented grounds of Balvail, in the vicinity. Farther up the vale stand the ruins of Luce abbey. See LUCE.

GLENLYON, a vale of considerable extent in Breadalbane, Perthshire, through which runs the river Lyon. Its extreme length is twenty-eight miles by only about one mile in breadth. On both sides rise romantic high hills, and in different parts along the bottom are little villages, so secluded amidst alpine scenery, as to be without the rays of the sun for a third part of the year. It belongs to the parish of Fortingal.

GLENMORE, a vale in the northern Highlands of Perthshire, near the forest of Badenoch.

GLENMORE, a large woody vale, lying partly in Inverness-shire and partly in Morayshire, and belonging to the parish of Kincardine. It has a small lake, called Loch Glenmore, which abounds in fine green trout. Glenmore has produced much valuable timber, which has been rafted down the Spey to Gar-mouth.

GLENMORE-NAN-ALBIN, "the great glen, or vale of Caledonia," is that wonderful natural hollow, which stretches straight as a furrow from south-west to north-east, athwart the mainland of Scotland, beginning at the sound of Mull, and ending at Inverness. Its extreme length is fifty miles. The greater part of its bottom is filled with a chain of fresh water lakes, which have been joined by an artificial water course, and form what is termed the *Caledonian Canal*. See CANALS. This vale, and that of Strathmore, in the eastern district of Scotland, form singular features in the external configuration of the country, as they are not, like other hollows, filled by the course of a regular river, but seem to have been formed upon quite a different principle, being quite straight, and only here and there affording a receptacle for either running or standing water. There is indeed an artificiality in their appearance, a departure from the usual wavy outlines of nature, that is calculated to excite deep surprise. This great hollow seems to have been adapted by nature for the purpose to which it is now applied. Its capacity for the easy introduction of an inland navigable canal did not escape the notice of the Highlanders many centuries ago; some of whose seers, by a mere exertion of the understanding, predicted the transit of white-sailed ships along the lovely glen of lakes.

GLENMORISTON, a vale in Inverness-shire, west of Loch Ness, which gave a



came to a parish, now united to that of Urthart.

GLENMOY, a vale in Forfarshire, near Brechin.

GLENMUICK, an extensive parish in the district of Murr, Aberdeenshire, in which have been incorporated the parishes of Tulloch and Glengairden. Strathdon and Logie Coldstone lie on the north, and Aboyne and Glentanner on the east. The parish, since its union with the above, is of an irregular form. A large portion lies on the south or right side of the Dee; and a part, fully as extensive, lies on its left bank, and stretches considerably to the west. Through the former the water of Muick flows, from a lake called Loch Muick, in a northerly direction, till it joins the Dee; and through the other district the water of Gairden runs in a south-easterly course also towards the Dee. There are a variety of smaller streamlets in the parish, the whole forming a series of the best troutling waters in this part of Scotland. The parish is mostly of a pastoral and hilly character, and abounds in fine romantic scenery. Once outlying and little visited, it is now the resort of an immense concourse of persons in the summer and autumn months from Aberdeen and other places, who flock thither to enjoy the benefits of certain mineral wells at a place called Pannanich, or to recreate in pleasant country lodgings in the modern village of Ballater. Pannanich lies on the right side of the Dee; and at the distance of a mile and a half farther up on the left bank stands Ballater, which is forty-one and a half miles west of Aberdeen. Ballater, the most fashionable watering-place in the northern part of the kingdom, is of very recent origin, and consists of a series of neat streets and houses, built on a regular plan. The houses have been chiefly fitted up for the accommodation of summer lodgers. There are two excellent inns, at one of which there is generally an ordinary during the stay of visitors. The village is provided with a handsome church, standing in the centre of an open square. The Dee is here crossed by a good bridge, permitting a free thoroughfare with Pannanich. At the wells at the latter place there is a lodging-house, and baths of various kinds are fitted up in the best style. The water of one of the springs is celebrated for curing scrofulous complaints, and that of another, from its diuretic properties, has frequent-

ly afforded great relief, and sometimes effected cures, in cases of gravel. Consumptive patients obtain great benefit from the fine pure air, and goat's milk, which is to be had at the well-house. Coaches in communication with Aberdeen and Ballater run daily during the summer months. The beauty of the scenery round Ballater, and the salubrity of the climate, well suit it for the resort of valetudinarians and others fatigued with the close anxieties of city life. Like Innerleithen in the south, its walks are agreeable; its society choice and respectable; and for those fond of trouting excursions there could hardly be a better temporary residence. One of the most favourite promenades is that to the summit of Craigindarroch, a romantic hill in the vicinity, disposed with pleasant walks. The Muick water, at the distance of four and a half miles from Ballater, possesses a tolerably good fall, to which there is a good road along the south side of the rivulet. The stream dashes over a rock of about forty feet in height into a basin below, and forms a beautiful cascade. Four miles below Ballater there is a wild romantic spot, called the Vat, formed in the fissure of the rocks, through which a small rivulet runs. The entrance is by a natural aperture into a large circular space, shaped something like a vat—the rocky sides being from twenty to thirty feet high. Loch Cannor or Kan, is more immediately in the neighbourhood, and measures three miles in circumference. On a small island within it are the ruins of a castle, said to have been once a hunting seat of Malcolm Canmore. The lake is beautiful and romantic in its appearance, and skirted with birch, hazel, and other wood. An agreeable excursion may be made to Loch Muick, at a distance of eight miles, where there is excellent trout-fishing. The scenery here is wild but pleasing, and a mile below may be seen some good views of the high and rugged cliffs of Lochnagar, which stands a few miles westward from Loch Muick, on the verge of the parish. From the summit of this dark and lofty mountain, which has been sung by Byron, who spent his infancy in its vicinity, and which is 3800 feet above the level of the sea, may be obtained a view almost unexampled in extent and grandeur. Should the weather be favourable, and the air pure and serene, the spectator is presented with a view bounded on the south by the Pentlands Hills in Mid-Lo-

chain, and on the north by Benwyvis in Ross-shire, by Benlomond on the west, and the German Ocean on the east, the intermediate space being spread out as a map of Nature's own formation, interspersed with mountains, vales, rivers, firths, villages, and towns.—Population of the united parishes in 1821, 2228.

GLENNEVIS, a vale in Inverness-shire, near Fort-William.

GLENORCHAY, or **GLENORCHY**, and **INISHAIL**, a united parish in the east side of Argyleshire, on the borders of the county of Perth. The conjunction of the two parishes took place in 1618. The extent of both is about twenty-four miles. Glenorchay takes its name from the vale through which flows the river Orchay into the head of Loch Awe. Inishail signifies the beautiful island, the church of the district having formerly been situated on an island of that name in Loch Awe.—See **LOCH AWE**. This large parish is generally pastoral, and partakes of the common Highland character of grandeur and wildness of scenery. The vale or plain of the Orchay is beautiful and verdant. The church and manse occupy an agreeable situation on an islet formed by the bendings of the river. The hills are in many places covered with wood; and in different directions there are great improvements in the appearance of the country. A good road, on which stands the village and inn of Dalnally, proceeds through the district from Inverury to Tyndrum and Glencoe. The ruins of Kilburn Castle stand on the point of a rocky promontory at the north end of Loch Awe. On the little island of Fraoch Eilan stand the romantic ruins of a castle. The highest and most celebrated hills are Benlaoi, Beindoran, and Cruachan. Glenorchay was at one time the property of the warlike clan Macgregor, who were gradually expelled from the territory, through the influence of the rival clan, Campbell. The Gallow Hill of Glenorchay, famed in Highland tradition for being the place of execution of many criminals obnoxious to the summary justice of Macgregor, is an eminence opposite the parish church. The ancestors of the late Angus Fletcher of Berenice, author of a well known political work upon Scotland, were, according to the traditions of the country, the first who raised smoke or boiled water on the braes of Glenorchay.—Population in 1821, 1122.

GLENPROSEN, a vale in the north-west part of Forfarshire, through which flows the river Prosen, a tributary of the South Esk.

GLENQUHARGEN, a rocky eminence in the parish of Penpont, Dumfries-shire.

GLENQUEICH, a vale in Forfarshire, near Kirriemuir.

GLENQUIECH, a vale in the western part of Perthshire.

GLENROY, a valley in Lochaber, the south-eastern part of Inverness-shire, parish of Kilmanivaig, through which flows the river Roy. The scenery of Glenroy is both pleasing and picturesque, being richly ornamented with scattered wood, and distinguished for simplicity and grandeur of style. Its upper extremity is terminated by Loch Spey, the summit of eastern-flowing waters. This extensive vale is celebrated for having certain unaccountable parallel roads, or long narrow paths, marked distinctly on the face of the bounding hills. They consist of three separate lines at different heights, each line following the sinuosities of the hills, and having one on the opposite bank at precisely the same height and of the same appearance. They continue for about eight miles. The common tale regarding these curious appearances, or, as they are generally styled, the Parallel Roads of Glenroy, is, that they were formed by Fingal, as paths by which he might pursue the chase through the woods. Modern geologists have inquired into their origin with a greater regard to probability; and perhaps the best theory yet started upon the subject is that of Dr. Macculloch, author of a large work on the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, who suggests that they must have been the successive margins of a lake which had been at different times reduced by convulsions of nature.* "The parallel roads," says this writer, "are the shores of ancient lakes, or of one lake, occupying successively different levels; for, in an existing lake among hills, it is easy to see the very traces in question produced by the wash of the waves against the alluvial matter of the hills. Ancient Glenroy was therefore a lake, which, subsiding first by a vertical depth of eighty-two feet, left its shore to form the uppermost line, which, by a second subsidence of

* This theory is countenanced by the circumstance, that various small glens branching from Glenroy have the same appearance, and at corresponding levels.

212 feet, produced the second, and which, on its final drainage, left the third and lowest, and the present valley such as we now see it. If this deduction should arouse the indignation of a Fingalian, he ought to be satisfied in the proud possession of one of the most striking and magnificent phenomena of the universe; singular, unexampled, and no less interesting to philosophy, than it is splendid in its effects, and captivating by its grandeur and beauty."

GLENSHEE, the vale of the river Shee, lying between the higher parts of Forfarshire and Perthshire, but chiefly in the latter. It is a pass into the Highlands of Brae Mar, and near its head is a stage on the great military road to Fort George, called the Spittal of Glenshee. It is situated fifteen miles south from Castletown of Braemar, and seventy-seven north from Edinburgh.

GLENSHIEL, a Highland pastoral parish in the south-west part of Ross-shire adjacent to Kintail, and lying on the south-west side of Loch Duich, an arm of the sea. In a narrow pass in the highest part of the parish, a skirmish was fought in 1719, by the Earl of Seaforth, for the cause of the Stewarts, and the Hanoverian forces, in which the former were defeated.—Population in 1821, 768.

GLENSHIRA, a glen in the parish of Laggan, in the upper or western part of Badenoch, forming the basin of the river Spey for the first twelve miles of its course. Its principal feature is the imposing grandeur of the mountains which rise around, sending down numberless torrents, particularly on the northern side, to swell the waters of the Spey. Notwithstanding the unpromising aspect of this part of the country, which is increased by the almost total absence of trees, the hills furnish excellent pasture for sheep, while the low ground by the river-side yields crops in sufficient abundance to supersede the necessity of importation.

GLENSHIRA, a picturesque glen about five miles long, at the head of Loch Fyne, near Inverary, consisting of a deep and fertile soil.

GLENSPEAN, a beautiful glen of considerable extent in the parish of Kilmanivaig in the district of Lochaber, Inverness-shire, commencing near the lower end of Loch Laggan, where it marches with Badenoch, and following in a westerly direction the course of the Spean, from which it receives its name. This glen in many places presents appear-

ances of the operation of water similar to those described in Glenroy, and confirming by their levels the theory entertained of their formation.—See **GLENROY**.

GLENTANAR, a woody district in Marr, Aberdeenshire, once a separate parish, but now united to Aboyne.

GLENTILT, a vale or pass in a wild part of Athole, Perthshire, through which runs the river Tilt. The glen is narrow and bounded by lofty mountains, covered with a fine verdure. On its south side is the enormous hill of Beinglo.

GLENTRATHEN.—See **LENTRATHEN**.
GLENTURRET or **GLENTURIT**, a vale north of Crieff, Perthshire, through which flows the water of Turit, from a loch of the same name. The glen is famed for its romantic beauties, and is noticed in Scottish song.

GLENTURRIT, a small glen branching off in a westerly direction from Glenroy.

GLENURQUHART, a vale in Inverness-shire, west of Loch Ness, in the parish of Urquhart.

GLETNESS, two or three small islets of Shetland, five miles north-east of Lerwick, in the mouth of Catfirth Voe.

GLIMSHOLM or **GLIMPSE HOLM**, a small island of Orkney, in Holm Sound, lying between Burry island and Pomona.

GLUSS, an inlet on the north coast of Shetland.

GOATFIELD or **GAOLBHEIM**, a mountain in the isle of Arran, parish of Kilbride, elevated 2840 feet above the level of the sea, and famed for different kinds of rare stones found upon it.

GOGAR BURN, a rivulet in the county of Edinburgh, parish of Corstorphine, a tributary of the Water of Leith. It takes its name from a hamlet on its banks called Gogar, at which there was a chapel before the Reformation.

GOIL, (**LOCH**) one of the terminating arms of Loch Long in Argyleshire, which it leaves in a north-westerly direction.

GOLSPY or **GOLSPIE**, a parish lying on the south-east coast of Sutherlandshire, north of Loch Fleet. It is in length about ten miles by about two in breadth. A prodigious improvement has been effected within these few years in this part of the country, at the instigation of the Marquis and Marchioness

of Stafford, the latter of whom, as Countess of Sutherland in her own right, inherits nearly the whole of this county from a long and illustrious line of ancestors. In prosecution of an extensive design of improvement, rendered necessary by the altered circumstances of the Highland population, this noble pair have expended immense sums in transferring the natives of their estates from the inner part of the country to the shore, where they now prosperously pursue the herring fishery, and other occupations, in a series of villages, of which Golspie is perhaps the best specimen. Golspie lies at the mouth of a small river of the same name, at the distance of nine miles from Dornoch, and consists of one neatly built street, with a handsome little church, and an inn, which reminds the traveller, by its neat appearance, of the delightful honey-suckled hotels of merry England. During the fishing season, and also during those fairs into which a good deal of the business of the place is concentrated, Golspie presents a very bustling appearance. The general effect of the alteration, as far as regards the people, is, that they now enjoy the tastes and cultivate the comparatively refined habits of the Lowlanders, instead of living, as formerly, in the Beotian ignorance and sloth and poverty of Highland crofters. The land near Golspie is now inclosed and well cultivated, and agriculture is even seeking its way up into the hills behind the town. A little to the north of the village is Dunrobin castle, the ancient seat of the Earls of Sutherland, and supposed to have been built by the second baron of that title about the year 1100. It is surrounded by some fine old wood, besides extensive modern plantations. From Golspie all the way to Brora, five miles, the road is skirted with neat cottages, surrounded by shrubberies, and covered with honey-suckle. These abodes have been recently peopled by mechanics from the south.—Population in 1821, 1036.

GOMETRA, a small island of Argyshire, lying on the west coast of Mull, from which it is separated by an arm of the sea called Loch Tua. It is of basaltic formation, and devoted to the pasturing of cattle.

GOODIE, a small river in the south-western part of Perthshire, formed by the discharge of the water of Lake Menteith. It falls into the Forth at the fords of Frey.

GORBALS, a suburb of Glasgow, built on the south bank of the Clyde. It has an independent parochial jurisdiction, and is governed by magistrates nominated by the town-council of Glasgow.—See GLASGOW.

GORDON, a parish in the western part of the Merse, Berwickshire, lying between Legerwood and Greenlaw, and extending seven miles in length, by from two to four in breadth. The surface is uneven, and lies higher than the Merse toward the east. Recently it contained much moorish land, and in general the aspect was bleak; in the present day it is undergoing many improvements and is in many places finely enclosed and planted. The parish is somewhat remarkable, as having contained the earliest possessions acquired in this country by the great historical family of Gordon, who took their name from the place. Two farms within the parish are called Huntly and Huntly Wood; and it is understood, that when the family removed to the north of Scotland, where for three or four centuries they have possessed more territorial influence than any other, they carried the names of these localities, as well as their own name along with them, and conferred the designation of Huntly upon a place in their new domains, from which they afterwards took the titles of lord, earl, and marquis, in succession. On being raised to a dukedom in the year 1684, the parish now under review was resorted to for a new title, though for centuries they had no seigniorial connexion with it. The river Eden intersects the parish. The village of Gordon lies on the road from Edinburgh to Kelso, nine miles distant from the latter. The people of Gordon were recently a very primitive race, some of them having lived in the same farms from father to son for several centuries. It was perhaps on this account they were stigmatized as “the Gowks o’ Gordon,” in a popular rhyme running thus:

Huntly-wood—the wa’s are down,
Bassaulden and Barrastoun,
Heckspeth wi’ the yellow hair,
Gordon gowks for evermair.

Population in 1821, 740.

GORGIE, a village lying about two miles west from Edinburgh on the road to Glasgow, by way of Mid-Calder, at which there is an extensive establishment for preparing and dressing skins.

GOULDIE, a village in the south part of Forfarshire, parish of Monikie.

GOURDON, a fishing village on the coast of Kincardineshire, lying about a mile south of Bervie.

GOUROCK, a small sea-port town and burgh of barony, of a remarkably clean appearance, in the parish of Innerkip and county of Renfrew. It is pleasantly situated on the south shore of the Firth of Clyde, about three miles below Greenock. It possesses a neat chapel of ease. Gourrock is a fashionable resort in the summer months of families from Glasgow and other places to enjoy the advantages of sea-bathing. Its regular inhabitants are chiefly fishers; and here, it seems, *red herrings* were prepared for the first time in Great Britain. There is an extensive rope-work in the place.—Population in 1821, 750.

GOVAN, a parish in Lanarkshire, with a small portion belonging to the county of Renfrew, lying on both sides of the Clyde immediately below Glasgow. By the erection of the village of Gorbals into a separate parish, 1771, and the subsequent disjunction of land *quoad sacra*, its limits are reduced, and now it extends about five miles from east to west by a breadth of from three to four. The lands on the south side of the Clyde form a most beautiful plain, extending in breadth for nearly two miles, embellished with rich corn fields, plantations, pleasure-grounds, and gentlemen's seats. The village of Govan lies on this side of the river at the distance of about two miles from Glasgow. It is rather a straggling place, chiefly inhabited by weavers; but it occupies a pleasant site amidst hedgerows and plantations. It forms the terminating point of an agreeable walk by the river-side from Glasgow, and is noted for its preparation of salmon. A ferry boat, or rather a floating scaffold, guided by chains, connects the two sides of the river at the mouth of the Kelvin. This stream, whose romantic banks and groves are famed in song, is the eastern boundary of that portion of the parish which lies on the north side of the Clyde. It is of great utility in turning a vast number of mills. The outskirts of Glasgow, with its various works, reach almost to the Kelvin. In this quarter stands the small village of Partick, near which in an elevated situation stand the ruins of a castle or country residence of the former prelates of Glasgow.—Population in 1821, 4325.

GOWRIE, a district of Perthshire, generally describable as the alluvial plain at the

lower part of the course of the river Tay. Its boundary line on the north proceeds from near Alyth to Little Dunkeld, from whence it proceeds to the south, with a tendency to the east, till it reaches the Tay below Perth, (which it includes,) the Tay is then the boundary to Longforgan in the east, and from thence it proceeds westward along the verge of the shire. In this large tract of country is to be found every variety of hill and dale, and every thing that constitutes rural beauty. The *Carse of Gowrie*, noticed at length under its appropriate head, is that portion which lies on the north bank of the Tay, opposite to the coast of Fife. It is a rich flat territory formed by the subsidence of the river, and, in adaptation to every agricultural purpose, is only second in point of value to the fertile holms of East Lothian. Gowrie, at the end of the sixteenth century, supplied the title of earl to an ancient Scottish family, previously ennobled as barons of Ruthven, which was also their surname. The title sunk with John Earl of Gowrie, the third occupant, who was attainted in 1600, on account of the famous conspiracy bearing his name. The inhabitants of the Carse of Gowrie were formerly noted in popular obloquy for their stupidity and churlishness; and "the earles of the Carse" used to be a common appellation for them, said to be not more alliterative than true. Pennant records a proverb regarding them, which supports the same theory—namely, "that they wanted fire in the winter, water in the summer, and the grace of God all the year round." Whether there be now, or ever were, any real grounds for such charges against the people of this blessed and beautiful spot, we shall not take it upon us to determine; but shall relate an anecdote, to prove that examples of retributive wit are not unknown among them. A landed proprietor in the Carse used to rail in unmeasured terms against the people, alleging that their stupidity was equally beyond all precedent and all correction:—in short, said he, I believe I could make a more sensible race of people out of the very soil which I employ them to cultivate. This expression got wind among the people, and excited no little indignation. Soon after, the gentleman in question had the misfortune to be tumbled from his horse into a clayey hole or pit, from which, after many hours struggling, he found it totally impossible to extricate himself. A countryman came past, and he called

for assistance. The man approached, took a grave glance at his figure, which presented a complete mass of clay; and coolly remarked as he passed on, "Oh, I see you're *making your men, laird*; I'll no disturb ye."

GRAEMSAY, a small island, generally arable, in the Orkney group. It lies between the north end of Hoy and the Mainland.

GRAHAMSTON, a populous and thriving village in Stirlingshire, in the parish of Falkirk, on the road to Carron, standing on the spot where the unfortunate patriot, Sir John the Graham, was slain in the battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1293. From its vicinity to the Forth and Clyde Canal, considerable traffic is carried on in wood, and on a small basin derived from the Canal, is an iron work, called the Falkirk Foundry. The village may now be considered a suburb of Falkirk, the intervening ground being almost entirely occupied by a double row of handsome freestone cottages.

GRAHAMSTON, a suburb of Glasgow in the Barony parish.

GRAMPIAN MOUNTAINS, a series of very irregular ranges and groups of lofty hills, which, with more or less continuity, occupy the whole north-western side of Scotland, with part of the northern, advancing branches to the eastward in a straggling manner, and intersected by valleys which preserve no fixed or common direction. In almost every description of the Grampian Mountains hitherto written, they are described as a chain of hills stretching between the counties of Aberdeen and Argyle, or almost from sea to sea. Recent investigation has made it obvious that the direction of "the Grampian range" is exceedingly indistinct: that "the chain" is very imperfect. It is unfortunate that a proper survey was not in former times taken of the vast masses of hill- which are found in this portion of Scotland; and that the term *Grampian* was not confined to a particular group or range. In ordinary language, all the hills between the Sidlaws in Forfarshire and the Spey are called *Grampians*, much to the confusion of topographical illustrators, and of the understanding of their readers. Adhering, of necessity, to the usual explanatory term, there is a range of Grampians which separates the county of Banff from Aberdeenshire; there is another range hemming in the district of Marr on the south-west, and coming round to Kin-

cardineshire; from the east end of this chain single and double Grampian hills are detached towards Stonehaven; at the head of Forfarshire there is an immense clump of Grampians; on the boundaries of Argyleshire there are different ranges of Grampians; and, as above stated, in the whole north-west of Scotland, there are groups and chains of Grampians. The general height of the Grampians is from 1400 to 3500 feet above the level of the sea; but some rise to a height far above this elevation. The southern boundary of the whole is at Strathmore. The etymology of the word Grampian is as confused as the geographical boundaries of the mountains to which the name has been fixed. Every antiquary has had his own explanation. Whether it be of an origin antecedent to the invasion of the Romans, or first conferred by the historian Tacitus, has never been cleared up. The phrase at first seems to have been attached to only one hill, or a single range of hills. In describing the battle between Calgacus and Agricola, Tacitus says that it was fought "*ad montem Grampium*." In another place, in noticing the province of Vespasiana, he says that the "*horrendum Grampium jugum*" divides it in two parts. And, again, he says that part of the "*Grampus Mons*" forms a promontory extending far into the German Ocean, near the mouth of the Dee. The exact locality of the battle might probably have been settled at Stonehaven, from these imperfect notices, but for the error which the Roman historian commits in the map which he made of the country, wherein a range of Grampians—"Montes Grampii," appears in a part of Scotland where there are no hills of any kind, at least in the present day. In seeking out the etymon of Grampian, the words Grams-ben, Grant-ben, Grants'-bain, and Garv-ben, have been indifferently advanced as the original. A new elucidation has been more recently given by the Rev. Mr. Small, author of a work on Roman Remains, who alleges that the Lomond hills in Fife are the true Grampians, for they resemble the wallopings of a great fish or *grandis piscis* in the sea, which he tells us is the real origin of the phrase of Tacitus. It is almost needless to say that these points, which have turned the heads of every antiquary from Richard of Cirencester down to that argute personage Jonathan Oldbuck, are such as must for ever be a subject of profitless contest.

GRAMRY, an islet in Loch Linnhe, to the south of Lismore.

GRANGE, a parish in the county of Banff, lying in the lower district of the shire, and extending in three long ridges from the north banks of the Isla, a tributary of the Deveron. The length of the parish is six miles by a breadth of five. The parish of Keith lies on the south-west. The Knock-hill, Lurg-hill, and the hill of Altmore, bound it on the north, separating it from the fertile countries of Boyne and Enzie. The low grounds and parts of the hills are finely cultivated and enclosed. The name is derived from a country residence or *grange* in the parish, once belonging to the abbots of Kinloss. Part of the ruins is still seen.—Population in 1821, 1682.

GRANGE-BURN, a rivulet in Stirlingshire, which unites with the Carron, a short way above the junction of the latter, with the Firth of Forth, where it is also joined by the Forth and Clyde Canal,—at the point of junction stands the thriving village which forms the subject of the following article, from which circumstance it derives its name.

GRANGEMOUTH, a sea port in Stirlingshire, parish of Falkirk, situated on the Carron river, a short way from its embouchure into the Firth of Forth. It was commenced in 1777 by the late Sir Laurence Dundas, in the prospect of its future consequence by the complete navigation of the Forth and Clyde canal, which here passes into the river. Since that period it has risen into considerable importance. It has spacious warehouses for goods, commodious quays for shipping, and a dry dock. Vessels bring into this port timber, hemp, and tallow, deals, flax, and iron, from the Baltic, Norway, and Sweden; besides grain from foreign parts, and from the coasts of Scotland and England. Of late years it has derived a considerable accession of trade, by being found a cheaper landing place than Leith, the shore-dues of which are extravagantly high. The Carron Company has a wharf here for its vessels, which bring additional trade and commerce to the port. Rope-making and ship-building are carried on to a considerable extent. A new school-house has lately been erected, to which a library has been attached by the exertions of its excellent teacher. It possesses also a custom-house. On the right bank of the Canal, a little to the south-west, stands Kerse House, the seat of

Lord Dundas. During the summer months, a steam-boat plies daily between this place and Newhaven. A small steam-vessel has lately been established for the purpose of carrying goods from Alloa and places adjacent along the Canal to Port-Dundas. An extensive trade is carried on in timber and corn.—Population in 1821, 1500.

GRANTOWN, a modern village in the parish of Cromdale, Morayshire, lying about a mile south of Castle Grant, on the left side of the Spey, on the roads from the south to Fort-George, and from the lower to the higher part of the country, at the distance of twenty-two miles south from Forres. It was begun about the year 1774, under the patronage of the Grant family, who have been its continual benefactors. It has an excellent school, with an hospital for poor orphans; and a town-house, with a jail, under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of the county. A branch of the National Bank is settled.—Population in 1821, 500.

GRASIOLM, an islet of Orkney, lying on the south of Shapinsay.

GRAVE, an islet on the coast of Lewis.

GREENHOLMS, a larger and smaller islet of Orkney, lying in Stronsay Firth, one mile and a half south of Eday.

GREENHOLM, a small island of Shetland, on the east side of the mainland, four miles north from Lerwick.

GREENLAW, a place in the parish of Glencross, county of Edinburgh, on the road from Edinburgh to Pennycuik, (from which it is distant about two miles,) at which are most extensive barracks for prisoners of war and soldiers; they have been unoccupied since the conclusion of the war.

GREENLAW, a parish in the centre of the Merse, Berwickshire, extending seven or eight miles in length from north to south, and on an average of about two miles in breadth. It is bounded by Polwarth on the north-east. The surface of the land is generally level, only rising here and there into slight detached eminences. The north-west part of the parish is chiefly composed of moor, sound sheep walks, and soil adapted to turnips. Near the farm of Greenlaw Dean, also in this part of the parish, are the remains of a small but remarkably strong camp or military position, defended on all sides except one by a precipitous bank. On this moor, also, are seen the remains of an

ancient wall, called Harit's Dyke, which, tradition says, reached from the town of Berwick to Legerwood in Lauderdale, and which must have been a boundary between two hostile tribes at an early and unrecorded period of our history. In the parish were two religious houses belonging to the Abbey of Kelso.

GREENLAW, the capital of the above parish, and the county town of Berwickshire, is situated seven and a half miles west of Dunse, ten north of Coldstream, twelve east of Lauderdale, and thirty-seven south by east of Edinburgh. It lies in a valley upon the north bank of the Blackadder, over which there are two bridges, and consists of one long street, with a square market-place receding from the south side. In the centre of this square formerly stood the market-cross, a neat Corinthian pillar, surmounted by a lion presenting the coat-armorial of the Earl of Marchmont, who erected it. The upper side of the square is formed by a line of buildings comprising the church, the steeple, and a disused court-house, all surrounded by a burying-ground. The steeple seems as if inserted between the other two; and the circumstance of its having been used as the county jail, with its dark and dungeon-like appearance, suggested to a waggish stranger the following descriptive couplet:

Here stand the gospel and the law,
Wh' hell's hole atween the twa

Hell's hole is now vacated, and there is a handsome new county jail at a little distance. An elegant county-hall, just erected by Sir W. P. H. Campbell, Bart., now occupies the site of the cross, in the centre of the square. The town of Greenlaw was formerly situated upon the top of an eminence, about a mile to the south, where a farmstead is still denominated *Old Greenlaw*. Being afterwards removed to its present situation, it rose into some degree of importance under its baronial superiors, the family of Marchmont, whose influence in political affairs, after the Revolution, was of great service to it. The town, which is a burgh of barony under Sir W. P. H. Campbell, the successor of this extinct race of peers, has since then (except during a space in the reign of Charles I.) been the seat of the county courts and other jurisdictions, though Dunse is a much larger and equally central town. Before the Reformation, the kirk of Greenlaw belonged to the monks of Kelso. In the twelfth and two succeeding centuries, the kirk town of

Greenlaw was dignified by the residence of the Earls of Dunbar, from whom the family of Home is descended. The town now contains, besides the parish church, two dissenting congregations—one of the Associate Synod and another of the Old Light Burghers. It has a carding machine and a wauk mill both well employed; and there are two annual fairs, May 22, and the last Thursday of October. A subscription Library was established in the town in 1820.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 1349.

GREENOCK, a small river, a tributary of the Water of Ayr, in the parish of Muirkirk.

GREENOCK, the first sea port in Scotland, and the sixth town in point of population, is situated in Renfrewshire, upon the south shore of the Firth of Clyde, twenty-two miles below Glasgow; lat. 57° 2' N. long. 4° 45' 30" W. The site of the town is eminently beautiful. At this part of the south bank of the Clyde, the land rises in a picturesque ridge of about eight hundred feet in height, at a little distance from the shore, leaving, therefore, only a narrow stripe of low ground by the water-side. Greenock occupies the whole of this low stripe, and even ascends a considerable way up the ridge; the beauty of the situation being further enhanced by a fine bay in front, (anciently styled St. Laurence's Bay, from a religious house,) and by the splendid Highland scenery which bounds the opposite side of the Firth. There are various definitions of the name GREENOCK, and among the rest, one which refers it to a *green oak* which once spread its umbrageous branches upon the shore. But the word is evidently derived from some circumstance connected with the worship of the sun, practised by the Celtic aborigines, or perhaps from the sunny bay in front of the town, this being the Erse word for the *sun*. What renders this theory the more probable, is, that numerous places in Scotland are named from the sun, or the early worship paid to it. Greenan Castle, near Ayr, and a farm of the same name above Loch Tummel in Perthshire, are instances; besides the Perthshire locality alluded to in the following sonorous popular rhyme:—

“Between the Camp at Ardoch
And the *Greenan* hill o' Keir,
Lie seven kings' ransoms,
For seven hunder year.”

Greenock is entirely indebted for its present

commercial importance to the trade which was opened up by the West of Scotland with the Colonies, after the Union. Previous to that era, it was a mere fishing hamlet, connected with a barony under the family of Shaw. Thus, in common with Glasgow, Paisley, and other citadels of human industry in the west of Scotland, the rise and advance of Greenock to its present condition, forms a theme not only of local wonder, but of national interest.

Previous to the Reformation, the few inhabitants scattered along this narrow stripe of alluvial territory, derived the consolations of religion from three small chapels, placed at intervals along the country, one of which, dedicated to St. Laurence, gave its name to the beautiful bay in front of the present town. The ground upon which Greenock now stands was then part of the parish of Innerkip, the church of which was situated six miles off, with a river between. Of course, after the destruction of the chapels at the Reformation, the people had to walk all that distance to join in the celebration of public worship. In 1589, however, in consideration of this inconvenience, and also seeing that the inhabitants of the barony of Greenock were of "a reasonable nowmer," King James VI. granted leave to John Shaw, the baron, to erect a church for the use of his own people, empowering him to maintain a clergyman therein by the quota of teinds which he formerly paid to the minister of Innerkip. This arrangement, which resembled the erection of a chapel of ease in our own times, was further confirmed in 1594, when the whole of John Shaw's estates, Greenock, Finnart, and Spangock, were erected into an independent parsonage and vicarage. Afterwards (1686), this was again further confirmed by their erection into a separate parish, to be called the parish of Greenock. These circumstances, though partly owing no doubt to the interested views of a powerful proprietor, all indicate an increasing and thriving population, even under the unfavourable circumstances in which Scotland was then placed. In the same year, moreover, with the erection of the lands into a parish, the baron began to grant fees upon his property, an indication of the rise of a better order of inhabitants. In 1651, when John Shaw marched with his sovereign into England, he led two hundred men: the distinction which he acquired by his behaviour in

the fatal battle of Worcester, procured him, in a subsequent reign, the honour of a baronetcy. In 1684, though as yet no harbour was built, a vessel sailed from Greenock with a number of the persecuted religionists of the West of Scotland, who were sentenced to transportation to the American Colonies. Next year, a party connected with the Earl of Argyle's invasion landed here; the bay probably affording some facility for such a purpose, notwithstanding the want of works. Greenock now consisted of only a single row of thatched houses, stretching along the bay; and the neighbouring little town of Cartsdyke, which Greenock now regards with supreme contempt, seems to have been a place of much greater consideration. Great hope, however, of the future prosperity of Greenock, lay in the vigilant activity of the baronial family of Shaw, which, through a mixture, perhaps, of interested and public-spirited views, omitted no opportunity of advancing the interest of the village. In 1696, with the hope apparently of rendering Greenock a depot for the trade of the Darien Company, Sir John Shaw made application to the Scottish Parliament for public aid to build a harbour, but was unsuccessful. To the great chagrin, no doubt, of his worship, as well as the fears of Greenock, part of that company's expedition, in 1697, was fitted out at the rival hamlet of Cartsdyke. However, the increasing spirit of the people soon got over every difficulty, and, in 1707, a harbour of about ten acres in extent was laid out, the people agreeing to discharge the cost by an assessment of 1s. 4d. sterling upon every stack of malt which should be brewed into ale within the village. The work was finished in 1710, at an expense of £555; and it affords a proof, either of the great trade carried on for some years after, or of the extreme thirstiness of the inhabitants, that the whole of this immense sum was *liquidated* before the year 1740. In 1707, the inhabitants of Greenock and Cartsdyke together, amounted only to about 1000: in 1755, those of Greenock alone were 3800. About this time, moreover, the houses began to be covered with slate instead of thatch. In 1716, there were four so distinguished. The harbour was at first established in the regulations of the Custom-house, as a branch of Port Glasgow.

The Union having now opened up its full prospects to Scottish commerce, Greenock came rapidly forward into importance as a har-

bour, being subsidiary in some measure to Glasgow, the vessels belonging to which were unloaded here and at Port-Glasgow, on account of the shallowness of the river higher up. The first vessel which sailed from the Clyde to America on a commercial enterprise, left Greenock in 1719; an incident already noticed under GLASGOW. About this time, the rising prosperity of the place excited the jealousy of London, Liverpool, and Bristol, to such an extent, that they falsely accused the merchants of Greenock and Port-Glasgow of fraud against the revenue, first to the Commissioners and afterwards to the House of Commons; this was triumphantly refuted, and Greenock, unimpeded in its career, continued to prosper exceedingly. The gross receipt of the customs, in 1728, was £15,231, 4s. 4½d. The import of tobacco from the colonies, and its re-transportation to the Continent, from which goods were taken in exchange, was at this time, and up to the period of the American war, carried on to a great extent. In 1752, the Greenland whale-fishery was also established, though not carried on with much spirit till some few years after. It is now abandoned.

Though the people thus took such large advantage of the trade-wind which set in upon Scotland after the Union, it is remarked by Dr. Leyden, in his publication entitled "Scottish Descriptive Poems," that they did not advance *passus æquis* in an attention to literature and science. A most notable instance of their Gothic barbarity was particularly pointed out by this writer, and has since excited much remark. In 1767, when the ingenious Wilson, author of "Clyde, a Poem," applied to the magistrates for the situation of master in their grammar school, those dignitaries, inspired partly by religious prejudice and partly by mercantile prudence, stipulated with him that he should abandon what they styled "the profane and unprofitable art of *poem-making*." They thus effectually repressed in this man of genius and honour all the aspirations which had animated his soul in youth, and condemned him, in his own words, "to bawl himself to hoarseness to wayward brats, to cultivate sand and wash Ethiopians, for all the dreary days of an obscure life, the contempt of shopkeepers and brutish skippers." After his unhappy arrangement with the magistrates, he never ventured, says Leyden, "to touch his forbidden lyre, though he often regarded it with

that mournful solemnity which the harshness of dependence, and the memory of its departed sounds could not fail to inspire." How many souls have existed, and at this moment exist, in the condition of poor Wilson, animated with all the energies and sensibilities of genius, but obliged, for the paltry bread which nature requires, or for the sustenance of beings more dear than self can ever be, to toil in the low pursuits of a common-place and unkindly world!

Previous to 1751, Greenock had been managed, like other burghs of barony, by the baron himself, or his deputy. The town was now, by a charter from Sir John Shaw, enabled to elect a regular magistracy, consisting of two bailies, a treasurer, and six councillors, with power to make laws for the advantage of the burgh, and maint. ing of peace and order within the same, and also to admit merchants, and all kinds of tradesmen, and others, to be burgesses within the said burgh. By the same constitution it is now managed; the representative of the baronial family, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, having no other connexion with the town than what arises through the immense revenue he derives from the fees and the patronage of one of the parish churches.

The blow given to commerce by the American colonial war was severely felt by Greenock, which, like Glasgow, was then obliged to look out for other objects of enterprise. These were found in various quarters, and the prosperity of the place was quickly resumed. Up to this period great improvements had been progressively wrought upon the quays, and a dry dock was now built (1785) at an expense of £4000. The progressive increase of the trade of the port may be indicated by the advance of the Custom-house receipts, which in 1770 were L.57,336; in 1794, L.77,680; in 1798, L.141,853; in 1802, L.211,087; in 1814, L.376,713; and in 1828, L.455,596; or by the multiplication of the inhabitants, who, in 1755 amounted to 3800, in 1791 to 15,000, in 1801 to 18,400 in 1811 to 20,580, in 1821 to 23,500, and in 1829 to 27,000. Throughout this space of time, the old harbourage accommodation has been almost entirely renewed upon a splendid scale, at an expense of about L.20,000; and the result has been, that whether the depth of water be considered, or the convenience of entry and egress, or the riding ground offered by the firth, which at

this place is completely land-locked, and resembles a large inland lake, Greenock is now decidedly the best port in Scotland. The following measurements will show the extent of the quays and their accommodation :

	Fect.
East quay . . .	531
Entrance to harbour . .	105
Custom house quay . .	1035
Entrance to harbour . .	105
West quay . . .	425
<hr/>	
Extreme length from east to west	2201
Breadth of piers . . .	60

The management of the harbour is vested in its commissioners, (along with the town council,) who are elected annually ; and every ship-owner, paying £12 per annum of shore-dues, is eligible to be elected, while paying £3 qualifies for giving a vote.

The trade in Greenock consists of foreign and coasting. Indeed, it may be said, that there is no place where British enterprise has opened a market, but Clyde vessels are to be found. At present Greenock has trading vessels to every part of the world, the whole amounting in 1828 to 219, or 31,929 of tonnage, and employing 2210 men. The West and East Indies, and North American trades, may be considered the principal. Newfoundland and South America have also employed a considerable portion of shipping from this port. It is said that the coasting trade has somewhat declined since 1812, in consequence of the introduction of steam-vessels, which tow small vessels to Glasgow against wind and tide. In the herring-fishery, Greenock annually does business to the extent of 19,000 barrels at an average ; and the port has long been in almost exclusive possession of that melancholy trade, which consists in facilitating the emigration of the poor people of Scotland to North America.

Greenock, in external appearance is a neat town, though somewhat too much huddled together in its older districts. Of late years, a number of very clean and regular, and even elegant streets have been erected towards the west, for the accommodation of the more refined inhabitants ; and a tendency has also been displayed by this class of society to rear streets and detached villas along the heights behind the town, where the view of the firth and of the Highland scenery beyond is a source of

neverfailing pleasure. One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with Greenock is the proximity of the Highlands. But a few miles off, across the Firth of Clyde, this untameable territory stretches away into Alpine solitudes of the wildest character ; so that it is possible to sit in a Greenock drawing-room, amidst a scene of refinement not surpassed, and of industry unexampled, in Scotland, with the long-cultivated Lowlands at your back, and let the imagination follow the eye into a blue distance, where things still exhibit nearly the same moral aspect as they did a thousand years ago. It is said that when Rob Roy haunted the opposite coasts of Dumbartonshire, he found it very convenient to sail across, and make a selection from the goods displayed in the Greenock fairs ; on which occasion the ellwands and staves of civilization would come into collision with the broad-swords and dirks of savage warfare, in such a style as must have served to show the extremely slight hold which the law had as yet taken of certain parts of our country. From the same cause, an immense proportion of the population of Greenock is of Highland extraction ; and a late writer remarks that it is scarcely possible to walk the streets without hearing a rough blast of Gaelic rush past the ear.

Among the public structures of Greenock, decidedly the first place is due to the *Custom-House*, which is situated on a tongue of land projecting into the harbour, and fronts towards the full expanse of the Clyde. The beautiful Grecian style of this building does justice to its felicitous situation ; we have heard a traveller declare that it would do honour to any city in the world. The portico is remarked to be extremely beautiful. This building was erected in 1818, and cost £30,000. The *Tontine* next deserves notice. This is a splendid hotel, erected in 1801, at an expense of £10,000, which was provided in the course of two days by four hundred subscribers to the amount of £25 each. It contains a large hall, with twelve sitting-rooms, and thirty bedrooms. Nearly opposite this elegant house are the Exchange Buildings, which were finished in 1814, at an expense of £7000, and contain, besides two spacious assembly-rooms, a coffee-room, where newspapers, periodical publications, and works giving information on commercial subjects, are read at an annual expense to each subscriber of 3s., strangers be-

ing admitted for six weeks gratis. The Greenock Bank, which was instituted in 1783, and has ever since issued notes, occupies the other part of the building; and near it is a small theatre, built by the late Mr. Stephen Kemble, but which is rarely opened, and never effectively patronised. The Town-hall and public offices, situated in Hamilton Street, were erected in 1766, after a plan by the celebrated James Watt. A police-office is connected with this structure. Greenock boasts of an excellent academy, under the control of the magistrates, and has numerous private schools. In 1809 an hospital or infirmary was added by the charity of the inhabitants to the list of public buildings; it is a neat edifice, and its utility is universally acknowledged. In 1810 a jail and bridewell were erected. In 1820 was reared a new coffee-room, in consequence of a difference having arisen between a number of the subscribers and the proprietors of the Exchange Buildings. It imitates the urbane regulation of the parent establishment, in admitting strangers gratis for six weeks, without introduction. A gas work, for supplying the town with that necessary article, was erected in 1828, at the expense of L.8731. Besides the banking establishment above alluded to, there are the Renfrewshire Bank, which was commenced in 1802, and now occupies a substantial house in Shaw Place—and a branch of the Glasgow Union Bank.

Greenock is now divided into three parishes, respectively termed the west parish, the mid parish, and the east parish, all being formed out of the original parish of Innerkip. The first, which may be styled the mother parish of the three, comprehends the western part of the town, and the greater part of the country district. Its clergyman is remarkable for the extent of his salary, which is supposed to be not surpassed by any other in Scotland. This arises chiefly from his glebe, which he was permitted to sell by an act of parliament in 1801. Hence the stipend, which, in 1796, was only L.96 in money, with a glebe worth L.30 yearly, is now understood to amount nearly to a thousand pounds! The church stands near the shore, and is surrounded by an old burying-ground. The Mid Parish, which was formed out of the above in 1741, comprises the central parts of the town, and the church is situated in a small square fronting along a street which descends to the quay.

The minister's stipend is L.205. The East Parish, erected in 1800, boasts only of a humble place of worship, near Rue End, which was originally erected in 1774 as a chapel of ease. The salary is L.200.

The oldest dissenting place of worship is the Original Burgher Associate Synod meeting-house at Cartdyke, built in 1745, and re-constructed in 1828. A meeting-house of the United Associate Synod was erected in Market Street, 1758, but abandoned in 1802, for a more commodious house in Innerkip Street. Another in the same communion was reared in 1791; and a Gaelic chapel of ease was erected in the same year. The other meeting-houses or chapels are one Congregational Union, commenced in 1806, a Relief in 1807, a Methodist in 1814, a Roman Catholic in 1815, a Baptist in 1821, a Chapel of ease in 1823, and an Episcopal in 1824.

Greenock is, besides all its commercial importance, a manufacturing town to a considerable extent, though it must be confessed the principal articles are connected with the commercial pursuits of the port. Ship-building was commenced in 1764, and has since been carried on with much success. There are now five establishments in this line, one of which, belonging to Messrs. Scott and Sons, is allowed to be the most complete in Britain, excepting those which belong to the crown. The yard has a fine extent of front from West Quay to the termination of West Burn, and a large dry dock. All the stores and different lofts are entirely walled in; and, independently of the building premises, there is an extensive manufactory of chain cables. An immense number of vessels have been launched from this place; the largest ever built here, or in Scotland, was the Caledonian, of 650 tons, in 1794, for the purpose of supplying the royal navy with masts, &c. Boat-building is also carried on to a great extent in Greenock; one builder, Mr. Nicol, in 1819, endeavoured to give the author of the History of Greenock an idea of the number of boats he had built, by stating that, if put together end long, they would reach twenty-four miles in length. In connexion with the above works, are several extensive roperies and manufactories of sail-cloth. One of the most prominent branches of manufacture in Greenock is sugar-refining, which is here carried on to a greater extent than anywhere else in Scotland. The first



house was erected about the year 1765, and there are now seven. The straw-hat manufacture has been prosecuted with much eclat by two most deserving individuals, Messrs. James and Andrew Muir, who first began business in 1808. To such an extent has this branch of business been carried, that the straw, after arriving from England, is sent in large quantities to Orkney and the Highlands, where it is plaited by women and children; and afterwards it is returned to Greenock to be wrought into bonnets. In 1826 the Highland Society's medal and premiums were conferred upon the Messrs. Muir for their imitations of Leghorn bonnets, one of which was described as comprehending 164 yards of plait, 414,720 turnings, and 410,500 stitches, the rows within an inch being 10. The number of workers was computed (1829) at from 100 to 300 in Greenock, and about 2000 in Orkney, besides those since employed in the west of Argyll-shire. Other manufactories in Greenock are,—two of silk and felt hats, a pottery, a work for flint-glass, two manufactories of steam engines, carried on to a large extent, an extensive brewery, four distilleries, a bottle-work, a chain-cable work, two extensive tanneries, two soap and candle-works, a steam saw-mill, various foundries, sail lofts; beside which there are numerous smaller concerns, of too common occurrence in towns of this size to require particular notice.

Greenock has recently been the scene of an extraordinary exertion of mechanical power in the formation of a series of waterfalls for mills along the heights above the town. An ingenious engineer, Mr. James Thom of Rothesay, had perceived the possibility of collecting the water of a considerable number of small mountain streams into one channel, which he proposed to conduct forward to the town in such a way as, within the space of little more than a mile, and upon a descent of five hundred and twelve feet, should give power to no fewer than thirty-two water mills! A company under the title of the "Shaws Water Company," having been formed to carry this design into effect, with a capital of £100,000, the works were completed in April 1831. The great length of the aqueduct is 10,000 yards, and, to ensure a supply of water in seasons of the greatest drought, a large reservoir is formed upon its course.

A flax-mill, (which is a novelty in the manufacturing system of this district) a paper-mill, and various flour-mills are already set a-going. The design is also rendered subservient to the supply of the town with water for domestic use, a necessary with which it was formerly but ill provided. This splendid public work has opened up magnificent prospects to manufacturing enterprise in Greenock, and, whether considered with reference to its external wonders, or in the above more interesting light, is fitted to impress a stranger with a high sense of the character of the inhabitants of Greenock.

It must be mentioned that Greenock is the birth-place of the illustrious Watt, the perfecter of the steam-engine, who was born in 1736. The birth of a man of genius in a small place which was evidently unable to educate him, or by any other means to inspire him with the ideas which in another scene gained him the applause of mankind at large, is no honour; and when we find the magistrates, thirty years after, binding down Wilson from the employment of his leisure hours in a harmless literary amusement, there is even less than the usual reason to allow any credit to Greenock on this account. It is but justice, however, to this enterprising town to mention, that it is not by any means uncharacterised by an attention to literature and science. It supports various considerable libraries, and the advantages of an observatory have long been at the command of such individuals as take pleasure in astronomical observations. Various societies for the cultivation of literary and scientific discourse have been established, but invariably without success. Printing was instituted in 1765, and a newspaper in 1802. This journal continues to be published twice a week, under the title of the Greenock Advertiser, and is conducted, like almost all the other provincial papers in Scotland, by a gentleman of literary taste and accomplishment. Among the literary productions of Greenock, is to be mentioned a "History" of the town, by Mr. Daniel Weir: to which work we have been indebted for a great part of the matter of this article.—Population in 1821, 27,000.

GREINORH, a small bay on the north-west coast of Ross-shire, in which lies a small island.

GRESSLACHAN (LOCH), a bay of the sea on the east coast of Harris, north of East Loch Tarbet.

GRETN A, or **GRAITNEY**, a parish in the south part of Dumfries-shire, lying on the west side of the small river Sark, and consequently the first Scottish ground in entering the country from Cumberland. It extends about six miles along the shore of the Solway Firth, and is intersected by the river Kirtle. In breadth it is three miles, and is bounded on the north by Kirkpatrick Fleming. The land has a very gentle acclivity, and is generally well enclosed and cultivated. The present parish comprehends the old parishes of Gretna and Redpatrick or Redkirk, which were united in 1609, by the penurious policy of the Reformation. The village of Old Gretna stands in a hollow, upon the east side of the river Kirtle, about half a mile from the Firth of Solway. It is understood that the name originated in the local situation of the village; the Anglo-Saxon words *Gretna-how* signifying the great hollow or howe. There are other two and more famed villages in the parish, namely, *Gretna-green* and *Springfield*. The former lies north of Old Gretna, and *Springfield* stands in a very eligible situation on the great road from the south into the centre of Dumfries-shire. *Gretna-green* has been long noted for the celebration of clandestine marriages. For some time back the trade has been altogether carried on at *Springfield*, which, being the first stage on the public road from Carlisle, is better suited for such a purpose. *Springfield* was begun to be reared in the year 1791, under the patronage and superiority of Sir William Maxwell. It is neatly and regularly built, and surrounded with cottage gardens and well trimmed fields. The little sea-port of Sarkfoot is distant about a mile. It is now upwards of seventy years since the infamous traffic alluded to was commenced by a person of the name of Joseph Paisley, a tobacconist by profession, and not a blacksmith, as is usually supposed. After a long life of profanity and drunkenness, he died so late as 1814. There are now, or were lately, two rival practitioners, one of whom married Paisley's grand-daughter, and fell heir to his office. He enjoys, therefore, the greatest share of the trade; still the other has a good deal of custom. In nearly all cases it depends on the chaise-drivers from Carlisle, which shall have the job. Upon an average 800 couples are married in the year: and the fee charged varies from half a guinea to L.40. This traffic, little elevated as it is above the

office of Pandarus, forms a chief support of the village, though smuggling has lately become a rising and rival means of subsistence. In its legal effects, the ceremony performed at Gretna or *Springfield* merely amounts to a confession before witnesses that certain persons are man and wife; such an acknowledgment being sufficient to constitute a valid marriage in Scotland. By a certificate being subscribed by the officiating priest and witnesses, the marriage becomes quite indissoluble. In general, the service of the church of England is read; but this, and indeed the whole ceremony, is only done to stifle the qualms of the lady. An attempt was made in the General Assembly of the kirk of Scotland in 1826, to have this shameful system of fraud and profanity suppressed, but without effect. Until a judicious equalization shall take place in the marriage laws of the two kingdoms, now so absurdly discrepant, or till the improved morals of England shall cause young persons to start with proper horror at the indecency of a clandestine union, we apprehend that the system is incorrigible.—Population in 1821, 1945.

GREY MARE'S TAIL, a noted cataract in the northern wilds of Dumfries-shire, nearly ten miles north-east from the village of Moffat. It is formed by a small stream, running between Loch Skene, a lonely mountain tarn, and the Moffat Water. The stream, in descending to the vale of Moffat, is precipitated over a rock 300 feet in height, impeded in the fall only by slight projecting ledges, which produce the appearance indicated by the name.

GREINBUSTERHOLM, a small islet of the Orkneys, near Stromness.

GRIMSAY, a small island of the Hebrides, situated west of Rona Island, between North Uist and Benbecula.

GRIMSHADDER (LOCH) a narrow arm of the sea on the east side of Lewis, south of Loch Snoroway.

GROAY, an islet on the coast of Harris.

GROINARD, a small island on the west coast of Ross-shire.

GRUGAG, a small river in the north-eastern part of Ross-shire, parish of Edderton, on which there is a cataract of 300 feet in height.

GRANNOCH (LOCH) a small lake in the parish of Girthon, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It abounds in charr.

GRYFE, a river in Renfrewshire, which has its sources in the western part of the county, among the hills south from Greenock, and receives, in its course to the east, various accessions from both sides, but especially from the extensive moss of Kilmalcolm on the south border of that parish. Its course is serpentine, but generally smooth. Formerly Renfrewshire received from this stream the general name of *Strathgryfe*, which, however, is now confined to the vale immediately formed by the stream, and is used only in popular parlance. In the latter part of its course it tends to the north, and joins the Black Cart at Walkinshaw. The united stream finally unites with the White Cart at a creek on the left bank of the Clyde. It yields good trout and perch, and is serviceable to different large works.

GULANE, or **GOOLAN**, a small village in the parish of Dirleton, Haddingtonshire, near the sea coast. It is irregularly built, but possesses several good modern houses. Its name is derived from the British word *Go-Lyn*, signifying a little lake or pool; and till this day there is a pond near the village. Gulane is famed for the extensive sandy downs slightly covered with herbage, which spread away from it in a south-westerly direction towards Aberlady. These *links* are the habitation of vast numbers of gray rabbits, and are farmed as a warren at a considerable rent. In consequence of the excellence of these downs for coursing, Gulane is considered one of the best places in Scotland for rearing and training race or fine riding horses, and of these animals from eighty to a hundred are trained annually. At one period Gulane was the capital of the parish to which it gave its name. On the east side of the links stand the ruins of the ancient kirk, which was dedicated to St. Andrew, and was well endowed. In 1612 the seat of worship was removed by act of parliament to Dirleton, at which place a chapel had been erected in the reign of Alexander III. by the family of De Vullibus or Vaux. It is mentioned by Grose, that the last vicar of the church of Gulane, before its abandonment, was deposed from his living by James VI. for no other misdemeanour than that of smoking tobacco, a custom which the king

held in abhorrence; but we take the liberty, like that cautious and erudite antiquary George Chalmers, of doubting the correctness of such a tradition. Besides this ecclesiastical establishment, there was in early times in its neighbourhood a small monastic institution, said to have been a cell of the Cistercian nuns of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The piety of ancient times erected yet another religious house in this vicinity. On the small bleak island of Fidra, lying off the coast, was once an ecclesiastical structure, but by whom peopled is now unknown. It has however been ascertained, that it acted as a *Lazaretto* in times of severe plague. Its windows were likewise serviceable to mankind in acting as beacons to warn the unwary mariner from the dangers of an unsafe shore. At one time there was a passage boat which sailed regularly to the opposite coast of Fife, but such a convenience has been long in desuetude. At a place at Gulane Ness—the most prominent part of the shore—ironstone was in recent times wrought to a considerable extent for the Carron works.

GULBEIN, a mountain stream in Lothian, flowing northward and joining the Spean about a mile below the place where the latter issues from Loch Laggan. In the triangle formed by these rivers and the end of Loch Laggan, there is a very considerable extent of table land, evidently of the same formation as the parallel roads of Glenroy, with one of which it is understood exactly to correspond in level.

GUNNA, an islet belonging to Argyllshire, lying between Coll and Tiree.

GUTHRIE, a parish in Forfarshire, lying between Aberlemno on the south-west and Kinnel on the south-east. It is divided in a very incommodious manner into two parts, lying six miles apart from each other. The surface is only partly arable, and from the top of the hill of Guthrie the land generally descends to the south and south-east. The parish had a collegiate church prior to the Reformation, with a provost and three prebendaries. It is under the patronage of the Guthries of that ilk, one of whom was slain at the battle of Flodden.—Population in 1821, 555.

HAA, an islet on the north coast of Sutherlandshire.

HAAY, an islet of the Hebrides on the coast of Harris.

HABBIE'S HOWE, a locality alluded to in the Scottish pastoral comedy of Ramsay, is a secluded natural hollow on the banks of a rivulet called Monk's-burn, a tributary of the North Esk, within the northern verge of Peebles-shire. The scenery all around this spot coincides with the allusions to different places in the above charming production. It is annually visited, in the summer months, by parties from Edinburgh, from which it is distant about twelve miles, by a road along the south base of the Pentland hills.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or EAST LOTHIAN, a county in the south-east part of Scotland, bounded by Berwickshire on the south, Edinburghshire, or Mid-Lothian, on the west, and the Firth of Forth upon the north and east. The rivulet of Dunglas separates it for about two miles from the county of Berwick, and a similar streamlet, Ravenshaugh burn, separates it for about half a mile from Edinburghshire. The mean length of the county is twenty-three miles. Its breadth at the west end is twelve miles, in the middle sixteen, and at the east end ten miles. By the most accurate measurements, its surface presents an area of two hundred and eighty square miles. The early history of this agreeable county is so intimately associated with that of the shire of Edinburgh, which has been already patiently elucidated, that to avoid repetition little may here be said. Its original inhabitants, both before and after the intrusion of the Romans, were the British Gadeni, as is everywhere signified by the names of streams, hills, and hamlets. These people at length sunk under those Anglo-Saxons, whose head-residence was the castle of Edinburgh. During the sixth century, the Saxon settlers and the more obscure aborigines were christianized through the exertions of the pious Baldred, whose cell was at Tynningham. The Saxons of this part of Lothian were sometimes overcome by the Picts, after the battle of Drumnechton, and they were finally overpowered by the Scots, after the suppression of the Pictish power. With other parts of the Lothians, the district was ceded in 1020 to Malcolm II. In succeeding centuries, the shire suffered the horrors

of pillage and conflagration, on all occasions of the armies of England being sent to invade the country, and to molest or punish the capital. Presenting an excellent theatre of warfare for contending forces, and being rich in agricultural produce, it gave frequently an advantageous field of battle to the English and Scots. In 1296, and again in 1650 the sanguinary battles of Dunbar were fought within it, and in 1745 it was the scene of the battle of Prestonpans, since which period it has enjoyed the utmost repose. The county of Haddington is divided into highlands and lowlands—the former being inland, and the latter adjacent to the coast. The highland territory is part of the extensive range of mountains called the Lammermoor-hills. These hills are chiefly brown heaths, fit only for sheep pasture, and at other times, especially near their northern boundaries, they are susceptible of cultivation, and yield tolerably good crops, though generally late. From the Lammermoor hills, the land, with few interruptions, declines in the most pleasing and gentle manner towards the shore of the Firth of Forth. In the south-eastern part of the county, the ground, after descending the hills, is flat for several miles, and here its productive powers are greatest. On the western confines, the Lammermoor hills decline into the rich vale of the Tyne, between which and the sea there is a low swelling hilly range, proceeding out of Edinburghshire, which fades away near the town of Haddington on the east, while a branch leaves it near its termination, called the Garleton hills, and pursues an easterly course. This latter range shuts out the view of the eastern part of the county in looking from Edinburgh. Besides these hills the shire possesses two conspicuous conical mounts, one near the centre, below Haddington, called Traprain Law, and the other near the sea, called North-Berwick Law, being close upon the town of that name. The appellation of Traprain hill we accept as an evidence of the former condition of the shire. The higher country was at one period abundantly covered with wood and shrubberies, as were the higher parts of Edinburghshire, and nothing can be more significant of such a fact than the great number of names throughout the district composed of the word *wood*, *oak* or *shaw*—as *Wood-hill*, *Wood-house*, *Oaken-gill*, *Cran-shaw*, &c. By the etymology of the term.

Traprain, or **Traprene**, which means "beyond the trees" in the **Cambro-British** tongue, we are enabled to conjecture, with a probability of being correct, that the low country in this quarter was uncovered by such primeval forests. The next most conspicuous elevation is the **Bass**, a huge rocky islet, about two miles from the shore, and sufficiently described in its proper place. So commodiously has nature disposed the surface of **East Lothian** into ranges of hills and fertile dales, that some tourists, from topographical retrospection, have declared **Haddingtonshire** to be the **Northampton** of **North Britain**. **Haddingtonshire** has few waters, and none of particular import. Its chief river is the **Tyne**, which flows through the flat part of the county to the sea, at **Tynningham**. It is easily flooded, and on such occasions sometimes commits great havoc upon the crops. The shire has no natural lakes, but this destitution of waters seems no way injurious to the district, and is amply made up by the **Firth of Forth**, which yields a large supply of fish and sea ware. The greater part of the shire lies upon a bed of granite, and nearly the whole is full of pit-coal. This useful mineral was here dug as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century, if not earlier. **Limestone** and **marle** are also abundant. **Sandstone** is likewise plentiful, but, though durable, is generally of an ugly red colour. We learn from **George Chalmers**, who had consulted the charters, that during the reigns of **David I.** **Malcolm IV.** and **William the Lion**, the large area of **Haddingtonshire** was the possession of only a few barons, who at their pleasure disposed of not only the lands but the men who lived upon them, without any hindrance—"cum nativis, et eorum sequela." In these times the kings, the nobles, and the churchmen were all agriculturists in **East Lothian**, every manor having its hamlet, its church, its mill, its kiln, and its brewhouse—all attributes of a country teeming with rural wealth. The monks, in particular, were keen husbandmen, and by their skill gave the county its first character for agricultural superiority. They were also, as has been seen in **EDINBURGHSHIRE**, the patrons of horticulture, and by their taste and activity operating on a kindly soil, there were excellent gardens and orchards in the county as early as the twelfth century—an amazing antiquity for such things in **Scotland**. Pulse seems to have been an article of cultivation in the shire in the thirteenth century, as is attest-

ed by the fact of the **English** soldiers, during their siege of **Dirleton** castle in 1298, having subsisted on the pease which grew in the adjacent fields. The thriving state of the agriculture of the shire in the fourteenth century, is gathered from a casual expression of **For-dun**. He tells us that in 1336 **East-Lothian** was involved in warfare, and its agriculture impeded, by the outrage committed by **Alan** of **Wyntoun**, in carrying off, by violence, one of the daughters of the **Earl of Seton**. So great was the ferment on this occasion, says he, that in one year it suspended the labour of a hundred ploughs. The fertility of **East-Lothian** in the seventeenth century is ascertained by a passage in **Whitelock's Memoirs**, where it is told that the **English** soldiers who accompanied **Cromwell** in his expedition into **Scotland** in 1650, were astonished to find in that district "the greatest plenty of corn they ever saw, not one of the fields being fallow," although the grain was much trodden down and wasted by the march of the army, and by the dragoons giving the wheat to their horses. Notwithstanding these commendations, it may be honestly allowed, that at this and a later period the agriculture of the shire was still in a primitive rude state, while all the old clumsy instruments of culture were prevalent. The era of georgical improvement in the shire has been placed at the **Union** of 1707. At this auspicious period the county was fortunate in possessing some men distinguished as much for their patriotism, and desire of promoting the melioration of the soil and climate, as for their eminent rank. The first park or pleasure-ground in the shire was one containing 500 acres, which was formed by the **Duke of Lauderdale**, during the reign of **Charles II.** in the parish of **Haddington**. He surrounded it by a wall twelve feet in height, and, through the wealth he had accumulated by the plunder of the country, embellished it in an extraordinary degree. At the dawn of the improving era, **Lord Belhaven** endeavoured to induce agricultural experiments and better modes of farming; but it was left for **Thomas**, the sixth **Earl of Haddington**, to lead the way as an operative improver. This nobleman's wife, **Helen**, the sister of **Charles**, the first **Earl of Hopetoun**, had the merit of discovering that trees might be raised on the low grounds round the seat of the **Haddington** family at **Tynningham**. **Lord Hadding-**

ten, in his Treatise on the raising of forest trees, relates the circumstances attendant on this event, in so satisfactory and unaffected a manner, that we give place to his own words: "When I came," says he, "to live in this place [Tynningham], there were not above fourteen acres set with trees. I believe the reason was, that it was a received notion, in this country, that no trees would grow here, because of the sea air, and the north-east winds. My grandfather came late to the estate, and the civil wars of Charles I. did not permit him to stay at home; but when they were over, he tried to raise some trees, which he planted round the house and garden. My father succeeded him, who, as I have been told, both loved and understood planting: he began to plant, to drain, and to enclose his grounds to very good purpose; but his father-in-law dying, he went to take possession of the estate, in right of my mother, who was heiress, and settled at Leslie, (in Fife), where he planted a great deal. [This was Margaret, the eldest daughter of John, Duke of Rothes, who died in 1681; and his heiress died in 1700.] As I was then very young, I staid at Leslie, with my mother, and Tynningham was let to tenants: They pulled up the hedges, ploughed down the banks, and let the drains fill up; so that when I came to reside here, every thing of that kind was in ruins, except the thickets to the east and west of the house. As I was not then of age, I took pleasure in sports, dogs, and horses; but had no manner of inclination to plant, enclose, or improve my grounds; but being at last obliged to make some enclosures, for grazing my horses, I found the cropping of hay very expensive; this made me wish to have enough of my own; yet, I did little or nothing of that kind for some years. But as my wife was a great lover of planting, she did what she could to engage me in it; but in vain. At last she asked leave to go about it, which she did: And I was much pleased with some little things that were both well laid out, and executed, though none of them are now to be seen—for when the designs grew more extensive, we were forced to take away what was first done. The first Marquis of Tweeddale, [who died 1697,] my Lord Ranelagh, [who died 1707,] Sir William Bruce and my father, with some others, had planted a great deal. Yet I will be bold to say, that planting was not well understood in this coun-

try till this century began [1701.] I think it was the late Earl of Mar that first introduced the wilderness way of planting amongst us, and very much improved the taste of our gentlemen, who very soon followed his example. I had given over my fondness for sport, and began to like planting better than I had done; and I resolved to have a wilderness." This account was dated at Tynningham in 1733; and whatsoever may be the merit due to the individuals his lordship mentions, looking to the result, it was he who was the first great planter in the shire. The trees he reared are all of the hard-wood kind, and now form the most magnificent forest in the lowlands of Scotland. The shire, since his time, has very much progress in the amount of its plantations, and by late computation, it owned about 6000 acres under natural and artificial woods. The same Earl, farther, through the means of some English servants he had with him, introduced the practice of sowing grass-seeds. After the Union, Cockburn of Ormiston, by his example, and the encouragement he gave to enterprising tenants, in introducing long leases, did much to promote the agricultural interests of the county. About the same time the famed Fletcher of Salton, after his political career was terminated by the Union, did also much to improve the husbandry of his native district. A very conspicuous improvement was brought about in the year 1710, by this individual. Patronizing a mill-wright of the name of Meikle, he carried him to Holland, to pick up inventions, and from thence introduced the *fanners*. Meikle also formed a mill at Salton, on a new plan, which manufactured decorticated barley, which was thenceforth known as *Salton barley*. The introduction of the barley-mill turned out to be a vast improvement in this and other shires. Throughout the last century, there seems to have been a series of individuals of high and low rank in the shire, who emulated each other in the introduction of improved modes of husbandry. We learn that following was made known for its usefulness at the beginning of the century by John Walker, tenant in Beanston; that in 1736, Mr. Wight, Ormiston, an enthusiastic agriculturist, introduced horse hoeing husbandry, in all its vigour, raised excellent turnips and cabbages, and fed cattle and sheep to perfection; that the potato was introduced into the shire in 1740,

which was an unproductive year, but that this useful root was first raised in fields about the year 1754, by a farmer named Hay, of Aberlady; that Patrick, Lord Elibank, and Sir Hew Dalrymple, have equally the credit of making known the practice of hollow draining; that two farmers of the name of Cunningham were the first to level and straighten ridges; and that John, Marquis of Tweeddale, and Sir George Suttie, were the earliest and most successful essayists of turnip husbandry. Through such means, and the rise of prices consequent on the wars of the French revolution, East Lothian might have been pronounced at the beginning of the present century, as standing at the very head of the improved districts. This honourable distinction, which it seems determined to maintain, as well as to lead the way in the adoption of improvements relative to rural affairs, has been considerably enhanced by the institution of agricultural societies. Before the year 1743, there was a farming society established at Ormiston; yet it was not till the establishment of a similar institution in 1804, that such were of extensive utility. In that year the late General Fletcher of Salton set on foot and patronized a farmers' society, which was supported by several of the most respectable and intelligent of the tenantry. It held its meetings at Salton, where questions were discussed, and prizes given for the best essays on agricultural subjects. After the death of its patron, it fell into decay, the place of meeting being found inconvenient to the generality of members. The field being thus left open, a new society was instituted in 1819-20, by the exertions of the most influential and talented agriculturists in the county, and having effected a junction with the members of the original Salton Society, it assumed the name of the "United East Lothian Agricultural Society." It has for its presidents the Marquis of Tweeddale, and the Earls of Wemyss, Haddington, and Lauderdale, while many other county noblemen and gentlemen appear in the list of its vice-presidents, &c. The chief objects of the society are the encouragement of an improved system of cropping, the introduction of a superior breed of horses, cattle, and sheep, &c. and for these purposes, prizes chiefly in pieces of plate of considerable value are occasionally awarded, and public shows of animals of different kinds are held at stated periods. The head-quarters of the society are

in Haddington; but it has one meeting at Gifford and another at Salton, in the course of the year. The funds of the society arise from the yearly contributions of the members, and the interest of £500, originally bequeathed by General Fletcher. Within the last seventy years, no individuals have done so much for accelerating the agriculture and improving the breeds of cattle as the Rennies of Phantassie. Mr. James Rennie (who died 1766) was esteemed one of the most active and intelligent men of his time; and, among the farmers of the old school, was considered a pattern of good management. He kept strong and powerful horses, ploughed his land substantially, straightened all his ridges, built the largest corn-stacks in the country, and, in short, carried on all his operations with a degree of energy and precision which few of his neighbours were capable of imitating. After his death his example was emulated by his son (George Rennie, who was born in 1749). The success of the second Rennie as a practical agriculturist soon came to be generally known; and the accurate arrangements of his farm were a theme of praise, as well as an incentive to emulation, among the most discerning of his neighbours. His property was completely fenced, thoroughly drained, well manured, and most perfectly cleaned of every kind of annual weed. This was effected by drilled crops, which were horse-hoed, hand-hoed, and thereafter, if necessary, hand-picked. In short, his whole operations were conducted in such a masterly style, and the culture of his farm in every respect so perfect, that it was not only vastly increased in productive quality, but had the appearance of a well-kept garden. Mr. Rennie, moreover, caused the introduction of the drum thrashing-mill, which was made by Andrew Meikle, from a copy of an imperfect machine at Wark. This active improver died only a few years since. The late Robert Brown, Markle, author of a Treatise on Rural Affairs, and original editor of the Farmers' Magazine, distinguished himself not only by his writings, but by his practical operations; and many other persons, whose names our limits preclude the admission, have been also remarkable as the friends of agricultural improvement in this shire. Summing up our remarks, it may now be admitted that Haddingtonshire is pre-eminent as a district, whose excellent agriculture may challenge that of any other place in the whole

world; and whether we consider its fair expanse of fertile fields, its thriving fences and plantations, or its intelligent and industrious population, we are equally delighted with the prospect. In recent times the farms have been extended in size; at present they vary from two to five hundred acres, while many exceed that amount. Steam, as an agent for moving thrashing-mills, is extending in its operation, and there are already, we believe, upwards of twenty such engines employed. Notwithstanding the productive qualities of the shire, and the advantages we have attempted to enumerate, it is a fact no less accurate than painful to relate, that many of the tenants in the county are not in a prosperous condition, a circumstance which, we are informed, is to be traced, first, to extravagantly high rents, which were in many cases fixed prior to the decline of the war prices, or were heightened by the mad competition of the farmers themselves; second, to the lamentable failure of the East Lothian Banking Company, which was ruined by the knavery of its principal functionary; and, third, to the insufficiency of the wheat crop for several years. This staple product of the shire, and on which the tenants of all the lower part of the district rely for the means of paying their landlords, has been destroyed for three years by the ravages of the *wheat-fly*, an insect whose progress can neither be seen nor prevented by any known means. The produce has thus been often diminished one-half, and in some cases two-thirds. This pest, which seems to have first settled in this county, has, for the last two years, been more widely diffused through Scotland, and, we understand, it has now considerably abated in East Lothian. The intelligence and public spirit of the farmers of Haddingtonshire, we are glad to find, is not unsupported by the peasantry and body of working classes in towns and villages, who likewise secure the willing commendations of the present writers for their sobriety and industry. By the subsequent article, HADDINGTON, it will be perceived that at that place there sprung up a mechanics' institution at a period earlier than was the case anywhere but in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and it continues, as well as a similar establishment at Dunbar, to be conducted on the best principles. It is not, however, to this, but to another and yet more obscure, though equally useful institution, of general application, that we wish to

direct the attention of the reflective part of our readers. We allude to the establishment of what are styled itinerating libraries. To whom the merit is due of inventing this almost magical mode of circulating books we have never heard, but whoever he was, his name deserves to take its place alongside of the inventors of paper and of printing. With an obscurity hanging over this circumstance, we can state with precision that the practice was first made known in East Lothian, and very greatly improved by the indefatigable and philanthropic Mr. Samuel Brown, merchant in Haddington, son of the late Rev. Dr. John Brown of that place. Itinerating libraries consist of a series of parcels of books, each parcel containing different works, which are stationed on a ramified scheme throughout a given number of villages or hamlets; and when the parcel is outread at one place, it is moved on to another station, whose parcel goes to the next place, and so on in an endless chain. The advantages of this process of multiplying libraries is at once observed. Hitherto the fault of all country libraries has been, that the readers, in time, perused the whole stock of books, and then the institution declined for lack of a sufficient supply of fresh material. Here this evil is completely obviated, for there is procured a permanent juvenescence in the establishments, at the most moderate expense. According to Mr. Brown's mode, there is a head station, where the books lie for some time, after which they are sorted and put in operation. The system pursued by this gentleman we give by an extract from a communication with him on the subject. "The plan of itinerating libraries was introduced in 1817, and it has been attended with a degree of success unexampled in the history of reading associations. It commenced with five divisions of fifty volumes each; and there are now (1830) upwards of 2000 volumes belonging to the institution. The new books are kept for a few years at the head library at Haddington for the use of subscribers, and afterwards they are arranged into divisions of fifty volumes, and stationed in the towns and villages of the country for two years, when they are removed and exchanged. The regular removal and supply of new divisions has excited and kept up such a disposition to read, that in several stations there is frequently not a volume left in the library-box. To persons acquainted with the issues from

the usual settled libraries of 2000 volumes, or even of a much smaller number, and of thirteen years' standing, the following statement will appear almost incredible. The issues of books at Haddington to the subscribers have been nearly eight and a half times per annum for every volume kept for them. The gratuitous issues at Haddington have been seven and a half times every volume; at Gifford, Salton, Aberlady, North Berwick, Belhaven, and Spott, they have been seven times every volume; and the issues of the whole establishment, so far as reported, have been on an average five times for every volume, or 10,000 issues of 2000 volumes." It may farther be stated that the divisions of books are all kept in boxes, or presses, and deposited with careful individuals. In all cases these librarians have acted gratuitously. It is suggested that the presbyterial divisions of the country might with advantage be chosen for the establishing of a round of divisions, and that the parochial schoolmasters, in many cases, might be the best individuals to commit them to. Mr. Brown continues—"Some years ago I printed a statement, showing that a society with L.300 a-year, would, in twenty years, furnish two libraries for every parish in Scotland, by lending a division at L.1, 5s. a-year, and applying the proceeds, with their income, in purchasing new divisions. I am about to publish a calculation, to show that a British and Foreign Itinerating Library Society in London, with an annual income of L.5000, would by its assistance and example supply Europe, or the reading part of the whole world, with such libraries. With the assistance of some Jamaica proprietors, and the Scottish Missionary Society, I am about to send out four divisions to Jamaica, so as to prove the suitability of the plan to our colonies. Already twelve divisions were got up last summer, chiefly by the exertions of an Edinburgh lady, and sent to our North American colonies. A few years ago a society was formed in Edinburgh for supplying Mid Lothian; but not having been supported, it did not commence operations." We need say no more of these institutions, which, if properly managed, and supported by donations from gentlemen who have large libraries of books, many of which go to wreck on the shelves, while they might be diffusing their concentrated knowledge over the country, we have no doubt would soon be propagated over

every shire in the kingdom. We shall be gratified to learn that these observations have led to a trial, in other places, of the practicability and efficacy of such establishments. We have reason to believe that Mr. Brown, whose zeal deserves the highest praise, will readily give every information on the subject.—Haddingtonshire comprehends twenty-four parishes; three royal burghs, namely, Haddington, Dunbar, and North Berwick; and the populous towns and villages of Prestonpans, Tranent, Aberlady, Belhaven, Ormiston, Dibleton, Stenton, Tynninghame, Cockenzie, East Linton, Gifford, Salton, &c. The trade and manufactures of the district, which are not extensive, are carried on in these places, and we refer to the individual heads for information on this topic. The valued rental of the lands in the shire in 1811 amounted to L.180,654, and of houses, L.6870, all sterling money. The population in 1821 amounted to 16,828 males, 18,299 females; total, 35,127. Of these, there were 3009 families chiefly employed in agriculture, 2947 families chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, or handicraft, and 1978 families not employed in any of these classes.

HADDINGTON, a parish in the above county, extending seven miles in length from west to east, by a general breadth of about five, though in one part, at the middle, its breadth is not less than eight miles; bounded on the north by part of Gladsmuir, Aberlady, and Athelstaneford, on the east by Preston-kirk and Morham, on the south by Yester and Bolton, and on the west by Gladsmuir. This inland part of the county lies higher than the flat lands further to the east, but it is generally fertile and of great beauty, as regards its luxuriant plantations and enclosures, its well-cultivated fields, and its verdant parks. It is intersected from west to east by the Tyne, a small river, whose banks within the parish are ornamented by the seats of Clerkington, Amisfield and Stevenston. In the southern part of the parish stand the seats of Lennox Love or Lethington, and Colstoun. The former is the principal curiosity in the neighbourhood of Haddington, and is situated in a fine plain, a mile to the south. It consists in a massive old tower, and a modern addition. The ancient part was erected by the Giffords; and as a specimen of the strong and lofty, is matched by no fortalice in Scotland, with, perhaps, the exception of Cassilis in Ayrshire. It came by purchase into the hands

of the Lauderdale family about the end of the fourteenth century, and was the chief residence of that family during the period when its representatives were so noted for their state services. It was here that Sir Richard Maitland, when blind with age, dictated his poetical pieces to his daughter Mary, and here that Secretary Lethington laid the crafty plans which have so distinguished his name in Scottish history. Their relative John, Duke of Lauderdale—the infamous Lauderdale—also was born and spent many years of his life in this castle, which he only ceased to occupy as his country house, on enlarging Thirlstane Castle at Lauder, towards the end of his career. Lethington Castle must have always derived more beauty than strength from its situation. It rises from ground perfectly level, and thus is surrounded not by the cliff or the moat, but by the more agreeable features of a garden domain. A grove of lofty aged trees, mingled with the minuter beauties of shrubbery and flower-plots, hems it closely round; at a greater distance, it is fenced from the less lovely and lordly part of the world by an extensive park, protected by a vast rampart-like wall. Its orchards, which produced the fruit famed under the name of Lethington apples; its alleys green, one of which is still called the Politician's Walk, from having been used by the secretary; its "knottis" and arbours; its "bow-buts" and its thousand "plea-ours ma," have all been commemorated in an ancient poem preserved by Mr. Pinkerton in his "Ancient Scottish Poems." The finest sight at Lennox Love is a full length portrait of Frances Theresa Stuart, Duchess of Lennox, the most admired beauty of the court of Charles II., and the object of the passion of that sovereign himself, who endeavoured for her sake to divorce his queen, and disgraced Lord Clarendon for not preventing her marriage to his cousin. It is reported by Grammont, that the king caused this lady's person to be immortalized, by having it represented as the emblematical figure *Britannia* on the copper coin of the realm. She was a daughter of Walter Stuart, M.D., a son of the first Lord Blantyre; and Lethington got the additional name of "Lennox Love," from being a compliment to her from her husband, by which means it came into the family of Blantyre. The portrait mentioned, which is by Lely, represents a tall woman, with that voluptuous completeness of feature and person which seems, perhaps from

the taste of the painter or of the times, to characterise in so peculiar a manner the beauties of this reign. Besides this bewitching portrait there are other excellent ones of Queen Mary, the admirable Crichton, the Marquis of Montrose, and Lord Belhaven. To the south, within sight of Lethington, stands the mansion-house of Colstoun, the seat of the ancient family of Brown of Colstoun, now in the possession of its representative, the Countess of Dalhousie. This place is chiefly worthy of attention, on account of a strange heir-loom with which the welfare of the family was formerly supposed to be connected, namely, a *pear* which has existed in all probability five hundred years, and which is disposed in some secure part of the house, so as to be out of the reach of all danger. The story connected with the "Colstoun Pear" is mentioned in Crawford's Peerage, and is also a matter of popular tradition.

HADDINGTON, a royal burgh, the capital of Haddingtonshire, and the above parish, is commodiously and pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Tyne, on the great road betwixt the English and Scottish capitals, at the distance of sixteen and a half miles from Edinburgh, eleven from Dunbar, and thirty eight from Berwick-upon-Tweed. It is reported to be a town of great antiquity; and by our more cautious antiquaries is presumed to have been the place of settlement of a Saxon chief, named Halden or Haden, the son of Eadulph, from whom its designation has been derived. Others have deduced the name from Ada, the daughter of the Earl Warren, who was married in 1139, to Henry, the son and heir of David I., as this territory was settled on her; but this etymon, we suspect, is advanced without the consideration that the name of Hadintun—the Hadina of Cambden, and the Hadintona of Fordun—was in use when this lady entered on possession of the lands. There is, or was, a place in Lincolnshire with the same name, and, as we suppose, having its title from the same origin. Haddington comes into notice in records in the twelfth century as a demesne town of the Scottish king. David I. occupied it as his burgh, with a church, a mill, and other appurtenances of a manor. Ada, who afterwards possessed it, was attentive to its interests, and influenced by her piety, founded here, in the year 1178, a convent of Cistercian nuns, which she consecrated to the Virgin, and endowed with the lands of Clerkington. The lands

commonly called the Nunlands, now named Huntington, belonged likewise to the nuns of this place, together with the churches of Athelstaneford, and Gail in Fife, with their tithes. Eve, prioress of Haddington, is one of the subscribers to Ragman's roll in 1296. The fine manors and wealth of this monastery tempted the cupidity of the neighbouring barons, and it appears that in 1471, the lairds of Yeester and Makerston actually seized, without the least pretence of justice, the lands called the Nunhopes, which they retained till compelled by the privy council and parliament to restore them to their helpless female owners. Such was the anarchy of the times, that some time afterwards the nuns had to raise fortifications round their different granges, to protect them from the aristocratic thieves in the vicinity. In 1548 the Scottish estates, under Arden, met in the nunnery, and resolved on sending the young queen to France. When the Reformation took place, the prioress, who was dame Elizabeth Hepburn, was ordered to give a statement of the monastic estates, with a view to their confiscation and the suppression of the house. In February 1561, this lady, the last of the prioresses, complied with this imperative mandate. She reported her revenues to be £308, 17s. 6d. annually, besides seven chalders and eleven bolls of wheat, and stated that there were eighteen nuns in the convent who were each allowed £4 yearly for clothes, four bolls of wheat, and three bolls of meal, with eightpence a-day for flesh and fish. The queen conferred the greater part of the lands on her secretary, William Maitland, Sir Richard's eldest son. There was also a monastery of Franciscan or Grey friars at Haddington, where the first Lord Seton was buried 1441, who it seems was one of its chief benefactors, as he gave the monks a right to take six loads of coals weekly from his coal pit of Tranent, and the value of three pounds annually out of the Burns. The monastery was defaced by Edward I. The choir of the church, which is now in ruins, was anciently called *Lucerna Laudoniae*—the Lamp of Lothian, because of its beautiful structure, and on account of its being kept constantly lighted, and therefore rendered visible from a great distance by night. Fordun thus describes the edifice as it existed in his time—the fourteenth century: “Opus certe quod sumptuosum erat, ac totius patrie illius solacium singulare, ejus chorus quidem, ob lumi-

nis claritatem, *Lucerna Laudoniae* vocabatur.”

On the east side of the Nungate stand the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Martin. To return to the history of the town. On the demise of Ada, the kind patroness of Haddington, it became the property of her son, William the Lion; and here, says the minute George Chalmers, in 1180, was decided the famous controversy between the monks of Melrose and Richard Morville, the constable, about the forest and pasture on the Gaia and Leader, before William with his brother Earl David, and many clergy and laymen, who settled the dispute in favour of the Monks. In 1198, was born at Haddington, to William and Ermengard, their son, Alexander, (II.), who succeeded to the Scottish throne. During those joyous times, throughout the three reigns of David I., Malcolm IV., and William, Haddington seems not to have felt the miseries of war. It was first involved in warfare, after Alexander II. had taken part with the English barons against their unworthy sovereign. In 1216, it was burnt by King John. In 1242, it was the scene of the assassination of Patrick Earl of Athole, whose house was burnt at the same time. In 1244, the town was again burnt, but by accident, and in the same year, a number of Scottish burghs suffered a similar fate. Haddington has also to deplore the devastation of water at different times. The Tyne, which is fed by streams from the Lammermoor hills, seems to have been particularly liable to overflow its banks. One of its most disastrous inundations was that of 1358, when whole villages were swept off, besides trees, out-field moveables, and human beings, and the very existence of Haddington was imminently threatened. On the flood approaching the monastery, it is related that a nun taking up the statue of the Virgin, threatened to throw it into the water, unless Mary protected her house from destruction; on which the water, says Bowmaker, the Monkish continuator of Fordun's History, retired and gradually subsided within its former limits. An equally perilous inundation happened since the Blessed Virgin ceased to exercise any influence in this country—namely, in the year 1775, when the river rose seventeen feet above its ordinary bed, overwhelmed the suburb called the Nungate, and laid the whole of the town under water. Haddington was taken possession of by the English after

the battle of Pinkie, and next year endured a siege from the Scots, which makes a considerable figure in history. The last great conflagration the town endured was accidental, and happened about two hundred years ago. It was occasioned by the carelessness of a nurse-maid, who had placed a screen containing clothes too near a fire during the night. In commemoration of the incident, the magistrates ordered the following quaint and curious lines to be recited through the town by the bellman every evening during some of the winter months, a custom which is kept up till this day. The ceremony got the name of "Coal and Charlie."—

A' guid men's servants whae e'er ye be,
 Keep coal an' candle for charitie,
 Baith in your kitchen an' your ha',
 Keep weel your fire whate'er befa'.
 In bakehouse, brewhouse, barn, and byre,
 I warn you a' keep weel your fire;
 For often times a little spark
 Brings many hands to meekle work;
 Ye norries that ha' burns to keep,
 See that ye fa' na o'er sound asleep,
 For losing o' ye'e gude renown,
 An' banishing o' this barous town."

The situation of Haddington, so near the frontier of the kingdom, required that it should be well fortified against assault. It was accordingly surrounded by walls of considerable strength, and had gates or ports flanked with pieces of cannon. It is only in recent times that these emblems of a turbulent age have been removed. Although, as we have seen, frequently a royal residence, the town has long ceased to show any very significant traces of a palace or castle; the only relics of what tradition points out as having been an edifice of this kind, are found at a short distance from the western port of Haddington, within the walls. The town has been much improved and renovated within these few years, and is now one of the best built, the most comfortable, and well conditioned towns in Scotland, and bears a marked resemblance to some of the old respectable country towns in England. It consists of a main or High Street, lying in the direction of east and west, with a Back Street parallel to it on the north, and two cross streets at their eastern extremity. The High Street, which is a continuation of the road from Edinburgh, is a spacious and handsome street, with excellent high houses on each side, and some elegant buildings. The Town-house and County-hall is a respectable fabric, stand-

ing by the point where the High and Back Streets separate. It is now distinguished by a handsome spire, after a plan by Mr. Gillespie Grahame, of very recent erection, which rises to 150 feet in height. The apartments used as a jail for the town and county are connected with this edifice. In the High Street are the George and Bell Inns, which have been long known on the road by travellers for the extent and quality of their accommodations. The principal shops, some of which would not demean the metropolis in their appearance, are also situated in this thoroughfare. In the Hardgate and North Port, by which the road to the east leaves the High Street, there are also many good houses, some of which are in the villa style, and of recent erection. The different thoroughfares were some years ago, principally by the exertions of Provost Dunlop, greatly improved by the laying down of side pavement, a luxury which, when found in a provincial town, at once marks the taste and wealth of its inhabitants. A bridge of four arches connects the town with the ancient suburb of Nungate, which lies on the right bank of the Tyne, and carries across the road to Dunse. The most beautiful characteristic of Haddington consists in its possession of a number of charming and luxuriant gardens, and a considerable number of villas in the outskirts, chiefly along the road from Edinburgh. On a piece of level ground to the south, but on the same side of the river, stands the already mentioned Franciscan church, still a noble Gothic building, though partly desolated. It is no less than 210 feet long, and is surmounted by a square tower, ninety feet in height, and of beautiful architecture. The chancel, or west end of the cross, was some years ago thoroughly repaired, and now forms a very handsome and tasteful parish church,—the whole edifice, once filled with praying monks and religious pageants, being found much too large for the exercise of the reformed religion. Around, is the spacious cemetery of the parish, in which lie the remains of various persons eminent in their time,—among others, in an aisle of the Maitland family, in which is a monumental structure of alabaster, the Duke of Lauderdale and the Rev. John Brown, a celebrated dissenting clergyman at Haddington, and the author of some learned and pious works. Haddington had the honour of giving birth to John Knox the Scottish Re-

former. This celebrated man was born about a hundred feet to the east of the church, in a street on the other side of the river, called the Giffordgate. The house in which he first saw the light does not now exist; but the people still point out the field to which it was attached, and from which it would appear that the Reformer's father was a *small crofter*, a man maintained in the good old way by tilling a few acres of land. Being situated in the heart of a populous and rich agricultural district, Haddington has grown into prosperity by serving as the depôt of the inland trade in this part of the country, and more particularly from being a favourite place for the sale and purchase of grain in open market. In this latter respect it can only be called second to Dalkeith; as to the sale of oats, its only other rival is Edinburgh, in the whole of the south-east part of Scotland. The market-day is Friday; oats and barley being exposed at half past twelve, and wheat at one o'clock. In the morning there is a butter, egg, and poultry market. On this day the town is the centre of attraction to the numerous and very intelligent body of East Lothian farmers, who here meet with a great number of corn dealers and others from Edinburgh, Leith, and various other quarters, attending to purchase grain. The town possesses no great manufactories; but has a number of traders who carry on an extensive business in their different departments. Branches of the Bank of Scotland and British Linen Company are settled in the town. There are daily coach conveyances to and from Edinburgh and Berwick. The county courts of the sheriff are held here every Thursday during session time, and a sheriff small debt court every alternate Thursday. A justice of peace court is held on the first Tuesday in every month, except March, May, and August, in which months the court is held on the first Thursday. At one time the court of justiciary used to make Haddington a station in one of its circuits, but all business requiring its settlement is now carried to Edinburgh. As a royal burgh, its civic government is vested in a provost, two merchant bailies, a trades bailie, a dean of guild, a treasurer, eleven merchant and one trades councillors, and seven deacons of trades. There are nine incorporated trades, which are represented in council by the trades bailie, trades councillor, and seven deacons above mentioned. In former times of

burgh misrule, a great part of the extensive property in land of the burgh was alienated. In later days, unsuccessful searches after coal have sometimes proved as efficacious in diminishing the funds as the speculations of the town-council, though perhaps, from the comparative freedom of the "set," the civic rulers have generally exhibited a greater sympathy with the people than in most other burghs. The expenses of the town are defrayed out of the revenue arising from the remnant of the burghal property,—fees of burgesses, entrance, &c. without any assessment upon the inhabitants. The burgh joins with Jedburgh, Lauder, Dunbar, and North-Berwick, in electing a member of parliament. Besides the parish church, which is collegiate, there are in the town two meeting houses of the United Secession church, one of Original Antiburghers, one of the Congregational Union, and an Episcopal chapel. Haddington is the seat of a presbytery. Its fast days are the Wednesdays before the first Sunday of March and last Sunday of June. The town has an excellent academy or high school under the patronage of the magistrates; a parochial school, besides some private teachers. For some years the active inhabitants of this thriving town have been zealous in supporting and encouraging one of those institutions called schools of arts, which has obtained a well-merited reputation. Something of the kind was begun so early as 1816, but the institution did not assume its present name and character till a later date. It opened about the same period as the Edinburgh School of Arts, and commenced its tenth session in December 1830. An annual payment of three shillings constitutes a subscriber a member of the society, and entitles him to the benefits of the lectures and library. The funds are further augmented by donations. Besides lectures on chemistry and other sciences useful in their application to mechanical and agricultural arts, arrangements have been made for lectures on ethics, the physiology of man, astronomy, mineralogy, &c. A museum is in progress comprising a very considerable number of specimens in natural history, mineralogy, &c. and the library of the institution now contains upwards of two hundred and twenty volumes, treating of different branches of science, philosophy, and useful knowledge. There is likewise a collection of apparatus for performing experiments in chemistry, galvanism, pneumatics, as-

tronomy, mechanics, &c. The institution was originally, and has been throughout, much indebted to the fostering care of Mr. Samuel Brown, the establisher of the itinerating libraries in East Lothian, and also owes much to the gratuitous and meritorious lectures on different branches of science and philosophy, by some young gentlemen of the town. The instructions communicated by this excellent institution have had the most beneficial effect, not only in making the artisans of the town more skilful in their various professions, but in cultivating mental faculties hitherto lying in worse than profitless neglect, and to be found, when sought for, alike in the lower and upper classes. A gratifying result of the degree of order and prudence produced by the exertions of the society, is now witnessed in the establishment of a mutual assurance or friendly society, suited to the circumstances of the working classes, for granting benefits during sickness, paying deferred annuities after the assurers have attained sixty years of age, and making payments at death. This institution is patronized by the members of the school of arts, out of which it originated at the end of the year 1830, with the best prospects of success. Besides this there are many friendly societies, and the amount of money annually collected by them gives a very favourable view of the providence of the working classes of the town. The other institutions are as follows :—The United Agricultural Society of East Lothian, which meets several times in the year at Haddington and Salton. The East Lothian Horticultural Society recently established, with every prospect of success, a Gardener's Society; the East Lothian Society for propagating the knowledge of Christianity; the East Lothian Bible Society, which, we believe, has the merit of being the first auxiliary to this Society established in Scotland; and a public dispensary, at which medical advice and medicines are given to the poor; a dispensary for clothing, &c.; a savings bank; a public library, left to the town by Mr. John Gray; and a subscription library. Haddington is too near Edinburgh to be able to support a native newspaper; but there occasionally issue from its press pamphlets of a respectable order, chiefly relative to rural affairs, and it now sustains a monthly periodical. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of July, and on the second Thursday in October; and there are four

trysts annually. There is an extensive distillery adjoining the town, and another in the Nungate, a brewery, and several tan-works. Haddington gives the title of Earl to a branch of the ancient family of Hamilton. Thomas Hamilton, son of Hamilton of Priestfield, was eminent as a lawyer in the reign of James VI. who constituted him a senator of the college of justice, secretary of state, baron of Binny and Byres in 1613, and Earl of Melrose in 1619. With his Majesty's approbation, he changed the title to Earl of Haddington; recently, however, the present earl, while heir apparent, was created a British peer by the renovated title of Baron Melrose. The family seat is at Tynningham, in the parish of Whitekirk, about eight miles to the east.—The population of the town of Haddington in 1821 was 3600, and including the parish, 5255.

HALADALE, a river in the parish of Reay in the north part of Sutherlandshire, rising from the heights twenty miles inland, and which, after flowing in a northerly course through Strath Haladale, falls into the Pentland Firth at Tor or Bighouse, near the promontory which is named from it, Haladale Head.

HALAVALS, two lofty and very similar mountains, standing within a mile of each other, in the parish of Kilminir, Isle of Skye.

HADDO, a place in the parish of Methlick, Aberdeenshire, nine miles north-north-east of Inverury, on the right bank of the Ythan. It gives a second title to the Earl of Aberdeen, whose ancestor was Gordon of Haddo.

HALFMORTON, a district in Eskdale, Dumfries-shire, being the half of the abrogated parish of Morton, now attached to the parish of Langholm, which it joins on the north; it lies between Cannoby and Kirkpatrick-Fleming. The Sark divides it from the former. The old church of Morton stood near a hamlet of the same name on the eastern side of that river; it became ruinous after the annexation. There is now a dissenting meeting-house here.—Population in 1821, 553.

HALKIRK, a parish in the county of Caithness, bounded by Thurso on the north, Watten and Latheron on the east, and Latheron also on the south. From the south-west end, where it is separated by a ridge of hills from

Sutherlandshire, to the place where it is connected with Thurso parish, it extends about twenty-one miles, by a breadth of from seven to eight. The surface is generally flat, there being at least no hills of very considerable height. It is generally uncultivated, and feeds a great number of sheep and black cattle. It possesses several small straths, where the soil is good and under cultivation. It has also a number of small lakes, the largest of which is three miles long by one broad. From this one of the main tributaries of the Thurso water is emitted, and intersects the district. On the right bank of the stream, at the very northern extremity of the parish, stand the kirk and village of Halkirk. On the opposite side of the water, within the parish of Reay, is situated the ruined castle of Braal, an ancient seat of the Earls of Caithness. A mission chapel is situated about the centre of the district.—Population in 1821, 2646.

HAMILTON, a parish in the middle ward of Lamskshire, lying on the left bank of the Clyde, opposite Dalziel and Bothwell; bounded by Blantyre on the north, Glassford on the west, and Stonehouse and Dalsarf on the south. The district is of a square compact form, extending from five to six miles each way. A small portion lies on the right bank of the Clyde enclosed by Dalziel, and extending to the village of Motherwell. A still more minute portion lies detached on the north of this, at a place called Broadhurst. The main part of the parish is a beautiful territory, richly wooded, well cultivated and enclosed, and abounding in hamlets and gentlemen's seats. It is watered by a number of small tributaries of the Clyde, the chief of which is the Avon, which flows through the south-east part of the district in a northerly direction, and falls into the Clyde a little way above Hamilton palace. The surface of the land has undergone many beneficial improvements in recent times. Coal abounds throughout, and limestone is found in the upper part of the parish. The district was anciently named Cadyou, though upon what etymology is uncertain, and the ruins of a castle of that name still stand on a romantic situation, on the summit of a precipitous rock, the foot of which is washed by the river Avon, and surrounded by the remains of a forest of very fine aged oaks. Cadyou was originally a royal possession, as Alexander III. is found to date charters from

"castrum nostrum de Cadlow." It was then the seat of a barony. On the opposite or right bank of the Avon stands Châtellerauld, once a seat of the Hamilton family, and now a summer-house of the Duke. It is surrounded with a fine old park, embellished with ancient trees. In the reign of Robert Bruce, the property fell into the possession of the Hamilton family, who have ever since retained it. In 1445, when this race first came prominently forward in state history, Cadyou and some of the neighbouring baronies were erected into one lordship, in favour of Sir James Hamilton, who conferred upon it his own name, and from it took the rank of a lord of parliament. A slight sketch of the history of this family will be very serviceable in illustrating topographical details in different parts of the present work. It is represented by genealogists, though upon very defective evidence, that the first man of the family was one Bernard, a near kinsman of Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, who flourished in that country at the beginning of the tenth century. The great great grand-son of this personage was Roger de Bellomonte, lord of Pont Audemar, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066. His son, Robert de Bellomonte, arrived in England on the same occasion, and having conducted himself with an exceeding degree of valour, he was rewarded by William with ninety-one lordships and manors; and afterwards was created Earl of Leicester by Henry I. His grandson, Robert, the third earl, had three sons, the youngest of whom was called William de Hambledon or Hamilton, because of being born at the manor of Hambledon, in the parish of Barkby, hundred of East Goscote, county of Leicester. He had a son named Sir Gilbert Hamilton, who was the first of his race that settled in Scotland. He removed thither, according to the same questionable authority, in the reign of Alexander II., 1214-49, by whom he was kindly received, and married a sister of Thomas Randolph, first Earl of Moray. The more authentic history of the family commences in the reign of Robert Bruce, with a Sir Gilbert Hampton or Hamilton, an English knight who sought refuge in Scotland, as is said, on account of the following circumstances:—One day, while at court, he happened to speak favourably of King Robert Bruce, whereupon John de Spenser, an officer in waiting, and a

favourite of Edward, thinking the discourse reflected on his master, gave him a blow, which he resented so highly, that, next day, he fought and killed his antagonist. His friends, well knowing that Edward would resent the death of his favourite, advised him to fly into Scotland; which he accordingly did. He was, however, pursued in his flight, and being nearly overtaken in a wood, he and his servant changed clothes with two wood-cutters, and, taking their saw, were cutting through an oak tree when the pursuers passed by. Perceiving his servant to take notice of them, he hastily called out to him "*Through*," which word, with the oak and saw through it, he took for his motto and crest, in memory of his happy deliverance. It would appear that this knight became a favourite courtier and fellow-warrior of King Robert, and that he was gifted by that sovereign with the barony of Cadyou, which, as already mentioned, had previously been a royal demesne. An old manuscript now in our possession mentions, among the services performed by Sir Gilbert in behalf of Bruce, that he was one of seven knights who "kept the king's person" in the battle of Bannockburn; a fine trait of chivalric history. The MS. further adds, that he "continued with the said King Robert till his death, [i. e. the king's death,] and was at his burial at Dumfermling, and made one singular oration, in manner of deploration, in his laud and commendation; for he was one natural orator in English, and could exprime maist mater in little room." Sir James Hamilton, the sixth knight in descent from Sir Gilbert, was "a bold and cunning man, and by shifting of sydes made himself great." He was originally a dependant of the powerful family of Douglas, a name which at one time deprived majesty of half its allegiance, and threatened it with utter extinction. In 1455, when the King and the Earl of Douglas drew up their respective friends to fight out their quarrel in a pitched battle, Sir James is found to have ranked as an important adherent of the latter person. Being on this occasion prevailed to desert to the king, his example was so contagious, that Douglas suddenly found himself almost friendless, at a moment when he had expected to overthrow the whole force of his sovereign. For this good service, Hamilton was rewarded by the king with broad lands and a peerage. He married for his second wife, in 1474, Mary, eldest daughter of the king,

(James II.) and widow of Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, by which princess he had a son, James, second Lord Hamilton, who was created Earl of Arran by James IV., and received a grant of the island of that name. By the lack of heirs in that line of the royal family, the son of this earl had only betwixt him and the throne, Mary, the daughter of James V., afterwards queen. In consideration of his propinquity to royalty, the Scottish estates created him regent during the minority of the young queen. For accomplishing the marriage of this princess to the dauphin, in opposition to the wishes of Henry VIII., the French king conferred upon him the title of Duke of Chatelherault, with a pension of 30,000 livres a-year. Under this name he took an active part in the transaction which mark the history of Queen Mary's reign, and died 1574-5, his title of Duke of Chatelherault being resumed by the French crown. A series of misfortunes overtook his two sons and heirs. The family titles were attainted in the person of his eldest son James, third Earl of Arran, for openly aspiring to the hand of Queen Mary, and other misdemeanours, and he died without issue. His brother, Lord John Hamilton, commendator of Aberbrothock, in 1567, entered into an association to rescue Queen Mary from the castle of Lochleven, and on her escape, flying to his estate of Hamilton, she there held her court, and proceeded from thence to Langside, where her forces were defeated; the castle of Hamilton was besieged and taken, and Lord John went into banishment. He was, however, recalled with other banished lords by James VI.; was restored to the family estates, and created, in 1599, Marquis of Hamilton. His grandson, James, the third Marquis, was a devoted partizan of Charles I. during the national troubles, and for his services, was, in 1643, created Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Clydesdale, Earl of Arran and Cambridge, Lord Avon and Innerdale, and, in 1646, had a grant of the hereditary office of keeper of the palace of Holyrood. Unfortunately for himself, he promoted to the utmost of his power "the Engagement" to raise forces for the relief of the king; his troops, as the reader of history will remember, were defeated; he was brought to trial before the same court by which the king had been condemned; was tried and sentenced to be beheaded for the crime of levying war against the people of

England, and submitted to his doom in Palace Yard, Westminster, on the 9th of March 1649. The estates and titles were again forfeited, but William, the brother of the last duke, being taken into favour by Charles II. when in his exile, was restored to the honours of his family. He was slain at Worcester in 1651, and the Hamilton title descended to his niece Anne, eldest surviving daughter of James, the first duke. By this lady the surname of Douglas was introduced into the family, in consequence of her marriage to Lord William Douglas, eldest son of the first Marquis of Douglas, by his second wife; who, at the Restoration, through the interest of his wife, was created duke of Hamilton, being thus the first duke in the Douglas line, and the third of the title. This peer performed the noted service in the cause of liberty, of sitting as president of the Convention Parliament, which settled the crown upon William and Mary. From him there has been a regular succession of dukes till our own times; the family having been farther dignified, in the year 1711, by the additional British title of Duke of Brandon (in the county of Suffolk.) In the roll of titles, that of Duke of Châtelherault still finds a place, as the family never formally abandoned their right to it, though, of course, it is not of the least efficacy either in this country or in France. From junior branches of the Hamilton family have sprung different noble and 'gentle' families in Ayrshire, Haddingtonshire, and other places in Scotland; and whether from its being the premier peerage of the kingdom, the figure which the family has made in history and politics, or the circumstance that, failing the Brunswick line, it is the next protestant branch of the Royal Family in succession to the crown of Scotland, it is certain that no title carries with it more of the veneration of the country than that of Hamilton.

HAMILTON, a town in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, and the capital of the above parish, occupies a pleasant situation, at the distance of ten miles and a half from Glasgow, fifteen from Lanark, seven from Strathaven, eight from Airdrie, and thirty-six from Edinburgh, and lies on the roads betwixt Glasgow and Carlisle, and Edinburgh and Ayr. It originated in the fifteenth century under the protecting influence of the lords of Hamilton, who, on being elevated to that condition, constituted a place called the Orchard, between

this point and the Clyde, the principal messuage of the barony, and which till this day is the chief seat of the Hamilton family. There may, however, have been a hamlet here prior to this transaction. The church of the parish was situated in its vicinity, and was a house of some note. David I. granted it with its pertinents in perpetual alms to the church and bishops of Glasgow, and the gift was ratified by several popes. John, the first regularly established bishop of Glasgow, (1115-47) constituted the church a prebend of the cathedral, and the cure was served by a vicar. In 1451 the first Lord Hamilton elevated the church to the character of a collegiate foundation, the vicarage being annexed to the benefice of the provost. This establishment comprehended a provost and eight prebends, to each of whom his lordship gave a manse and garden, with a glebe upon the haugh of Hamilton. The Reformation terminated these ancient ecclesiastical arrangements, and the church lands, tithes, orchards, houses, and pertinents belonging to it, were restored, almost as a matter of course, to the noble family which had originally gifted them away. Fortunately, the church itself was not destroyed or abandoned. Originally a fine Gothic building of the date 1451, raised by Lord Hamilton, with a choir, two cross aisles and a steeple, all highly ornamented, it continued to be kept in repair, and used as the parish church till 1732, when, a new church being built, it was almost entirely pulled down. It was situated near the present palace, and the only part preserved is an aisle which covers the burial-vault of the family of Hamilton. East from the modern church, which occupies an eminence, and is an elegant structure, the present town of Hamilton has been reared. In former times the town encompassed the residence of the Hamilton family; but in order to extend the parks round the mansion, the houses were gradually purchased and cleared away, and the new buildings were erected more to the south and west. The situation of the town is now along the base of a rising ground, extending nearly a mile in length. It consists of several streets of substantial well-built houses, not very regularly disposed, but handsome in appearance, and the whole town has an air of respectability, comfort, and activity, much superior to that of Lanark, notwithstanding that the latter has long had the advantage of higher political privileges. Ha-

Hamilton has a number of resident gentry, and from its proximity to the establishment of the duke at the palace, it derives a considerable share of its support. It is also the capital of the middle ward of the county, and the centre of the inland trade of a populous agricultural district. Its moderate distance from Glasgow has caused the introduction of weaving cotton goods to a large amount. Seven hundred men are employed in this profession, out of a population of about six thousand. A branch of the British Linen Company's bank is established. The general nature of the trades carried on may be understood by the following list made up a few years ago, and since increased,—thirteen agents to manufacturers, two auctioneers, fourteen bakers, six blacksmiths, three booksellers and stationers, fifteen boot and shoemakers, two brewers, three cart and wheelwrights, three china and glass dealers, two coopers, six fire insurance agents, eight fleshers, twelve grocers, thirty grocers and spirit dealers, six inns and taverns, three ironmongers, four land-surveyors, eight linen and woollen drapers and haberdashers, one muslin manufacturer, two millers, nine milliners and dressmakers, three nailers, four painters, thirteen physicians and surgeons, twenty-seven public houses, four saddlers, three seedsinen, two stocking manufacturers, fourteen tailors, two tallow chandlers, two tanners, eight teachers, two timber merchants, two tin plate workers, three watch and clock makers, seven wrights and carpenters, one coach builder, ten writers and notaries, besides other miscellaneous professions. There are regular daily coach conveyances to and from Glasgow. The town has two academies, and besides the parish church there are two meeting-houses of the United Secession church, and one of the Relief body. Hamilton is the seat of a presbytery. The charitable institutions are, an hospital endowed by the Hamilton family for the reception of eight old men, who enjoy a house, with coals, and L.5 yearly; an hospital endowed by Mr. James Robertson for nine old men, who have each L.4 yearly, and a suit of clothes every two years. There are also some friendly societies and two mason lodges. The town has a neat town-house and prison, and a commodious market-place. The municipal authorities had formerly a privilege of levying a custom or pontage upon all persons passing by Bothwell Bridge, but this is now abrogated. A weekly market is held on

Friday, and there are four annual fairs. At the commencement of the town in the fifteenth century, its patron, Lord Hamilton, erected it into a burgh of barony. Queen Mary created it a royal burgh, but this privilege afterwards merged in the hands of the Hamilton family, who constituted it a burgh of regality. It is now governed by two bailies and ten councillors. The justices of peace hold regular courts, and the town has a stamp-office, tax-office, and post-office. In the vicinity to the west, on the road to Bothwell, a very spacious square of barracks for cavalry was some years ago erected. The great objects of attraction in this quarter of Lanarkshire are the palace of the Duke of Hamilton and its surrounding pleasure grounds. This princely mansion, which was built anew in the years 1695-6, is delightfully situated on a flat expanse of meadow or haugh betwixt the town and the Clyde. Recently the house has been greatly modernized and increased in size and accommodations, after a plan by Mr. David Hamilton of Glasgow. A splendid portico in front, formed of a double row of immense Corinthian pillars, surmounted by a lofty pediment, has a very striking effect, and harmonizes finely with the other decorations. Hamilton Palace enjoys the distinction of possessing the best gallery of paintings in Scotland; it comprehends many excellent pictures by Italian and other masters. The parks around the mansion are reckoned the largest and finest in Scotland, measuring 1400 acres in extent, and being adorned with stately trees. In the part north-west of the house, on the banks of the Clyde, is an extensive race-course, on which horse races have occasionally taken place, noted as being among the best in Scotland.—Population of the town in 1821, 6000, and including the parish, 7085.

HANDA, a small pastoral island, of about a mile square, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire, opposite the northern part of the parish of Edderachylis. It is precipitous on its north side.

HARLAW, a place in Aberdeenshire, district of Garioch, at which a battle was fought in 1411, between the royal forces under the Earl of Marr and Donald, the potent lord of the Isles. The slaughter in this contest was very great, and the former party was victorious.

HARPORT, (LOCH) an arm of the sea on the west coast of Skye, projected inland in

a south-easterly direction from the bay called Loch Bracadale. It forms a safe harbour for shipping.

HARRY and BIRSAY, a united parish in the north-western part of the mainland of Orkney. Birsay is the part presented to the coast; Harry being of smaller dimensions, lying to the east of the Loch of Stennis.—Population of Harry in 1821, 719, and of Birsay 1526.

HARRIS, a district of the Hebrides, forming, with the larger district of Lewis, one considerable island. In some maps, Harris appears as if separated by a water boundary from Lewis; but this is very erroneous. The political division is by an imaginary line drawn betwixt Loch Resort on the west coast, and Loch Seaforth on the east; some little streamlets, however, descend to these arms of the sea on either side, and, by the proximity of their origin, countenance the idea that Harris and Lewis are distinct islands. Harris, in one part, is nearly divided into two parts, by the similar approximation of West Loch Tarbet and East Loch Tarbet, which leave only a neck of land of about half a mile in breadth. At the head of West Loch Tarbet is situated the solitary village of Tarbet. Harris has several fresh water lakes; its shores are indented by a number of small bays; and in its vicinity there are a variety of islands which belong to it. The district of Harris is a joyless desert of bare rock, black bog, and dismal mountains, being, even in its low sheltered spots, productive of only a very scanty herbage. That part of it north of Tarbet is entitled the Forest of Harris, though totally destitute of trees. The length of the whole is twenty miles, by a breadth of eleven miles in the northern part, and from six to seven in the southern. On the shores there are patches of cultivated land; the rearing of cows and black cattle further tends to support the inhabitants; but the chief source of profit was, till very lately, the manufacture of kelp. The lowering of the duty on barilla having considerably reduced this trade, the people, as in other parts of the Hebrides, are left in great misery, which, it is to be hoped, however, may only be temporary. Harris is an independent parish in the presbytery of Uist, and its kirktown and capital is Rowadill or Rowdill, a small village at the south-east corner of the island at the head of Loch Rowdill. Here was founded in early times by Macleod, the lord of the dis-

trict, a monastery of Canons Regular of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. Columba. It is mentioned by tradition that there were at one period no fewer than twelve chapels throughout this desolate territory and its islands, dependant on the monastery of Rowadill,—a proof only of the devotion of that age, for the population must then have been much smaller, and at present a single church is all that is necessary for the religious interests of the inhabitants. The church of Rowadill is that which was in use by the Canons, and is an object of curiosity, as being the only Roman Catholic structure which remains entire in the whole of the Western Islands. It is rendered still more curious by some extraordinary sculptures on its front which do not bear description. Between Harris and North Uist is the Sound of Harris, a chaos of rocks and islands, intricate in its navigation.—Population in 1821, 3909.

HARTFELL, a mountain in Dumfriesshire, near the town of Moffat, at the base of which is the mineral well for which Moffat is reputed.

HASCOSAY, a small island in the Shetland group, lying in Colgrave Sound, between Yell and Fetlar.

HAVEN, (EAST and WEST) two villages in Forfarshire, parish of Panbride, lying on the sea shore on the coast road to Arbrogath. They are chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

HAVERSER, an islet in Loch Bracadale Isle of Skye.

HAWICK, a parish in Roxburghshire, extending about sixteen miles, by a breadth of two in the upper part, and fully three in the lower. It has Wilton on the north, Cavers and Kirktown on the east, and Roberton on the west. A very considerable part of the district is hilly and pastoral. But another portion, lying along the banks of the Tiviot, is either cultivated or planted, the whole of it being well enclosed. In this district of Tiviotdale, the scenery is soft and pleasing, and, among the most delightful rides in Scotland, is that by the Carlisle road from Hawick, up the banks of the river, and from thence along the courses of the Ewes and Esk to Langholm. The district is productive of historical and poetical associations, and abounds in objects of an attractive kind. After passing Hawick, at the distance of two miles, on the right bank of the Tiviot, the tourist will observe the ancient tower of

Goldielands, one of the most entire now extant upon the Border, and over the gate of which its last laird (a Scott) is said to have been hanged for march treason. The old and famous house of Branhholm, the principal scene of the "*Lay of the Last Minstrel*," and during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the residence of the Buccleugh family, stands about a mile further up the river, on the opposite bank. Little of the original castle remains, the whole has now the appearance of an ordinary manor-house, and is the seat of the chamberlain of the Duke of Buccleugh.

HAWICK, a thriving populous town in the above parish, occupying an agreeable situation on the right bank of the Tiviot, at the distance of forty-nine miles from Edinburgh, twenty from Kelso, eleven from Selkirk, and forty-five from Carlisle. Its name is partly descriptive of its site. A stream called the Slitterick, poured from the uplands on the south, is here received into the Tiviot, and in a bend or *wick* which it makes before entering the river once stood a Hall or *Ha'*—the earliest house erected in the town. In 1214, the church of Hawick was dedicated to St. Mary, and was long made use of as a court-house, even after the Scotican canons had prohibited such an abuse of the sacred edifice. While it was thus made to serve temporal, as well as spiritual purposes, it was stained with one of the foulest of crimes. In it the sheriff of Tiviotdale held his court, while the English possessed the castle and town of Roxburgh, and in June 1342, while Sir Alexander Ramsay, one of the most gallant and honest men of that age, was sitting in judgment, he was seized by William Douglas, the knight of Liddisdale, who was incensed against him for having been invested with an office which he considered to belong to himself as a right. This ferocious knight, transporting his victim to Hermitage Castle, plunged him into one of the dungeons below that dreary castle, (see CASTLETOWN) where he perished of hunger. David II. granted to Maurice de Moravia, Earl of Strathearn, the barony of Hawick, and at the beginning of the fifteenth century it became the property of Douglas of Drumlanrig, the ancestor of the Queensberry family. In the year 1545, one of the descendants of this superior conferred a charter on the inhabitants of the town, confirming them in those rights and lands they had previously possessed. In this charter is found the following

curious specification. One James Blair was taxed with "one penny of the kingdom of Scotland, upon the ground of his half *particate*, for finding and furnishing one lamp, or pot, of burning oil, before the altar of the parish church of Hawick, in time of high mass and vesper prayers, all holidays of the year, in honour of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and praying for the souls of the barons of Hawick, the founders of the lamp, and their successors." The charter of Douglas is confirmed by one from Queen Mary, dated in the same year. By these charters the town was constituted a free burgh of regality. From its propinquity to the border, Hawick generally suffered severely from the incursions of the English, and was more than once burnt. One of its severest conflagrations was in 170, when it was set fire to by the English under Lord Sussex. This caused a species of architecture to prevail in the houses, some specimens of which yet exist. The houses were built like towers, of hard whinstone, and very thick in the wall; vaulted below; no door to the street, but an arched entry giving access to a court-yard behind, from which the second flat of the building was accessible by a stair; and the second flat communicated with the lower only by a square hole through the arched ceiling. The present *head inn*, called "the Tower," was a fortress of a better order, belonging to the superior of the burgh, and the only house not consumed by the forces of Sussex. It was, at a late period, the frequent residence of Anne, Duchess of Buccleugh and Monmouth, (for an account of whom see *ERRICK*.) and there were persons lately alive who remembered the princely style of living of that dignified noblewoman. From the vexatious and destructive fires raised by the English, the town invariably recovered through the exertions of its active inhabitants, who, on occasions of border strife, frequently behaved with great bravery. In the present day the town chiefly consists of a single long street, on the right bank of the Tiviot, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. In this spacious thoroughfare, and the subsidiary streets, there are many excellent houses, regularly built. On the left bank of the river lies also a portion of the town, but built in a more irregular manner. The Slitterick intersects the main part of the town, and is crossed by two bridges, one of which was built in early times, and is of a particularly antique construc-

tion. The approach to the town by the south or Carlisle road is exceedingly beautiful, pursuing its way along the flat banks of the Tiviot, which are ornamented in no small degree by the extensive nurseries of Messrs. Dickson and Company, which were established here under the auspices of the same firm, or at least the same family, upwards of a century ago. The streets of Hawick are well paved, and are now lighted with gas. Water is also introduced by leaden pipes. Hawick has been long celebrated for the extent of its manufacture of goods formed from wool, especially lambs' wool. Although, like the natives of Galashiels, the inhabitants of this place had to contend against the great distance from coal, and an extensive inland carriage, they long since essayed manufactures on a liberal scale, and their efforts have been crowned with that success which must always attend a persevering and intelligent body of artisans. The experience of nearly a century has directed industry into those channels which it has discovered to be the most profitable and the most apposite to the region in which its operations are carried on. The carpet manufacture was established in 1752, the inkle manufacture in 1783, and the manufacture of cloth in 1787; but these branches ultimately merged in that of the stocking manufacture, which was begun in the year 1771. The person who first engaged in it was Bailie John Hardie, who for some time employed four looms, which, on an average, produced annually about 2400 pairs of stockings, mostly of the coarser kind. He is understood to have been the first manufacturer of stockings in this part of Scotland; and by persons taught in his shop, the manufacture was planted in Wooler, Kelso, Jedburgh, Langholm, Melrose, Selkirk, and other places. In consequence of family distress, Mr. Hardie abandoned the trade, after carrying it on for ten years, when it was taken up by Mr. Nixon. Since that period the number of manufacturers of stockings has increased to upwards of twenty, who employ between five and six hundred looms; and it was calculated that there were lately about 900,000 pounds weight of wool spun into yarn, three-fifths of which was wrought up into hose, &c., and the remainder sold to manufacturers of stockings in Leicester, Derbyshire, Glasgow, &c. Some of the stocking manufacturers are at the same time yarn-spinners. There are various carding mills, with full sets

of machinery, all wrought by water. The manufacturers are in some cases their own salesmen; and it is remarked by retailers in Edinburgh and elsewhere, that almost no class of commercial men possess such a degree of activity and perseverance. The manufacture of blankets and gloves, the tanning of leather and dressing of sheep skins, also engage attention. Hawick has likewise a very respectable domestic retail traffic, and altogether it may be esteemed the principal manufacturing and trading town in the south of Scotland. Placed in the centre of the wild border country, Hawick must, in some measure, be considered an anomaly. The people have all that propensity to political speculation, and that jealousy of the power of their rulers, which usually characterise persons habituated to trade and intercourse with the world. This is ingrafted on the old primitive spirit of the Border, and gives a very strange cast to what yet remains of that original character. One of the most curious peculiarities of the inhabitants is one not uncommon in parts of the country where there are many individuals with the same surname, namely, a custom of giving every person, be his station what it may, a to-name, or soubriquet, in conformity with the well-known ancient practice of the frontier clans. To such an excess has this usage been carried, that it often happens that a man is better known by his nickname than his real designation; indeed we have heard it mentioned as a fact, that strangers have occasionally felt a difficulty in discovering the individuals they were inquiring for by their real appellations. The soubriquets are generally conferred from some personal peculiarity or quality of the mind, and, however ridiculous, are sometimes very amusing. The people of Hawick and the neighbouring district speak with a remarkably strong *patois*, differing from all other intonations in the provinces; but it is, upon the whole, mellifluous, and soon ceases to be disagreeable. Hawick is noted among toppers for its "gill." A *Hawick gill* is understood, by the universal courtesy of Scotland, to imply half-a-mutehkh, or two gills, although we have never met any person able to elucidate the cause of so lucky an exception to the general rule. It will be remembered that of the mistress of Andrew wi' the Cuttie Gun the old song says,

Weel she loo'd a Hawick gill,
And leuch to see a tappit hen;

the latter phrase signifying the equally joyous appearance of a frothing measure of claret. The inhabitants of the town, which is thus associated with the materials of conviviality, are well known for their social habits, their absence of affectation and ceremony, and their blunt open sincerity of behaviour. Here nearly all classes mingle in common intercourse in public and private life; and there prevail a tone of independence and an ease in manners, which will in vain be sought for in the generality of Scottish towns of this size, where small annuitants and the civic magistracy form the only aristocracy. The desire for a knowledge of public events has caused the institution of two of the best reading and news-rooms to be met with anywhere in the country, and which are conducted on liberal principles. The town has several booksellers' shops and libraries; and from the press of Mr. Robert Armstrong there has issued a variety of useful and agreeable publications. A school of arts was established some years ago, which has been of essential benefit to the community. There is a farmer's club, which was instituted as far back as 1776, and which meets once a-month for the discussion of questions connected with agriculture. The town has a good grammar school, and various private teachers. In approaching Hawick, its most conspicuous object is a tall square turret, rising from the centre of the town, which is the steeple of the old church of the parish. Besides this place of worship, there are two meeting houses of the United Secession Church, and one of the Relief body. The annual fast day of the church is the Wednesday before the last Sunday of June. The prosperity of Hawick has been much indebted to the spirit of its civic government, which has all the privileges of a royal burgh without the abuse of self-election, and the right of sending a member to parliament. As a free burgh of regality, the magistrates are elected annually by the burgesses; there being two bailies and two representatives of each of the seven incorporated trades, which, with fifteen standing councillors, elected for life, manage all municipal affairs. A weekly market is held every Thursday; and there are four annual fairs, with a cattle tryst in October, to which great numbers of black cattle are brought for sale, in passing from Falkirk tryst to Carlisle and Newcastle fairs.—Population

of the town in 1821, about 3000; including the parish, 4387.

HEBRIDES (THE), or WESTERN ISLES, a series of islands and islets lying on the western coast of the Highlands, at a greater and lesser distance from land, though with little certainty as to the right which many of them have to be placed under this denomination. Generally speaking, every isolated portion of rock and soil, between the north latitude of 58° 35' southwards to the extreme point of the Mull of Cantire, has been reckoned one of the Hebrides—the Hebudæ, *Æbudæ*, or *Æmodæ* of the ancients. Arran, Bute, the Cumbrays, even the Isle of Man, and Rathlin Isle on the coast of Ireland, have received this appellation; but by a modern and more limited comprehension, the term is only applicable to the direct series of western isles, ranging within Lewis, Uist, Benbecula, Barra, and Mingulay on the north, and Skye, Raasay, Canna, Rum, Eigg, Coll, Iona, Tiree, Mull, Colonsay, Jura, and Islay, upon the south. Politically, they pertain, according to situation, to the shires of Ross, Inverness, and Argyre. Altogether, they are computed at 300 in number, 86 of which are inhabited. The peculiar character and condition of these interesting islands being noticed in our article on the **HIGHLANDS**, as well as under individual heads, it is here unnecessary to enter into any special description of them. The history of the Western isles, which for many centuries had little or no political connexion with the mainland, is involved in a considerable degree of obscurity, and almost the only fact which the chroniclers can establish is, that they were long under the domination of petty chiefs, sometimes independent, and at other periods under the superiority of the kings of Norway, and latterly subject to the Scottish monarchy. According to Macculloch, unknown Celts, Irish pirates, Galwegian kings, Vikings, Norwegian viceroys, chiefs and chieftains, sea-fights and land-fights, plundering, burning and slaughter, usurpation and rebellion, are the objects and ideas which compose their history. In the twelfth century, the petty kings or lords of the isles began to disturb the peace of Scotland. One of them, named Somerled, in 1153, invaded the mainland, and made an attempt to dethrone Malcolm IV. but was defeated by an army under Gilchrist, Earl of Angus. In a

subsequent descent in 1163, he was defeated and slain near Renfrew. In 1188 the people of the isles chose Reginald to be chief, but doubtful of his right, in 1204, he did homage to John of England, in hopes of eventual protection. Olave, a competitor for the chieftainship, was possessed of the isle of Lewis, and married a daughter of the Earl of Ross, which was the first alliance betwixt a lord of the isles and those Highland families of rank. Olave subsequently became king of the whole isles, including Man, and seems to have been the most powerful chief of his race, being dependent on Norway by a very slight tenure. After his death in 1237, the separate jurisdiction of the outer and inner Hebrides began to be shaken, his sons Harold, Reginald, Magnus, and Godrid, not being possessed of that power which could secure the existence of so rude a sway. Alexander II. king of Scotland, set on foot negotiations with Haco, king of Norway, to treat for the cession of Bute, Arran, and the Cumbrays, but without effect. His successor, Alexander III. in 1261, renewed these negotiations; and being equally unsuccessful, he attacked, ravaged and took the islands by force. An expedition of Haco to relieve his afflicted dominions having failed, through his defeat at Largs, Alexander sent the Earls of Buchan and Moray, with Allan of Atholl, to the islands; where they acted with great cruelty. Magnus the third son of Olave, and the last independent chief, died in 1265, and with him terminated the Norwegian kings of the isles. Another Magnus, the son and feeble successor of Haco, could not maintain the tottering power of his father. In 1266 he entered into negotiations with Alexander for the cession of his isolated territories, and by a treaty signed at Perth, he resigned all future claim on the Hebrides, in consideration of 4000 merks to be paid annually for four years, and an annual payment of 100 more for ever. By this memorable event the western isles and the isle of Man were attached to Scotland, but the latter was subsequently lost during the contests for the Scottish crown. Notwithstanding this extinction of the power of the Norwegians, the western isles were long exempted from the jurisdiction of the Scottish kings. The descendants of the chiefs, real or pretended, claimed still the title of Lords of the Isles, and the Macdougals, the Macdonalds, and other heads of septs, were frequently at feud for feudal su-

premery among themselves, and in their external wars often gave the crown considerable uneasiness. Instead of quenching these almost independent barbarians by force of arms, the kings of Scotland, who were seldom without need of allies, purchased their good will by grants of territory, and confirmations of the titles of Lords of the Isles, and even by greater concessions. John, the son of Angus Og, Lord of Cantire, received in marriage a daughter of Robert II., by which alliance to the royal family his descendants rose in their pride and consequence. One of his sons, Donald, invaded and plundered Ross-shire, at the head of 10,000 men, and after ravaging the country, was defeated, or at least received a severe infliction at the battle of Harlaw, in 1411. The anarchy produced by this and similar events in the south of Scotland, induced James I. to commence a regular war against the more turbulent chiefs, many of whom he captured and hanged, and finally he defeated Donald of the Isles, who fled to Ireland, where he was put to death. Throughout the fifteenth century, there were, however, repeated aggressions on the part of other men equally turbulent, and unwilling to acknowledge any sovereign. It was not till the reign of James V. that the Lords of the Isles came into complete subjection to the crown. As the sixteenth century advanced, the power and the number of claimants to the distinction of that title became narrowed within a more and more limited circle. At length, the Macdonald, the last authorized Lord of the Isles, died; and though, since that period, there have not been wanting claimants to superiority and antiquity, of the surname of Macdonald, Maclean, Macneil, Mackintosh, Macleod, and Mackenzie, some of whom have been as fierce with the pen as their ancestors were with the sword in their attempts to establish their right to the title of Lord of the Isles, the appellation has not been restored. Most of the possessions of the ancient Lords of the Isles were secured by the crown, which, to strengthen its authority, parted with the islands to different heads of clans on the mainland, of which that of the Campbells of Argyll was the most favoured. In 1589, the island of Lewis, the chief of the outer Hebrides, was granted to some gentlemen of Fife, for the purpose of being civilized, but without profiting these lowlanders, as it fell into

the hands of Mackenzie of Kintail. Few topographers have hitherto concerned themselves with the etymologies of the names of the islands of the Hebrides, which are certainly the subject of a most excusable curiosity, especially as they illustrate the early history of these distant isles, and often substantiate their primary possession. On this matter we consider it sufficient to lay before the reader the substance of a disquisition and catalogue of names by Dr. John Macculloch. Although we have occasionally given the etymology where the island happened to be treated of, it will, to use the Doctor's own words, "be advantageous to see the whole in one collective view; as that will convey a notion, both of the principles of nomenclature adopted, and of the proportion which were relatively named by the Northmen and by the natives. While we have," says he, "distinguished the conjectural or doubtful from the certain, and further classed them according to certain analogies, we must also remark, that where the number of names appears less than the number of the islands, it is partly because a few of the most insignificant, particularly where they appeared hopelessly corrupted, have been passed over, but chiefly on account of the frequent occurrence of the same name for many different islands. Thus there are no less than four called Rona; as many called Flota, Berneray, Glas, Fladday or Flattay; while there are duplicates or triplicates of Soa, Wiæ, Ghia, Boreray, Linga, Longa, and others. Hence you will perceive that very few of the whole number of names remain unexplained. We have seldom thought it necessary to distinguish the Scandinavian terms according to the different dialects or languages of the Moesogothic radicals. The following catalogue is derived from saints, to whom there were churches or chapels dedicated in some of the islands, and who seem to have been mostly of Irish extraction, as were all the followers of St. Columba. They may thus be considered chiefly of Gaelic origin, being only modified or corrupted by the Scandinavian ey, which has passed successively into ay and a.

Flannan	from St. Flann.
Barra	St. Barr.
Colonsa	St. Columba.
Kerrara, Kiarara	St. Kieran.
Mul Donach	St. Duncan.
Orausa	St. Oran.

Besides Marnoch, Martin, Chenzie and Inch Kenneth, St. Cormac's Isles, and St. Kilda. In the Scandinavian, we find a divinity, which may rank with these; Taramsa, from Taran or Thor; and in the Gaelic there are Gigha and Gia, a corruption of Dia ey, God's Island; as is proved by the Norwegian name, which is written Gud ey in the account of Haco's expedition. Animals are a frequent source of these names, and among them there are both Scandinavian and Gaelic etymologies. In the first are the following:

Soa		the isle of swine.
Rausey,	from Raa,	of roes.
Tirey,	Tiur,	of bulls.
Jura,	Diur,	of deer.
Cauna,	Kanin,	of rabbits.
Orsa, Oersa,		
	Joor,	of horses.
Ulva,	Ulfur,	of wolves.
Haversey,	Hafur,	of he-goats.
Levenish	Lava nish,	of birds.

Calva, Calve, or Calf, a common Norwegian name, found in Mull and Man, is not named exactly from the animal, but from being related to the main island as the calf is to the cow. Cara, Kyr ey, the Island of Cows, and Handa, Hlynd ey, that of Hinds, appear rather possible than certain. In the Gaelic, there are, from the same source:

Rona, ron	the isle of seals.
Ensay, eoin	of birds.
Mullagoch, Mul grach,	
or grnich	a stud of horses.
Inish Capel	the isle of mares.
Eilan an each	of horses.
Tanera, tan	of the herd.
Muck, muc	of swine.

Whether Eilan na Monach, na Clearach, and Inch Caillach, the Isles of Monks, Clergy, and Nuns, are to be adopted in this division, under Muc, or in that of the Saints, we do not pretend to determine. Trodda, from the Scandinavian Trolde, may be put in the same ambiguous company. Names derived from qualities, or resemblances, or comparisons, are the most common of all, and they occur in both languages. In the Scandinavian there are the following:—

Sky	.	.	.	mist.
Rum	.	.	.	spacious.
Back	.	.	.	an eminence.
Egg	.	.	.	an edge.

Staffa, staf . . .	the isle of pillars.
Seil and Suil . . .	a sail.
Luing and Linga . . .	long.
Torsa, torst . . .	the dry island.
Searba, } Scarp . . .	a precipice.
Uist . . .	west.
Sanda, Sandera . . .	sand islands.
Vatersa . . .	water island
Hellesa, helle . . .	the island of rocks.
Flota . . .	the island of fleets.
Fladda . . .	the flat island.
Pladda . . .	a plate.
Schillay, skil . . .	a division; divided.
Fiaray, fiar . . .	a shore.
Sursay, sur . . .	sour.
Blada, blad . . .	a leaf, leafy, grassy.
Narsey, nar . . .	a carcass, a burying place.
Groay, grooa . . .	to grow, fertile.
Tahay, taa . . .	a toe, a headland.
Opsay, op . . .	a hole, a cavern.
Maltey, malt . . .	meal, fertile.
Isa, is . . .	ice island.
Ranscy, ran . . .	rapine, thieves' island.

The last eleven seem rather probable, but are not so clear as the former; they are all from the Icelandic. Eriska seems a corruption of Eries ey. Ailsa is similarly an apparent corruption of Hellesa; peculiarly appropriate. Isla is the island, *ἡ νῆσος*, as a principal seat of government. In the same class the Gaelic has the following :

Arran . . .	the land of mountains. British.
Scalpa . . .	a cave.
Pabba . . .	stubble.
Coll . . .	a wood.
Mull . . .	a hill.
Eysdill . . .	dale island.
Garveloch . . .	the rough rock.
Lismore . . .	the great garden.
Glas . . .	green or grey.
Bernera . . .	the serrated island.
Mingala . . .	the beautiful.
Longa and Lunga . . .	the isle of ships.
Craig Daive . . .	ox's isle.
Frauchland . . .	the isle of heath.
Ree . . .	the king's isle.
Chourn . . .	hell.

Neave . . .	heaven. A monastery probably.
Drum . . .	Scandinavian and Gaelic, a ridge.
Gillisay . . .	servants' island, servants of God.
Dana . . .	the isle of Danes.
Crowlin . . .	the red.
Iona . . .	the isle of waves.
Shiant . . .	sacred.
Ulleram, ulla . . .	a burying place.
Tesca, tee . . .	a bone, a similar allusion.
Borrera, bor . . .	a knob.
Bulg . . .	a bulge.
Shuna . . .	lovage.
Bute, buta . . .	a ridge.

Among these, some of the latter are questionable. Shaw is said not to be good authority. It is unnecessary to give the other Gaelic radicals. Lewis, Liodhus, the residence of Liod (MacLeod), is Norwegian; but does not well fall into any of the preceding divisions. Nor does Cumbray, from Cumr ey, the islands of the Cumbrians, who once occupied this district. In the names compounded of Scandinavian and Gaelic, we find Altwig, a mountain bay, Garveilan, rock island, and Kiarnaborg or Cairnburgh, sufficiently obvious. The compounds from Skersear, a rock, are occasionally of this nature; and are Skerry, with Sulisker, Dusker, Hysker, Baisker, Carnisker, Hartasker, Kelisker, and Skernamull; which require no further explanation. Whether the isles of Macfadyen, Macphuill, and Macalken belonged to saints or chiefs, no one seems to know. Of the few that remain, little can be said. Harris is corrupt beyond hope; though the Gael say it is from Earrann, a portion. It is more probably from Aras, a habitation or settlement. Wia, Valay, and Huna, should be Scandinavian, because they occur in Shetland; but their meaning is obscure. Vi, with the plural Uiou, Ubb in Gaelic, is an egg; a derivation applicable enough. Lamash seems just such an inversion of Molass, the old name, as gallon is of Lagena. Of Gometra, Fadia, Vacasey, and the bicla part of Benbicla, or Benbecula, nothing can be made. Harmetia may be derived from Arnunn, a chief. The total result is that there are about forty-six names of Scan-

dinavian derivation, comprising the principal islands, and about forty of a Gaelic or British origin, of which nine only are of any note, and among which Arran, Bute, Mull, Coll, and Lismore, are the only ones that can be considered principal. If we include those named after saints, who were rather Irish than Gaelic, it would add twelve to the list, of which three only are conspicuous; namely, Barra, Colonsa, and St. Kilda. The Skers being little more than rocks, are hardly worthy of notice, and are, besides, pretty equally divided. If we now consider the great disproportion which the Scandinavian bears to the Gaelic, as far as the principal islands are concerned, it will appear probable that the aboriginal population was very scanty before the Norwegian invasions and settlements." The Hebrides were visited by Dr. Samuel Johnson in the autumn of 1773, whose tour through Scotland thither excited sufficient discussion at the time and since.

HEISKER ISLANDS, three islands of the Hebrides lying about eight miles westward from North Uist. One of them is of small size and lies between the other two, each of which is nearly two miles long and of various dimensions.

HELDZAY or HILDUSAY, a small island of Shetland lying in the inner part of Scalloway bay.

HELENSBURGH, a modern town in Dumbartonshire, parish of Row, lying on the frith of Clyde opposite Greenock, twenty-three miles west north-west of Glasgow, eight north-west of Dumbarton, and five north of Greenock. The town, which is a perpetual feu from Sir James Colquhoun, baronet, of Luss, was commenced in 1777; since which period it has risen into notice as one of the most convenient and agreeable sea-bathing places on the Clyde, and now consists of a series of handsome houses and streets, laid out on a neat plan. A quay was built in 1817, and has been found of great utility. Being created a burgh of barony in 1802, Helensburgh is placed under the government of a provost, two bailies and four councillors. The town has a spacious elegant inn, with baths at its east end, and there are other houses for the temporary reception of visitors, besides a great variety of lodging-houses. The parish kirk is at two miles distance, but there are here a missionary chapel and a meeting-house of dissenters. It possesses

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also a good school. The distillation of whisky is almost the only manufacture carried on. There are four annual fairs. The situation of Helensburgh is eminently suited for a place of summer recreation; the prospects around, and especially that towards the spacious land-locked bay of Greenock, are very beautiful, and the country is very healthful. There are various gentlemen's seats in the vicinity, the chief of which is Ardincaple, the seat of Lord John Campbell, standing west from the town, near the Gare Loch, an inlet of the Clyde, which penetrates some miles inland. Opposite are the mansion and beautiful pleasure-grounds of Roseneath. A number of steam-vessels call at Helensburgh daily, in going to and from Glasgow; and it will perhaps be pointed out with greater curiosity a century hence than at present, that here resided the ingenious Henry Bell, when he first applied this important species of navigation to a practical use.—Population in 1821 computed at 600.

HELL'S SKERRIES, a cluster of islets of the Hebrides, lying about ten miles west from the island of Rum.

HELMSDALE, a river in Sutherlandshire, rising in the parish of Farr and upper parts of Kildonan, and flowing through the latter past Kildonan kirk, after which, passing through the parish of Loth, it falls into the sea about three miles south from the Ord of Caithness. The river is valuable for its salmon fishing.

HELMSDALE, a large and thriving modern village or town, situated in the parish of Loth, Sutherlandshire, at the mouth of the above river, from which it takes its name. It is built on the property of the Marchioness of Stafford, upon a principle which we have explained under the head Golspie. In this case, the efforts of the benevolent proprietor have been attended with success. A considerable number of substantial houses have been built, and an excellent harbour has been finished, to which immense fleets of fishing-boats resort during the herring season (September). The town is increasing rapidly, and its various elements are gradually settling down into comfortable maturity. Some thousands of barrels of herrings are now prepared annually, and the small port is further made the point of trade and export to the produce of the interior, as wool, &c. The coast-road northward passes through the village.

HERIOT, a parish in the south-eastern and hilly part of the county of Edinburgh, lying between Temple on the north-west and Stow on the south-east. Innerleithen bounds it on the south. With the exception of some fields on the banks of the Gala and Heriot waters, and at a few other places, the whole territory, which comprehends a length of nearly ten miles by a breadth of five, is a confused mass of brownish pastoral hills and vales, with small rivulets flowing through the latter. The only regular opening into the district is by Heriot water, a small trouting stream which rises among the hills and drops into the Gala nearly opposite Crookston. On the Heriot water stands Heriot kirk. Lately a new road was formed between Innerleithen and the head of one of the vales of this parish, with a design of carrying it forward to Edinburgh, so as to establish a direct communication between that thriving village and the capital; but it has not been continued by the trustees of the roads in Edinburghshire. Some of the hills are high and command extensive prospects, occasionally showing the remains of ancient encampments. At the Reformation, the church and lands of Heriot or Heryeth, which had previously belonged to the monks of Newbattle, fell into the hands of Mark Ker, the commendator of that abbey. The name of the parish imports "the fine paid to the lord of a manor on the death of a tenant." By the division of the land into large farms, the population has been decreasing since 1801, when it amounted to 320; in 1811 it was 300; and in 1821, 298.

HERMITAGE, a rivulet tributary to the Liddel, parish of Castletown, with a castle of the same name.—See CASTLETOWN.

HESTON, a small island in the mouth of the bay into which the river Urr is poured, stewardry of Kirkcudbright.

HIGHLANDS, a division of Scotland, extending to more than the half of its whole surface, and though much inferior in population and wealth to the remainder, yet highly interesting on many accounts, particularly from the peculiar character of the inhabitants, and the mixture of sublime and beautiful, which characterises the surface of the ground. Generally speaking, the Highlands form the northern division of the kingdom, although it happens that the boundary line, extending between Nairn on the Moray Firth, and Dumbarton on the Firth of Clyde, pursues, though somewhat

irregularly, a direction varying between south and south-west. The district includes the entire counties of Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Perth, Argyle, and Dumbarton, upon the mainland, together with Bute, and other islands, besides a considerable part of the counties of Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, and Forfar. Caithness is, in one sense, a part of the Highland division; but, being a level country throughout, cannot be strictly considered as such. The general character of the Highlands is implied by the name which has so long distinguished it from the Lowlands. It is a country full of lofty hills, some of which are covered with pasture, while a great proportion are rugged and bare, varying in height from one thousand to upwards of four thousand feet, and having generally narrow vallies between, or else inland or marine lakes. Round the bleak summits of these mountains, the wild eagle is still seen occasionally hovering, a sublime emblem of the savage native of the district. In the bottoms of the vallies, there are generally small impetuous streams, which receive accessions at every short distance from the torrents that descend the hills, and in the end join strength in such a way as to form large rivers. The country being much higher at the west side of the island than towards the east, the rivers, with hardly any exception, run towards the German Ocean.—The Highlands are subdivided into two districts, termed the North Highlands and the West Highlands,—the former phrase being applicable to all beyond Fort-William, while the other may be considered as exclusively appropriated to what remains. The Western Islands, as characterised by the same peculiarities of population and surface, must also be esteemed as a subdivision of the Highlands.

The Highlands, till an era almost within the recollection of the present generation, were peopled exclusively by a race essentially different from the inhabitants of Lowland Scotland; speaking a peculiar language, wearing a peculiar dress, and exhibiting a frame of society, and a set of manners and customs, altogether different. In numbers, this race is not believed to have exceeded a hundred thousand, or about a twelfth part of the co-existent population of the rest of Scotland; but yet they were able, occasionally, to affect the prospects of their numerous fellow-countrymen in no small degree. Surviving as a remnant (though not altogether unmixed) of the Celtic people, who

were the first inhabitants of the west of Europe, and who gradually gave way to Roman and Scandinavian adventurers, they hardly ever ceased to regard the adjacent people as intruders and enemies. In the early ages of Scottish history, we find them living under their own chiefs, and quite independent of the sovereign. Gradually, by the efforts of various monarchs, especially James I. and James V. they were induced to yield a nominal obedience. Till the reign, however, of Charles I. they remained comparatively little known, being only occasionally heard of when some dreadful tale of savage cruelty reached the Lowlands, or some predatory excursion was made by one of their clans into the valleys of their now civilized fellow-countrymen. The danger of such a neighbourhood was first brought fully before the eyes of the Lowland population, when the Marquis of Montrose engaged them in his singular campaign against the Scottish parliamentary forces, 1644-5, on which occasion, though he had not at first above fifteen hundred half-armed and half-clad mountaineers, he gained five victories in succession, over much more numerous and better appointed armies, and at last obtained possession of Scotland. The Highlanders, arguing from their own patriarchal system, were disposed, at this period, to regard King Charles as an injured chief, and of course, as they could make no allowance for those notions of civil liberty which actuated the general population, much less for the religious interests of the time, they eagerly threw themselves into the scale in favour of distressed royalty. Fortunately for the conductors of the popular cause in the civil war, Montrose was surprised and defeated at Philiphaugh, at a time when almost the whole of his Highlanders were absent; and thus their strength was for a time neutralized. They were afterwards, with great difficulty, reduced to subjection by Cromwell, who placed a fortress at Inverness, and another at Fort William, in order to keep them in check. In 1678, they again, under the name of the Highland Host, became known to the oppressed and dispirited inhabitants of the western counties, as an authorized banditti, whose robberies had been previously legalized by Charles II. As no resistance was then offered by the people, the only opportunity of displaying their prowess was on their return, when the students of Glasgow university kept the bridge of that

city, and forced a party of two thousand of them to surrender their plunder. After the Revolution, when their notions of hereditary right were once more violated, they joined the Viscount of Dundee in an attempt to procure the restoration of James VII. and were successful at Killiecrankie in July 1689, though the death of their leader prevented them from prosecuting the war any farther with advantage. From this period, the chiefs of the various names or clans into which the population was divided, kept up a close correspondence with the exiled royal family, and, in many cases, their sons were brought up in France, under the eye and influence of that unfortunate race. Being also supplied with judicious presents of money, and with shipments of arms, they kept themselves constantly in a state of readiness to rise in favour of the house of Stewart. From the chief himself, who was either influenced by political enthusiasm or less worthy motives, down to the humble serfs, who glowed with martial ardour, over the songs of bards regarding the exploits of their fathers, under Montrose, one common spirit prevailed; and only in very rare instances was a chieftain ever bought off by the existing government. The benighted ignorance of the people, the prevalence of the Catholic religion, the inaccessibility of the country to the virtues of peace, were all alike favourable to this state of things. Hence, at the instigation of the Earl of Mar in 1715, the clans arose, to the amount of ten or twelve thousand men, and descended towards the low country, where, from the paucity of the national troops, and the comparatively peaceful character of the lowland population, it seemed at one time as if there were nothing to prevent them from re-establishing the son of James VII. upon the throne. Being eventually defeated in this enterprise, they afterwards became a subject of serious consideration to the government, and some attempts were made during the reigns of George I. and II. to break up their military power. An act passed for disarming them succeeded to a certain extent, though, it is said, the clans friendly to government were thereby rendered powerless, while the disaffected tribes either retained a great part of their weapons, or were afterwards supplied with more. Something was also done by the re-erection of Cromwell's fort, and the addition of one or two more, in

which considerable garrisons were placed, for the purpose of overawing the country. But the most effectual expedient was the cutting of two lines of road, from Crieff to the two chief forts, which was done by the garrison soldiers, under General Wade. These roads, which were finished in 1737, and amounted altogether to 250 miles in aggregate extent, destroyed, in a great measure, that impregnable and fortress-like character which had formerly belonged to the Highlands. Yet, long ere any particular effect was observed to result from these measures, another insurrection took place.* Under the direction of Prince Charles Stuart, an army of Highlanders descended upon the Lowlands, September 1745; and having defeated a body of national troops at Prestonpans, marched into England, where they reached a point only a hundred miles from the capital ere any adequate force could be assembled to oppose them. This army was ultimately defeated at Culloden, and the terrors of military law were freely let loose over a country which had so often offended against the rest of the state. Yet, though depressed and dejected, the Highlanders were still formidable. It was now seen necessary to take various decisive measures in order to bring the people into the great fold of ordinary civilized life. An act for abolishing hereditary jurisdictions, passed in 1748, was aimed at the arbitrary power which the chiefs had heretofore exercised over their people. Another act decreed the abolition of the *tartan*, a peculiar chequered and coloured cloth with which they had hitherto been in the habit of attiring themselves, and which, from its antiquity and nationality, was of course intimately associated with those feelings which the government desired to eradicate. The disarming act was now also carried into practice with extreme rigour. In short, the Highlanders were at once reduced from the condition of a patriarchal people, having customs, dress, and habits, different from their neighbours, into the same state

with the Lowlanders, the only external difference that remained being the original Erse language, which they had spoken for thousands of years, and which no act of parliament could well root out. The Jacobite chiefs being now expatriated and severed from their lands by attainders, the general proprietary body of the Highlands became friendly to government. A totally different direction was by and by given to the military ardour of the people. Regiments for the service of government were raised in the country, and led by the sons of the proprietors, who acted as officers, into scenes of danger in Canada, which it was found that no less hardy race could well encounter. Afterwards, in the American war of independence, still larger levies were transported to the colonies, where they generally acted with greater boldness than other soldiers, and were found better fitted to move in the rugged defiles of the country, on account of their previous habits of life. At one time, ten thousand were at once raised for this service, which, though odious to the more enlightened classes of the British people, was regarded with no peculiar feelings by the poor Highlanders. In a later and more glorious contest, the same people served with such well known bravery and effect, as to need no eulogy in this humble record.

Through the influence of the above circumstances, and several others which must now be particularized, the population of the Highlands has undergone a greater change during the last century than any other branch of the British people. Previous to the insurrection of 1745, the same system of life which had obtained for ages was still entire. The country at large was divided into a number of compartments, each of which was inhabited by a particular tribe assuming a peculiar name. Thus, upon the Lowland frontier, there were the Buchanans, the Grahames, the Stewarts, the Robertsons, &c.; in the West Highlands, the Campbells, M'Dougals, and M'Leans; in the central parts of the territory, the M'Donalds, Camerons, Macphersons, Macintoshes, Grants, and Frasers. And in the north, were the Mackenzies, the Mackays, and the M'Leods. These tribes were of different numerical power, and enjoyed larger or smaller tracts of country. Some clans were broken down into certain subdivisive septs, which were headed by *chieftains*; but in general the

* A most notable signification of the state of the Highlands in the early part of the reign of George II. occurs in Keith's History, which was published in 1733. After describing the banditti who infested the borders and remote Hebrides in the reign of James V., the right reverend author observes, with great coolness, "Something of this kind is to be found in the Highlands at this day,"—rather an awkward admission, if we consider that "Robert Macgregor, alias Rob Roy," the chief of all the agitators and depredators of that time, appears as one of the subscribers for the book, amidst a host of Highland lairds who afterwards joined in the insurrection of 1745.

tribe had one *chief*, or *brun kinnhe*, (head of the family) who was understood to be the lineal representative of the founder of the family, and was at once the landlord, lawgiver, leader, and father of his people. Certain individuals called *doaine-uaisse*, who could trace kindred to the chief, and were not very remote in degree from the succession, formed a species of gentry in the country of the clan, of which they were generally assigned the management of a certain portion. Below these was a promiscuous set of commoners, who lived merely upon the bounty of their superiors, performing labour in peace and military service in war, in return for their subsistence. The various clans were frequently at feud with each other, and on such occasions, as well as when an expedition was undertaken against the Lowland whigs, the latter order of men formed the mass of the army, while the *doaine-uaisse* acted as officers under the chief. Upon the death of a chief, when any difficulty was found in tracing the proper heir, the minor heads of the tribe have been known to elect a provisional leader under the title of Captain. The husband of an heiress could also assume the bearing of a chief. The clan has sometimes been known, by a still greater anomaly in so despotic a system, to depose an unworthy chief and adopt the next of kin. These were Celtic fashions, surviving through the force of national manners, the introduction of the regular feudal system of property, which may be said to have taken place about the time of Robert Bruce. The chiefs, in late times, were a brave and spirited set of men, with a strange mixture of the native Highlander and the French gentleman-soldier. The dress of the people throughout was simply a piece of tartan, which was wrapped round the body in such a way as to encircle the knees like a petticoat, and leave a piece loose at the top, to be drawn occasionally over the arms. The fastening at the top was by a large metal brooch. The better order of the clansmen, including the chief, perhaps wore a dress more intricate and compound than this; but it is at least certain that the attire in which Highlanders are now generally painted, and which gentlemen wear from fancy, is chiefly taken from the military uniform assumed by the Highland regiments.*

* In Windsor Palace, there is a painting by Lely, dated, if I recollect rightly, in 1671, representing the celebrated actor John Lacy in three characters, one of which is

We have had repeated occasion to notice in Scottish history, that the appearance of the dress of a Highland army was such as to give to strangers the impression of a troop of naked savages. The chiefs were entitled to wear an eagle's feather in their bonnets; and each clansman wore in the same place a sprig of some particular shrub, or tree, which was sacred to his tribe. A train of official persons was attached to the person of the chief, comprising, in particular, a bard to commemorate and recite the deeds of the clan, a piper to play before him as he marched, and a henchman or valet, to run messages and attend to any little personal want. The homage paid by the tribe to their chief was as great as his power over them was unlimited. The Highland *duinnasal*, when full armed, carried a basket-hilted broadsword, a dagger, a pair of pistols, and a target. The inferior class were seldom armed very perfectly, but generally had at least broadswords and targets, besides carrying muskets when such could be procured. Their custom was to fire the muskets first, and to rush forward, under the smoke, to charge with sword and target. The vices of the Highland character, in its native and original state, were haughtiness and irritability; they regarded the Lowlanders, whom they called *Sassenach* (Saxons), as mean tame creatures compared with themselves, and entertained a general contempt for the domestic arts and the comforts of peace. Their utter want of occupation, and the constant contemplation of a renowned ancestry, caused them to look upon themselves, in comparison with the commercial and manufacturing Lowlanders, as gentlemen; and they were scrupulous in endeavouring to maintain their pretensions to that character by several evil as well as virtuous properties. They are even said to have carried this feeling so far that, when they had occasion to allude to any of the humbler artisans, they would use some apologetic expression—such as “a tailor, saving your presence”—and so forth. Their irascibility was such as to be considered by the Lowlanders a peculiarity of the blood: it is still common for a Lowlander, on observing

Sandy in the Taming of the Shrew. It is perhaps worthy of remark, that he appears in a pair of tartan pantaloons and a tartan plaid; a circumstance which proves that this cloth was looked upon by the English, in the reign of Charles II., as the characteristic dress of a Scotsman.—R. C.

a man of Highland extraction getting angry, to say, "there, your Highland blood is getting up!" Their virtues were of the opposite character. They were hospitable to strangers, to an extent often ruinous. In all kinds of engagements, they were scrupulously faithful to their word. Their bravery has been proved on many a bloody field, and their disinterested attachment to the cause which they thought right, exhibited in every species of suffering.

Since the year 1745, all the above peculiarities of the Highlanders as a nation have been undergoing a gradual process of extinction, insomuch that the people are now less distinguishable from the Lowland peasantry, than the latter are from the English. The principal change has taken place in the number and employment of the population. It is evident that in the former state of things, it was the interest of the chief to have his lands as numerous-ly peopled as possible, in order that he might enjoy the higher political distinction. Afterwards, when the strength and sinews of men came to be of less use to the proprietor, as he might then rather be called, it became an object of some importance to reduce the number of superfluous retainers, and stock his lands with a different species of cattle, which he could sell for money in the Lowland markets. Thus for many years a process of deportation has been kept up; the poor clansmen, who, in one sense, had a right to the soil as well as their chiefs, have been carried in thousands from the glens of their fathers, where every object spoke to them of some endearing tale of family history, to clear a still ruder home for themselves amidst the wilds of Canada. To such an extent is this system carried that, in 1830, no fewer than 3000 emigrants sailed from Greenock.* The population has been much reduced, but hard as the case appears, it is perhaps not to be regretted, as the country, by climate and intractable ruggedness, is really better calculated for the support of cattle than of hu-

man beings. It is even to be desired that many of those who remain could also be enabled to emigrate, as their style of living is of so miserable a character as to offer the very reverse of a premium for human existence. They generally occupy small patches of ground, just enough to support life, and from which they can scarcely afford to pay any rent. Their cottages are the most wretched hovels imaginable, and notwithstanding the general kindness of the landlords, their mode of life is very miserable. Besides this class, there is just one other of any note in the Highlands, consisting of the small farmers, drovers, factors, innkeepers, &c. who manage what may be called the business of the country, that is, the rearing of live-stock for the Lowland and English shambles. As for the landlords, who are now much more numerous than the chiefs of old, they reside chiefly in London or in Edinburgh, and are not distinguished by any peculiarity whatever from those of the rest of Scotland.

It is very common to hear the alteration of things in the Highlands lamented, either on the mere principle of antiquarianism, or as having been productive of much misery to the country itself, and much loss to the rest of the state, in so far as concerns the decrease of population. But, though we regret as heartily as any one to see the vestiges of an ancient, if not primeval, people perishing from the face of the earth—though we sympathize most acutely in the pains of a compulsory emigration—and though we are anxious to maintain the population of the country at its highest possible pitch,—we still think, that the change, upon the whole, besides being practically unavoidable, is abstractly fortunate for the interests of humanity at large. The truth is, that the existence of so large a body of uneducated and uncivilized people, who could be turned to any purpose their superiors willed, was exceedingly dangerous at all times to the peace of the more industrious and cultivated community. It was found that Highlanders would fight in causes however adverse to civil liberty, as in the case of America, when Lowlanders hung back; and it is to be supposed that they would do so again. The clearing out of the population of the Highlands, or at least the thinning of it, has been therefore a fortunate event for the growth of civil liberty in Britain. The very humane measures now adopted by various religious bo-

* The difficulty and trouble with which these poor people effect their own transportation may not be unworthy of notice. The circulation of money is very limited among them, and their whole property may be said to consist of a few black cattle and small horses, all of which are made over to the emigrant's agent at his own price, and which he sends to the south markets at his own risk; the roofs of their huts, their boats, in short, every thing they have, must be converted by him into money, before the necessary sum for defraying the freight can be realized.

dies—one of which (the Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge in the Highlands) was instituted by the Church of Scotland as early as 1703—to enlighten the remnant of the population, will, in the course of time, smooth down what asperities of character are yet remaining, and, at length, with other causes conspiring, place the Highlanders on a level of education and comforts with their neighbours, when there will be no longer any fears on this score. It appears, from an essay recently published under the patronage of the Highland Society, and by the census of 1821, that the counties of Argyre, Inverness, Nairn, Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland, and the Gaelic district of Perth and Moray, comprehending 171 parishes, contained 416,852 persons, forming 78,609 families. Of this mass, the number living in towns of above 1000 inhabitants does not make one-tenth of the whole; and it is chiefly on the eastern coasts that these towns occur. The extensive shires of Inverness and Argyre comprehend nearly one-fifth of the whole surface of Scotland, yet they contain only one-eleventh part of its population. Three-fourths of the population of the Highlands and islands still speak the Gaelic language; the number of persons understanding English better than Gaelic being 133,699, that of persons more proficient in Gaelic, 303,153. The only means of religious instruction for this population, including forty appointments to chapels of ease by government, are provided by 264 parish ministers and missionaries of the establishment, eight Episcopal clergymen, and about thirty of other persuasions. There are about ten Roman Catholic priests within the Highland limits, chiefly in the counties of Inverness and Argyre. About 12,000 persons in the western districts profess the Roman Catholic faith. At Lismore there was formerly a college, presided over by a bishop, which has now merged in that of Blairs, near Aberdeen, recently founded and endowed by Mr. Menzies of Pitfoddels. This is now the only seminary for the instruction of the Catholic priesthood in Scotland. In Appin and some other places in the Highlands, there are great numbers of Episcopalians, who have sometimes been classed as Roman Catholics. The number of schools in the Highlands belonging to parishes and instituted by associations is, by a late calculation, 495. About one-half of the Highland population is unable to read; and a

third are so far distant from schools, that they are unable to attend those which have been erected for their instruction. Vast numbers of Bibles and pious works have been distributed for some years back by different societies; still the Bibles are in the proportion of only one for every eight persons. In general there is one person in every family who can read the Bible, either in Gaelic or English. The Church of Scotland deserves great credit for its exertions in aid of the religious instruction and education of the poor Highlanders. A society has just been instituted, under the Episcopal Church of Scotland, for the establishment of a number of lay itinerating catechists, and the distribution of religious works in the Gaelic tongue, in order to preserve Episcopalians from being induced to come within the pale of the Presbyterian or the Roman communions. The singular lukewarmness of the Episcopalians, and the want of a hearty co-operation between the clergy and laity, in favour of missionaries, have hitherto been the means of allowing the power of the bishops to be in many places nearly lost sight of. There are exceedingly few towns in the Highlands. Along the whole of the western coast, including the inland tract, there are only two towns and two or three villages, with a variety of wretched fishing hamlets. On the east coast, where the country is in few places sterile or otherwise unfavourable to population, they are more numerous. The only printing establishment in the Highlands is at Inverness. Ideas of feudal attachment are extinguished almost everywhere, except in some parts of Ross and Inverness-shires; and the natives of all the districts are daily losing their characteristic hereditary features. The Highlanders of both the upper and lower classes are seldom alive to the value of improvements; and accordingly it is remarked, that the country has been indebted for a great part of the most valuable to persons not connected with it by birth. National beneficence has done much for the Highlands, as may be learned by turning to the article CALEDONIAN CANAL, and to the excellent letter by Mr. Joseph Mitchell, which concludes the present disquisition. For many years there has been a gradual and steady increase of Lowland store-farmers into the Highland districts, and by these intelligent men the estates have been greatly enhanced in value. The kind of sheep formerly pastured

have given place to those of a different quality. Within these forty years, the Cheviot has superseded the original black-faced breed, and in consequence the value of sheep farms has been nearly doubled. To put this in a stronger light, it may be mentioned, that the two first prizes given by the Highland Society in 1830 were gained by Sutherlandshire farmers. The new roads have been of immense benefit to the sheep farmers. Till 1809, Sutherland and Caithness were nearly destitute of roads. Now that these have laid the country open, the exports from the barren districts amount annually to 80,000 fleeces of wool, and 20,000 Cheviot sheep; and from the sea-coast, several cargoes of grain, the produce of three considerable distilleries of Highland whisky, many droves of cattle, and from 30,000 to 40,000 barrels of herring, besides cod and ling. The greater part of the sales of the sheep and cattle of the Highlands take place at Amulree Tryst in May, the Dumbarton market in June, the Falkirk Trysts in August, September and October, and the Doune Trysts in November. In all the islands and along the northern and western coasts, a very large proportion of the food of the people is derived from the shores. In the outer Hebrides, from Whitsunday till the potato crop becomes available in the beginning of September, the people live almost exclusively upon shell-fish of various kinds, together with sand eels and occasionally sea-weeds. Should a fish be found upon the shore, mangled by gulls, or even in an incipient stage of putrefaction, it is seized upon. Milk and oatmeal form the food of those in good circumstances. The great evil under which the Highlands now labour, is the want of capital to put in operation the latent industry of the natives. Though the present improving system be advantageous to the proprietors, it leaves vast numbers of the expelled inhabitants, as has been said, to live in this degraded manner on the coasts; and until emigration carry them off, or they be attracted to some profitable course of labour, such as fishing, there will be much individual suffering. Sutherlandshire has been the most extensive theatre of this removal of the population to the sea-coast yet witnessed, and its interior has become one vast solitude. The instruments of culture used in the Highlands were, till lately, rude, and little was known of improved modes of farming. There is a great want of manure.

Lime abounds, but there is no coal to burn it. Fuel of any kind in some districts can hardly be got. Cottage gardens are nearly unknown, and the people, except in a few praise-worthy instances, are not encouraged in constructing or tending them. The sole manufacture of the maritime Highlands is, or rather was, kelp; and if this be taken totally from the people by the introduction of a foreign article, the utmost misery will be endured for many years, till industry can be made to pursue some new channel. The number of boats engaged in the cod and haddock and in the herring fishery, in the proper season, along the Inverness, Cromarty, and Tain Firths, and belonging to the district, is 319. The number of men and boys employed in the boats is 1200, and fully as many men and women on shore. Various attempts have been made to introduce manufactures, but they have failed; and in like manner the erection of new villages has also been attended with little success. There is a considerable quantity of plaiding and coarse stockings made by poor people in Invernessshire and Wester Ross, and sold at the markets for home consumpt. Cattle, sheep, wool, whisky, pork, and fish, are the chief exports from the Highlands. In concluding this desultory sketch, it ought to be mentioned, that for some years the Highlands and Islands have been benefited beyond calculation by the use of steam vessels, which have exposed the coasts to the visits of strangers, and given natives opportunities of carrying to market many things formerly nearly valueless; and, as has been already stated in the article Aigyleshire, have raised the value of property in many places, fully twenty per cent.

Notices of the Improved State of the Highlands since the commencement of the Public Works, executed under the direction of the Parliamentary Commissioners; in a Letter addressed to Lord Colchester by Mr. Joseph Mitchell, Superintendent under the Commission — From the Fourteenth Highland Roads and Bridges Report, 1828. (Parliamentary Paper.)

In March 1799, colonel Anstruther, superintendent of the military roads in the Highlands of Scotland, in a memorial to the Lords of the treasury relative to these roads, states, that "they passed through the wildest and most mountainous parts of the Highlands of Scot-

land, where the people were poor and the country thinly inhabited, and totally unable to keep in repair either the roads or bridges by statute labour, or any other means." The district to which this observation referred, was situated more immediately in contact with the low countries, the military roads extending no further northwards than the Moray Firth and the fortresses along the Caledonian glen; and the wide and extensive country beyond, comprising the counties of Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, and Caithness, with the greater part of Inverness-shire, and the whole of the Western Islands, intersected as it was by arms of the sea, dangerous ferrics, deep and rapid rivers, and innumerable lesser streams, subject to frequent and sudden floods, without the accommodation of bridges, piers, or other facilities, was, as may be conceived, in a much worse condition. The internal communication was attended with the utmost difficulty and danger, and any considerable intercourse with the low countries was rendered almost impracticable; which was, no doubt, the principal cause that the Highlands, thus insulated, remained in their unimproved condition, while the southern parts of the kingdom were in all directions making rapid advances in every species of industry and civilization; and to such a degree did the want of safe and easy intercourse between the northern counties affect even the ordinary administration of justice, that, until of late years, the counties of Sutherland and Caithness were not required to return jurors to the northern circuits at Inverness. Such may, in a few words, be described as the state of the Highlands previous to the year 1803, when the parliamentary commissioners commenced their operations. Since that period the progress of these works has gradually laid open the most inaccessible parts of the country; and the commissioners, by combining the efforts of all the counties in the prosecution of one great general measure of improvement, have succeeded in effecting a change in the state of the Highlands, perhaps unparalleled in the same space of time in the history of any country. Before the commencement of the present century, no public coach, or other regular vehicle of conveyance, existed in the Highlands. In the year 1800, it was attempted to establish coaches between Inverness and Perth, and between Inverness and Aberdeen; but, from the state of the roads at that period,

and the little intercourse which then took place, it was found necessary to discontinue them after a short trial; and it was not until 1806 and 1811, that coaches were regularly established in these directions, being the first that ran on roads in the Highlands. Since the completion of the parliamentary works, several others have successively commenced; and during the summer of last year no less than seven different stage coaches passed daily to and from Inverness, making forty-four coaches arriving at, and the same number departing from that town in the course of every week. Three of these, including the mail, run between Inverness and Aberdeen; one between Inverness and Perth, along the Highland road; two between Inverness and Dingwall, Invergordie, Cromarty and Tain; and the mail coach along the northern coast road from Inverness to Wick and Thurso, extending from the capital of the empire, in one direct line, above 800 miles. This latter coach was not established until 1819, and much doubt was entertained at that time of its success. Indeed, some assistance was at first required from the counties to support it. This was, however, soon afterwards withdrawn, and the encouragement it has since met with has enabled the contractors to increase its original speed to eight miles an hour, and latterly to employ four horses for the first fifty miles north of Inverness notwithstanding the opposition of the two other coaches above mentioned. There has also been established, within the last two years, a stage coach from Inverary to Oban in Argyshire, over a considerable part of the improved military line in that district of the Highlands: and when it is stated that, in connexion with these coaches, more than 13,000 passengers went last year through the Crinan Canal, that three steamboats plied regularly for the conveyance of passengers along the Caledonian Canal, and five others from Glasgow, along the west coast, and to the different islands of Skye, Mull, Islay, &c. as well as one occasionally from Leith, along the east coast to Inverness, some idea may be formed of the increased intercourse that has taken place between the remotest parts of the Highlands and the southern counties within the last few years.

It deserves notice also, that, along the roads constructed by the commissioners (extending in length upwards of 900 miles,) excepting in one

instance,* suitable inns, affording accommodation superior to what could be expected, considering their recent introduction, have been erected or fitted up at regular stages; while formerly, even had other facilities existed, the total want of accommodation for travellers would of itself have presented a serious obstacle to all internal intercourse.

Post-chaises and other modes of travelling, have, during the same period, increased proportionally; and instead of five post-chaises, which was the number kept in the town of Inverness about the year 1803, there are now upwards of a dozen, besides two establishments for the hire of gigs and riding horses, all of which find sufficient employment. Post-chaises and horses have also been kept up, for the last two or three years, at all the inns on the great Highland road, and also at Dingwall and Tain, and at Inverary. The number of private carriages in Inverness and its vicinity has likewise increased remarkably during the last twenty-five years, and no less than one hundred and sixty coaches and gigs may now be seen attending the Inverness yearly races; whereas, at the commencement of that period, the whole extent of the Highlands could scarcely produce a dozen; and at no very distant date previously, a four-wheeled carriage was an object of wonder and veneration to the inhabitants. In 1715, the first coach or chariot seen in Inverness is said to have been brought by the Earl of Seaforth. In 1760 the first post-chaise was brought to Inverness, and was for a considerable time the only four-wheeled carriage in the district. There are at present four manufactories of coaches in Inverness. I may state also, that on all the principal roads which have been constructed in the Highlands, regular carriers, for the conveyance of goods, now pass at all seasons of the year from Inverness to Tain, Skye, Loch-Carron, Loch-Aish, Elgin, Nairn, Campbelltown, Aviemore, &c.; and others from Glasgow to Ballachulish, &c. in the western district. Perhaps in no instance has the beneficial influence of the parliamentary works been more perceptible in its result, than in the speedy and certain conveyance of intelligence to the remotest quarters of the Highlands. Through their whole extent this department is now conducted with as much

regularity and despatch as in any part of the kingdom; and when I state that the following extract from a letter, which I have received from a gentleman in the Island of Skye, is equally applicable to the other districts in which roads have been constructed, it will be unnecessary for me to add any thing further on this part of the subject. "The communication of our letters and newspapers by the mail, is very different now to what it was about twenty years ago. Previous to the completion of the roads, we had first only one, and afterwards two mails a-week; and these were only carried on runners' backs. There was only one runner from Inverness to Janetown; and there being no piers or landing places, or indeed regular ferry-boats, the detention at the ferries must have been occasionally very considerable. We are now very differently situated. We have a regular communication three times a-week with Dingwall, with a change of horses at different stations to the Ferry of Kylehaken; and, as an instance of the facility of communication, I receive a London Sunday newspaper regularly here (Portree) every Thursday morning; a circumstance which must appear to a stranger almost incredible, and which of course is solely attributable to the roads made under the authority of the Parliamentary commissioners." Not less remarkable, though more indirect, has been the impulse given to agricultural improvement throughout the Highlands. The construction of the parliamentary roads having in the first instance opened the means of access through the districts generally, and also the intercourse with the low countries, a desire was naturally excited among the proprietors and tenantry more or less remotely situated, to connect themselves immediately with the general lines of communication, and thus avail themselves of the facilities which they afforded for improvements in Agriculture. Hence, numerous lines of district road have been constructed during the progress and since the completion of the parliamentary works, in every part of the Highlands, by means of statute labour; and the rapid and important increase in the extent of cultivation, which has uniformly been the consequence, proves in a striking degree the favourable effects resulting from the works of the commissioners. * Their roads being executed without reference to any individual interest, they were made in lines most calculated

* The Lagan road.

for the general good, and necessarily pointed out the proper direction of those subsidiary branches which were required to be made by the statute labour and out of private funds. The public aid afforded for the parliamentary works kept the local funds, in a great measure, entire for such separate purposes; and the knowledge gained from observing the works of the commissioners saved much expense, and furnished the assistance of skilful engineers and experienced workmen. Upon this subject I have received the following communication from good authority: "In illustration of the spirit which these public works have excited, and the incalculable benefits which they have produced already, and may produce more extensively hereafter, it may be sufficient to refer to the recent act for regulating the statute labour of the county of Sutherland, by which the services in kind were converted into a money payment. The county having been divided by this act into four districts, in the first of them, the Dornoch district, nineteen miles of new road have been made with requisite bridges, by the joint means of composition for statute labour and contribution from Lord Stafford the principal proprietor; in the second, or Sutherland district, seventy-five miles of road have been made by the like means, besides a line of twenty-five miles from Tongue down Strathnaver to Altnaharrow, and a direct line of thirty seven miles from Helmsdale on the east coast, to Bighouse on the north coast, both of which have been effected by statute labour funds exclusively; in the third, or Reay district, there is now constructing a road of thirty-four miles from Altnaharrow to Durness; and in the fourth, or Assynt district, several roads and bridges also have been constructed, and one line of forty-four miles in length from the east coast up Strath-Ordil to Loch-Inver on the west coast, intersecting this portion of the island at right angles to the Helmsdale road; this important line has been made partly by the statute labour funds, partly at Lord Stafford's expense, and four miles of it entirely by the late Lord Ashburton. One immediate result of making these roads has been the substitution of carts instead of ponies for the commercial intercourse of the country; and the saving in point of time, and labour and expense in this respect is beyond all calculation, giving a new impulse to the improvement of the coun-

try. The people are extending their smaller roads in all directions for their carts to bring sea weed from the shore, or their fuel from the peat mosses; and activity, energy and industry have taken place of their former indolence, sloth, and idleness; raising everywhere more comfortable and better-built cottages, with the addition of gardens, an accommodation and source of supply to such heretofore unknown, but now getting into very general use." With regard to the state of husbandry, the following extract from the letter before mentioned will suffice, as applying with equal, and in many cases with greater, force to all parts of the Highlands:—"With the exception of a few carts, which were in the possession of a very few individual principal tenants, paying a rent of from £1200 to £1700 a year, there were none to be found in the island of Skye. There are now numerous carts in every quarter; and their introduction has in like manner been the means of introducing other useful implements, such as the plough and iron-teethed harrows; neither of which were much used, excepting by the principal tenants, not many years ago. These improvements have, without doubt, been caused solely by the roads made under the authority of the parliamentary commissioners, as without roads there could of course be no carts; and although it may be true that, by having roads made on different farms, certain advantages might have been derived, still, as these roads would be merely local, no great general good could be derived from them, as they could not possibly open up the communication from one place to another." At the commencement of the present century, from the difficulty of conveyance for exportation, cultivation was almost entirely confined to narrow stripes of land situated along the sea coast, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the few sea-port towns; and even here, was not brought to that state of perfection which, since the introduction of implements of a less defective description than those formerly used, it has of late years attained. As an instance of the improvement that has taken place in Ross-shire, now the most beautiful and highly cultivated county in the Highlands, I may mention, that there is at present in the service of Major Gilchrist of Ospisdale, in Sutherland, as farm manager, the individual who first introduced the ploughing of land into regular ridges, and the division of fields into any thing

like systematic arrangement in that county; the fields being formerly detached pieces of land, ploughed irregularly, as the ground with the least labour suited. The carts generally used were of the poorest description, with a kind of tumbler or solid wheel, and wicker conical baskets; little or no lime was used for agricultural purposes. "I succeeded to a farm in this country about thirty years ago (says Major Gilchrist), when the working strength consisted of sixteen oxen and twenty-four small horses called garrons; this farm is now laboured by three pair of horses." The total amount of wheat then raised in the county was not equal to what is now produced on many single farms. It was not until 1813 that the first barley mill, north of the Cromarty Firth, was erected, and in 1821 the first flour mill (at Drummond on the estate of Fowlis) by the same individual. To such an extent, however, has cultivation of late years been carried, that the growth of wheat alone is now estimated at 20,000 quarters annually, and the exportation of grain to London, Leith, Liverpool, &c. during the last year, amounted to upwards of 10,000 quarters; besides the supply of the extensive and populous pastoral districts of the county, and the towns of Dingwall, Tair, Inverness, &c. to which places I am credibly informed upwards of 10,000 bolls of flour are now annually sent for the consumption of the inhabitants. Among other exports may likewise be mentioned, the produce of various extensive whisky distilleries situated in different parts of the county, and a considerable quantity of salted pork, bacon, &c. from the ports of Cromarty and Invergordon. I understand, that in the year 1819 the sum estimated to have been expended in the purchase of the latter amounted to about L 30,000. Indeed, a marked improvement in domestic animals of every description has taken place in the northern counties since the improved communication with the south. I need hardly allude to the introduction of Cheviot sheep, to the pains taken in improving the breed of cattle by the importation of the most improved sorts from the West Highlands, and of cows from Ayrshire. Considerable attention has been recently paid to the breed of horses, both for the purposes of agriculture and draught, and in some instances those of the finest description have been successfully reared. Nor has the breed of pigs been neglected, several valuable

species, both pure and crosses, having been introduced. In short, a general spirit of approximating these counties, in as far as the soil and climate will permit, to the more advanced counties in the south, seems everywhere to prevail. The improvements in many parts of Inverness-shire have been scarcely upon a less extensive scale than in the county of Ross, although the field for agricultural operations in that county is naturally more limited. In the county of Sutherland, the objects of the commissioners have been promoted in an extraordinary degree, by the liberal exertions of the Marquis of Stafford, and other heritors, who have effected a complete revolution in the state of that extensive district of the Highlands. Agriculture is there conducted on the most approved plans, and farm buildings, and other establishments of husbandry, have been erected on a scale equally extensive and complete as in the most improved parts of the kingdom. This is the more remarkable, as not twenty years ago nothing of the kind existed; and until that period, the great body of the inhabitants were confined to the upper parts of the county, and had undergone little change from their primitive and uncultivated habits, living in huts of the most wretched description, and strangers to every species of industry or comfort. Latterly, however, crofts or small portions of ground were gradually lotted out for them near the coast, in such positions as were best calculated to employ their labour with advantage to themselves and to the country; and every encouragement was given for the improvement of the lands, and the erection of comfortable and suitable cottages; while the upper parts were converted into extensive farms for the rearing of cattle and sheep, to which they are naturally adapted, and in which way only they can prove valuable to the proprietors or to the community. That the first impulse to these important changes has been given by the operations of the commissioners, is no more than is uniformly acknowledged in the statements of those individuals, under whose directions the improvements have been conducted. In confirmation of these remarks, I have received a letter from a gentleman residing in Sutherland, from which the following is an extract:—"When I came to the Highlands in 1809, the whole of Sutherland and Caithness was nearly destitute of roads. This county imported corn and meal in return for

the small value of Highland kyloes (cattle,) which formed its almost sole export. The people lay scattered in inaccessible straths and spots among the mountains, where they lived in family with their pigs and kyloes, in turf cabins of the most miserable description; spoke only Gaelic; and spent the whole of their time in indolence and sloth. Thus they had gone on from father to son, with little change except what the introduction of illicit distillation had wrought, (and this evil was then chiefly confined to the vicinity of Caithness;) and making little or no export from the country beyond the few lean kyloes, which paid the rent, and produced wherewithal to pay for the oatmeal imported. But about this time the country was begun to be opened up by the parliamentary roads,—by one road, from Novar to Tongue, through the barren mountains of which that district is composed, and by another, passing along the east shore towards Wick. Certainly, a more striking example of what roads do effect,—and effect too in an extremely poor country,—has rarely been seen; such a quick exhibition of what natural wealth lay latent in such a country, is unexampled. Your roads were opened, when the agricultural distresses were just beginning. In the face of that distress we now annually export from the barren district about 80,000 fleeces of wool, and 20,000 Cheviot sheep; and from the sea-coast several cargoes of grain, the produce of three considerable distilleries of Highland whisky, a good many droves of well-fed cattle, and from 30,000 to 40,000 barrels of herrings, besides cod, ling, &c. But the most happy result, in my opinion, is its effect upon the people. The fathers of the present generation of young men, were a great many of them brought by compulsion to the coast; others, after they came to substitute carts and wheels for their former rude contrivances, have drawn down to the road-side of themselves. The effects of society upon human nature exhibit themselves:—the pigs and cattle are treated to a separate table; the dunghill is turned to the outside of the house; the tartan tutters have given place to the produce of Huddersfield and Manchester, Glasgow, and Paisley; the Gaelic to the English; and few young persons are to be found who cannot both read and write." Another well-informed correspondent writes to me thus:—"About the year 1809, the fifty miles of country between

Sutherland and Inverness was first begun to be laid open by roads to the south. There was, till then, no regularly formed road in that part of the country,—no harbour, no attempt to drain the land,—turnips and wheat were little known; and when Lord Stafford and his tenants originally began their improvements, a well-constructed plough had never been seen in Sutherland, and the inhabitants were entirely unacquainted with using ploughs in a workmanlike manner. At that time nothing could have led me to believe, that in the short space of ten years, I should, in such a country, see roads made in every direction, the mail-coach daily driving through it, new harbours constructed, in one of which upwards of twenty vessels have been repeatedly seen at one time taking in cargoes for exportation; coal, and salt, and lime, and brick-works established; farm-steadings everywhere built; fields laid off, and substantially enclosed; capital horses employed, with south-country implements of husbandry made in Sutherland; tilling the ground, *secundum artem*, for turnips, wheat, and artificial grasses; an export of fish, wool, and mutton, to the extent of £70,000 a-year; and a baker, a carpenter, a blacksmith, mason, shoemaker, &c. to be had as readily, and nearly as cheap too, as in other countries." The same correspondent informs me that—"When the line of road from the Fleet Mound to the Ord of Caithness was commenced, the object of every one was to get it carried as far from their door and arable lands as possible. It was carried, therefore, generally speaking, at the outside of the cultivated district, at the base of the mountains. Bitterly do the present possessors lament the blindness of their predecessors. The effect, however, has been extremely advantageous to the country; it has forced the occupiers to cultivate carefully all the uncultivated corners of their arable land below the road; and this line has served as a new base to start from for the cultivation of all that lies above it, and that is fit for the plough. The old track which communicated with Caithness, lay along the beach, close by the sea. But being since carried into the interior, the consequences have been, a village built at Bonar Bridge, a great tract of country planted by Messrs. Houston of Criech and Dempster of Skibo; the whole of the arable part of the Creech estate, subdivided with the best enclosures, trenched to a great extent, and all under the

best system of modern husbandry ; a distillery erected, and a new farm torn from the mountain's side at Skibo. The effects produced by the Parliamentary Roads in Caithness, I can, from experience, state to have been very great ; having had to ride into it, the first time I knew it, in 1813, and having visited it in 1826, in a carriage. About Wick, the additional cultivation is very great, and all along the road-side considerable symptoms of improvement are everywhere seen ; the same is still more conspicuous, I understand, from Wick to Thurso. They are making a shorter road to the latter place, called the Kerseymire Road, which will bisect the county ; but though Caithness is capable of vast agricultural improvement, yet that must necessarily be slow, as many of the lands are fettered most strictly by their entails." I have not been able to acquire more specific information regarding the county of Caithness ; but it is only necessary to contrast the state of the districts immediately bordering on the Parliamentary Roads passing through it, with that of the more unconnected portions, to perceive the important effects that have attended them ; and as this county is naturally more susceptible of agricultural improvement than any of the others, the most beneficial consequences may reasonably be expected from still further opening the interior by additional roads. As an instance of the present condition of some parts of this county along the Parliamentary Roads, I need only mention, that one farmer, in the year 1826, exported grain, the produce of his own farm, to the value of not less than L.2000. Indeed I may state generally, as equally applicable to the whole of the Highlands, that in my various journeys to the different parts of the country, I notice improvements extending in every direction ; and during my short recollection, a considerable extent of moor-land in various places has been enclosed and converted into cultivated fields. It may also serve to show how systematic farming has become, that societies for the promotion of agriculture and the rearing of stock have been established in all the Northern counties. Nor have plantations been behind in this general state of improvement. Many thousands of acres have within the last twenty five years been planted ; upon the Dunrobin estate alone, there have been planted within the last twenty-five years above nine millions of trees ; and although the climate is somewhat

unfavourable for the growth of large trees, yet the attempts made promise to be attended with profit and advantage in many situations incapable of any other species of culture. The rapid improvements in agriculture have been accompanied with a corresponding change in the habitations of all ranks in the Highlands. Proprietors have expended large sums in the erection and ornamenting of suitable mansion-houses ; and, in the houses of gentlemen tacksmen, every species of comfort and convenience is to be found ; while the cotters are gradually exchanging their huts of mud or turf for neat and substantial cottages. To aid this beneficial change in the circumstances of the latter, great encouragement has, in various instances, been given by the heritors in granting timber, windows, lime, &c. ; and I am enabled to state, that in the island of Skye alone, no less a sum than L.100,000 has been expended by the late Lord Macdonald, in the erection of buildings and other improvements. I may here also mention a fact, from which the general state of the Highlands before the Parliamentary works were undertaken, may be inferred ; namely, that at the period of his Lordship's accession, in 1797, to his estates in that island, comprising nearly five parishes, there were throughout their whole extent no churches, only one manse, two or three small slated houses, and only one slated inn. To this island, and to the other Islands and Highlands of Scotland, by a recent act of parliament, passed in the reign of his present Majesty, the benefit of additional places of worship has been extended ; and substantial churches, with suitable manses, have been erected in more than forty places where none existed four years ago, from Islay and Iona to the Orkneys and Shetland. It will naturally be inferred that a great increase in the value of property must have arisen from the foregoing circumstances ; and a few facts will serve to place the change that has here been effected in its strongest light. In Inverness and its vicinity, the increase has been in several instances nearly tenfold ; for instance, the lands of Merkinch, situated between the town and the canal, rented twenty-five years ago between L. 70 and L. 80, while the rental for the last year amounted to L. 600. In 1790, the property of Redcastle, on the opposite shore of the Beaully Firth, was sold for L. 25,000, and in 1824 was again sold to Sir William Fettes, Bart. for L. 135,000. Nor

has the change been less striking in the districts of the Highlands more removed from the influence of the northern capital—it is sufficient to refer to what has been done by capitalists from the Lothians and Northumberland on the Stafford estates in Sutherland. The beneficial influence of the operations in that quarter has also been felt through the most inaccessible parts of Lord Reay's country, where enclosures have been made, farm-houses erected, and the rental largely increased. The estates of Chisholm, situated in the romantic district of Strathglass, have risen since 1785 from £700 to be now upwards of £5000 per annum. When Dal. Macdonell of Glegarry died in 1788, his yearly income did not exceed £800; the same lands now yield from £6000 to £7000 a year. I have little doubt that a corresponding increase has taken place in most parts of the Highlands, but the present is a very unfavourable period for bringing forward instances, particularly in the pastoral districts, owing to the depreciation of wool, sheep, cattle, &c., which has in a particular degree affected the value of property in this part of the kingdom. This may well be inferred from the fact, that wool, which a few years ago was sold at from thirty-five shillings to two guineas per stone, produced at the last Inverness wool market no more than twelve or thirteen shillings. There cannot be a doubt that the increased facilities of communication, as leading to increased comforts, have naturally brought to market a greater variety, and to a larger amount of produce and manufacture, than was heretofore customary in the Highlands. Formerly Inverness supplied with foreign commodities almost all the Highlands, including Tain, Dingwall, Sutherland, and part of Caithness. Since, however, the means of communication with the south have been more extended, and suitable harbours erected at other places, the supply to the several districts has been direct; and packets have been established from London and Leith to Wick, Thurso, Helmsdale, Brora, The Little Ferry, Tain, Dingwall, Invergordon, &c. Yet notwithstanding this division, the trade of Inverness has increased very considerably since the commencement of the present century. About twenty-five years ago, there were only four vessels, averaging ninety-six tons, that sailed once in every six weeks between London and Inverness, there are now five vessels of 130 tons,

which sail every ten days. Since the opening of the Caledonian Canal, also, three regular traders from Liverpool have been established, besides a steam-boat for goods from Glasgow. In the Leith trade, only three vessels existed twenty-five years ago; there are now six regularly employed, and sailing twice every week. Thirty years ago, there was only one vessel of forty tons trading between Inverness and Aberdeen; there are now four of sixty or seventy tons each. These vessels are principally employed in the importation of foreign commodities and manufactures; but the increase of general trade will best be seen by comparing the present amount of shore-dues with that in the year 1802. At that time they produced only £140 annually; while in 1816, with so . . . advance in the rates for the improvement of the harbour, they amounted to £680. In 1817, the lower part of the canal was opened; and from the accommodation afforded in its basin, part of the trade was carried on there, which reduced the rates, in 1820, to £470. Since that period, however, the annual rent has again risen to £560. The increasing wants of the inhabitants of Inverness sufficiently prove their increasing wealth; and since their closer connexion with the southern counties, a rapid change has taken place in the general state of society. The manufacture of hempen and woollen cloths has been commenced; churches and chapels of various sects built; Missionary and Bible societies established; schools endowed; an infirmary erected; reading rooms established; subscription libraries set on foot; two newspapers published weekly; and a horticultural, a literary, and various other professional and philanthropical institutions founded. Two additional banks have likewise been instituted, three iron foundries, and three rope and sail manufactories have successively commenced; an additional bridge has been constructed; the harbour has been enlarged and improved; the town lighted with gas; and all within the last twenty-five or thirty years. But in no instance is the benefit arising from facility of communication more apparent than in the establishment (in 1817) of the great annual sheep and wool market at this central point of the Highlands, to which all the sheep farmers resort from the remotest parts of the country, to meet the wool-dealers and manufacturers of the south. Here the whole fleeces and sheep of the north

of Scotland are generally sold, or contracted for in the way of consignment; and in 1818, upwards of 100,000 stones of wool and 150,000 sheep were sold at very advanced prices. This circumstance affords a striking proof of the advantage of lines of communication in facilitating the exportation and sale of the staple commodities of the country. It will not be unimportant to remark here, that banking offices have likewise been of late years established at Thurso, Wick, Golspie; two at Tain, and one at Fort William and at Inverary. The foregoing observations, it will be understood, apply more particularly to those districts which have been opened and accommodated by the various works of the commissioners; and although their influence has, in some degree, been felt through the whole extent of the Highlands, yet I have already explained how desirable and necessary various improvements, yet unaccomplished, are for the still further melioration of this extensive country.

JOS. MITCHELL.

*Office of Highland Roads and Bridges,
Inverness, 6th March 1828.*

To the Lord Colchester.

By way of sequel to this extended article on the Highlands, and for the purpose of preserving what some may consider a curious document illustrative of the ancient character of the district, we present an alphabetical list of all the known clans of Scotland, with a description of the particular badges of distinction anciently worn by each.

Names.	Badges
Buchanan	Birch
Cameron	Oak
Campbell	Myrtle
Chisholm	Alder
Colquhoun	Hazel
Cumming	Common Sallow
Drummond	Holly
Farquharson	Purple Foxglove
Ferguson	Poplar
Forbes	Broom
Fraser	Yew
Gordon	Ivy
Graham	Laurel
Grant	Cranberry Heath
Gunn	Rosewort
Lamont	Crab Apple Tree
M'Allister	Five-leaved heath
M'Donald	Bell Heath

M'Donell	Mountain Heath
M'Dougall	Cypress
M'Farlane	Cloud Berry Bush
M'Gregor	Pine
M'Intosh	Boxwood
M'Kay	Bull Rush
M'Kenzie	Deer Grass
M'Kinnon	St. John's Wort
M'Lachlan	Mountain Ash
M'Lean	Blackberry Heath
M'Leod	Red Wortle Berries
M'Nab	Rose Black Berries
M'Neil	Sea Ware
M'Pherson	Variegated Boxwood
M'Quarrie	Black Thorn
M'Rae	Fir Club Moss
Munro	Eagle's Feathers
Menzies	Ash
Murray	Juniper
Ogilvie	Hawthorn
Oliphant	The Great Maple
Robertson	Fern, or Breckans
Rose	Briar Rose
Ross	Bear Berries
Sinclair	Cllover
Stewart	Thistle
Sutherland	Cat's-tail Grass.

The chief of each respective clan was, and is, entitled to wear two eagle's feathers in his bonnet, in addition to the distinguishing badge of his clan.

HILTON, a parish in Berwickshire united to that of Whitsome.—See WHITSOME.

HILLTOWN, a fishing village, parish of Fearn, Ross-shire, on the Moray Firth.

HOBKIRK, anciently and properly **HORKIRK**, a parish in Roxburghshire, lying betwixt Cavers on the west, and Abbotrule and Southdean on the east, and extending about twelve miles in length by three in breadth. The district for the greater part rises from the left bank of the Rule water, and contains much well-cultivated land.—Population in 1821, 652.

HODDAM, a parish in Annandale, Dumfriesshire, comprehending the three united parishes of Hoddam, Luce and Ecclefechan, which were joined in the year 1609. **Hoddam** (originally *Hod-holm*, the head of the holm) extends five miles in length by a breadth at the middle of three and a half, and is bounded by the river Annan on the south, which partly separates it from Cummertrees and Annan, by St. Mungo on the west, Tundergarth on the

north, and Middlebie on the east. The surface is beautifully diversified with meadow and cultivated lands of a varying elevation, finely enclosed and planted, forming one of the most delightful spots in Annandale. Its lower parts are watered by the Milk and Mein waters, both tributary to the Annan. On the northern boundary of the parish is the hill of Brunswark. The first place of note which is reached in travelling up the district from Annan, is the castle of Hoddum, the seat of the old and respectable family of Sharpe. This is a strong square keep of the antique castellated fashion, and one of the few such edifices on the border still kept in repair. It is said to have been built between the years 1437 and 1484, by John, Lord Herries, of Herries, with the stones of a more ancient castle of the same name which stood on the opposite side of the river. This report concerning the builder is partly confirmed by the arms of Herries, cut on the top of the staircase; but there is no date on the building. During the border wars it was a strength of considerable importance. It came into the family of Sharpe in 1690, and is at present inhabited by Lieutenant-General Matthew Sharpe.—Population in 1821, 1640.

HOLBORN HEAD, a promontory on the northern coast of Caithness, west from Thurso Bay.

HOLM, a parish in the south-eastern part of the mainland of Orkney, lying on the shores of that beautiful and well-frequented firth called Holm Sound, leading from the open sea on the east to Scalpa Flow and Stromness. It extends upwards of five miles in length by about two in breadth at the widest part; the parishes of St. Andrews and Deerness bound it on the north.—Population in 1821, 773.

HOLOMIN, an islet of the Hebrides near the island of Mull.

HOLY ISLE, a small island covering the harbour of Lamlash on the south side of Arran. It is hilly, and bears a resemblance to Arthur's Seat at Edinburgh.

HOLYWOOD, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, extending westward from the right bank of the Nith for ten miles, and having the Cluden on its south side. The general breadth of the parish is from two to three miles, and it is bounded by Kirkmahoe on the east and north, and Dunscore on the

north and west. The surface is generally level, with some rising grounds on the northern extremity, and the soil is arable and fertile. The district derives its name from a sacred grove which had existed here during the time of the druids.* The temple of these pagans was succeeded by the cell of a hermit, and his cell was changed into a house for monks of the order of Premonstratenses, soon after the year 1120. An hospital was also founded here by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, in the reign of Robert II. A part of the abbey which escaped the violence of the Reformers, served as the parochial church, till 1779, when the ruins of the whole were used as materials for building a new church.—Population in 1821, 1004.

HOPE, a river in the parish of Tongue, northern part of Sutherlandshire, which has its origin in the low territory of the parish of Edderachyllis, chiefly from Loch an-dallag. After a course of about twelve miles, passing in its course Dun Dornadilla, it forms Loch Hope, which is a fine sheet of water of about seven miles in length by about one in breadth, but destitute of claims to picturesque beauty from the general want of wood in the adjacent high grounds. Its waters are emitted at the north end, and, after a course of a mile, fall into the east side of Loch Eribole at a place called Innerhope.

HORSEHOE, a safe harbour in the island of Kerrera, near Oban, in Argyleshire.

HORSE ISLE, a small island in the firth of Clyde, off Ardrossan, in Ayrshire.

HORSE ISLAND, a very small islet of Orkney, lying east from Deerness on the mainland, and north from Copinsay.

HOUNA, a place in the parish of Camisbay, Caithness, on the northern point of the island of Great Britain, three miles west from Duncansby Head, and about half that distance west from John O'Groat's House. From Houna, ferry boats sail to Orkney, and in the mean hamlet which has arisen on the spot, there is an "Inn" for the accommodation of travellers.

HOUNSLOW, or **HUNTSLOW**, a hamlet in the parish of Westruther, Berwickshire.

* A gentleman, proceeding upon this idea, styled a new box which he built in Hollywood parish, by the elegant name of Druidville. In the course of a few short years, by dint, partly, of the usual process of softening proper names, and partly in consequence of a wish to degrade such an attempt at fineness, the people had this designation fused down into the word *Droodle*, which the place yet bears.

HOORN, (LOCH) an arm of the sea on the west coast of Inverness-shire, projected from the sound of Sleat, opposite the south-east end of Skye. Macculloch's account of this unfrequented salt water loch is among the best we have, and we give it almost in his own words. This inlet forms three distinct turns, nearly at right angles to each other, penetrating into the country to a distance of about eleven miles, and, at its extremity, meeting an excellent new road that joins the western military road at Glengarry. The characters of these three parts are different, and it is the most interior which contains the peculiar scenery that renders Loch Hourn so remarkable. For nearly half the distance from the entrance, it can only be said that the views are grand, as, with such mountain boundaries, they could not fail to be. About the middle, it appears to ramify into two branches; but the one soon terminates in something like a deep and spacious bay, wild, bold, and deserving examination. There is much character in the mountains that enclose this bay, in which Barrisdale is situated; and above, in particular, they display a degree of rude and rocky desolation, almost unequalled in Scotland, and not less grand than rude. The other branch is continued for some miles, terminating at length in a deep glen; and, from one end to the other, it displays a rapid succession of scenes no less grand than picturesque, and not often equalled in Scotland; but of a character so peculiar that it would be difficult to find a place to which they can be compared. The land, on both sides, is not only very lofty, but very rapid in the acclivities; while, from the narrowness of the water, compared to the altitude of the boundaries, there is a sobriety in some places, and, in others, a gloom thrown over the scenery, which constitutes, perhaps, the most peculiar and striking feature, if feature it can be called, of this place. From the general magnitude of the scenery, the colouring is more atmospheric than local, and is consequently always harmonious. In the terrific and sublime it has few rivals; and while the landscapes are invariably grand, they are almost innumerable. Where this loch terminates, a wild and deep glen conveys the road up to that level, on which it proceeds afterwards towards Glengarry, from which point all beauty disappears for a long space.

HOUSE ISLAND, an island of Shetland, belonging to the parish of Bressay, lying between Cliff Sound and Burray Island, west from which is the Bay of Scalloway. It extends about three miles in length by one in breadth.

HOUSE-OF-MUIR, a hamlet on the southern sloping base of the Pentland-hills, in the county of Mid-Lothian. It is about ten miles from Edinburgh. In the year 1612 the magistrates of Edinburgh gave Lord Abernethy of Salton the superiority of the three husband lands of Salton, in exchange for a right of holding fairs or markets at the House-of-Muir, since which period a very large market has been held annually on the last Monday of March, at which the burghesses of Edinburgh have the privilege of paying lower customs than others. This market is only remarkable from the exhibition of sheep for sale, and especially of *grit* or stock ewes. Being the chief market of the kind before Whitsunday, and being held in an accessible part of the country to the southern pastoral shires, it is generally well attended.

HOUSTOUN and KILLALLAN, a united parish now generally called **Houstoun**, in Renfrewshire, bounded by Erskine on the north and east, Kilmaclachlan on the west, and Kilbarchan on the south, extending about six miles in length by four in breadth. The original boundaries of the two parishes were so inconveniently intermixed, that in 1760 both were united, the kirk of Houstoun being constituted the place of public worship for the district. Houstoun, named from Hew or Hugo de Padynan, a proprietor who flourished in the time of Malcolm IV., was once entitled Kilpeter, being a cell of St. Peter, the tutelary saint. Killallan, which is in the north-western part of the present parish, according to an inscription on a church bell, seems to be a corruption of Kilfillan—the cell of St. Fillan, a celebrated Scottish saint and churchman, (see **FILLANS**, St.) whose fame had shone conspicuous in this quarter, and whose miraculous powers had been communicated, as in the case of the pool at St. Fillans in Perthshire, to a spring-well near the church, to which the superstitious mothers in the neighbourhood used to bring their sickly children for immersion. On doing so they generally left shreds of their clothes on the overhanging bushes, as offerings to the saint, and strange as it may seem, such was the force of ancient prejudices, that the

custom continued till about the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the minister of the parish put a stop to the practice by filling up the well. The river Gryfe bounds the parish on its south side, and is crossed by a bridge at the village of Crosslee, and also at a place about a mile to the west, called the Bridge of Weir, which is a village built partly in this, but principally in Kilbarchan parish, and has risen as a residence of cotton spinners since the year 1780. Houstoun village or town lies partly on both sides of the rivulet of Houstoun Burn, at the distance of fourteen miles from Glasgow, seven from Paisley, and seven from Port-Glasgow. It is formed by two long streets, one on each side of the stream. At the west end of the town is a considerable bleachfield, and at the other end a cotton factory. The houses are of good mason-work, generally two storeys in height, and covered with blue slate. Its inhabitants, who are industrious weavers of silk and cotton, are now about 700 in number. We learn from Fowler's Commercial Directory of the towns and villages of the upper ward of Renfrewshire—an exceedingly useful little work, published annually at Paisley—that the town is partly built of the stones which once composed the castle of Houstoun, an ancient mansion, the residence of the Knights of Houstoun, in the neighbourhood to the east, which was demolished in 1780. The person who committed this deed was a *parvenu* proprietor, whose father received the property in a way worth mentioning. In the latter end of the seventeenth century there lived in Ayr a destitute orphan boy, named Macrae, whose means of subsistence were derived from running messages for a half-penny to any one who would employ him. At length he was taken off the streets by one Hugh McQuire, a fiddler in Ayr, who gave him his education and fitted him out for sea. Going to the East Indies, he rose to be governor of the presidency of Madras, and realizing a fortune, he returned to this country, where he died in 1744, but not till he had erected a statue of King William III. in Glasgow, and bequeathed his whole fortune, including the estate of Houstoun, which he had purchased, to his former benefactor Hugh McQuire. On the son of this person becoming owner of the estate, he changed his name to Macrae, and, in the course of improvements, pulled down the castle of the original possessors, applying

the stones to the erection of the village, as above stated. The market place of the village is ornamented by a pedestal of considerable antiquity; it consists of an octagonal pillar, nine feet in length, having a dial fixed on the top, crowned with a globe; the stone is reached by three steps around the base. The lands in the parish, originally poor, are now greatly improved and ornamented.—Population in 1821, 2317.

HOUSTON HOLM, a small pastoral islet of Orkney, off the mainland, near Orphir.

HOWAN SOUND, a strait of the sea at Orkney, between Rousay and Egilsbay.

HOWGATE, a village in the county of Edinburgh, parish of Pennyquick, on the old road from Edinburgh to Peebles, at which is a meeting house of the United Associate Synod.

HOWNAM, or **HOUNAM**, a parish in Roxburghshire, extending seven miles in length by four and a half in breadth, bordering on the south with England, and bounded by Morbattle on the north and east, and Eckford, Jedburgh, and Oxnam on the west. That part adjacent to the borders is mountainous and pastoral, Hownam-fell being the march betwixt the two kingdoms. The lower parts are arable, and the district from south to north is intersected by the Kale water, which has a variety of tributary rivulets. The village of Hownam is on the right bank of the Kale near the northern verge of the parish. In the district are seen the traces of the Roman way into Scotland. It appears that Hownam derives its name from one Howen or Owen, a Saxon settler in early times, whose *ham* or residence it was. During the twelfth century there were a number of distinguished personages in Roxburghshire of this appellation.—Population in 1821, 327.

HOY, an island of the Orkneys, lying on the south-west of Mainland, to which it is second in point of magnitude. It is bounded on the east by Sculpa Flow and some small islands therein, on the south by the Pentland Firth, on the west by the Ocean, and on the north by the strait of Hoymouth, which divides it from the parish of Stromness on the mainland. It measures about twelve miles in length from north to south, by a general breadth of five miles. At the south end a port is almost detached by a large indentation of the

sea called Long Hope, which forms what is designated Aith-Wards. In the neck of land joining this portion with the chief part of the island stands Melsetter House. Hoy contains the highest land in Orkney, and is generally mountainous and pastoral. A great part of it is occupied by three huge hills, relatively situated in the form of a triangle, that to the north-east being the largest and conspicuous to an immense distance. Except along the north shores, which are bordered by a rich meadow and loamy soil, the island has a soil composed of peat and clay, of which the former, black, wet, and spongy, commonly predominates. There are a variety of alpine plants on the hills; and among them some delightful valleys, intersected with rivulets, whose banks are decked with flowers, and sheltered by shrubs, such as the birch, the hazel and the currant, which are sometimes honoured with the name of trees. Birch-trees of a large size are known to have once been common. The climate of Hoy is healthful, and the natives are said to be long-lived. The only object of curiosity in Hoy is the celebrated *Dwarf* or *Dwarfie Stone*. This stone measures thirty-two feet in length, sixteen and a half feet in breadth, and seven feet five inches in height. Human ingenuity and perseverance at some early period has excavated the mass and rendered it a species of dwelling. It is entered by a small doorway, and is divided into three distinct apartments; in one end there is a small room, and in the other there is an apartment with a bed five feet eight inches long, and two broad; and in the middle part there is an arena, where there has been a fireplace, and a hole at the top to let out the smoke. This very strange memorial of an age long since past, is the object of a variety of traditional legends. The island is divided into two parochial districts, the south half being the parish of Walls, and the north being that of Hoy, with which is included the island of Graemsay (once an independent parish,) lying in the strait which separates Hoy from the mainland. The kirk of Hoy is on the coast opposite Graemsay.—Population of the parish of Hoy and Graemsay in 1821, 508.

HULMAY, an islet off the west coast of Lewis.

HULMITRAY, one of the smaller islands of the Hebrides, lying near Harris.

HUMBIE, a parish in the south-western

part of the county of Haddington, having Salton and Ormiston on the north, part of Bolton and Gifford on the east, and Fala and Soutra on the west. The southern part lies high on the brown summits of the Lammermoor range of hills adjoining Berwickshire, and from these eminences the land first descends in a tolerably steep declivity to the lower grounds, and then spreads away towards the rich vale of the Tyne. The parish is of a square form, measuring about five miles in length, by rather more than three in breadth. It originally contained much poor, at least unproductive land, but we ascertain, by recent examination, that a very considerable part is under an excellent system of cropping. The arable lands have been extended a good way up the face of the Lammermoors, and in the low grounds the fields are beautifully enclosed and cultivated. There is now also a large share of plantations, especially in that part contiguous to Salton parish, where there is a thick wood of oak, birch, and other trees, covering some hundreds of acres. The northern part of the parish, previous to the Reformation, formed the parish of Keith, which, from an early period, had been a barony belonging to the family of Keith, hereditary knight marischals of Scotland.—Population in 1821, 837.

HUME, a parish in the district of Merse, Berwickshire, now joined to Stichel, in the county of Roxburgh.—See STICHEL.

HUME, a village in the above abrogated parish, standing on a rising ground, three miles south from Greenlaw, three north from Stichel, and about six north-west from Kelso. This village was once much more extensive than it is now, stretching to a considerable distance all around the ancient castle of the Earl of Home, and inhabited by the numerous retainers of that nobleman. Hume Castle is one of the chief objects of interest in the western part of the Merse. The castle properly does not exist; but the late Earl of Marchmont raised the walls from the ruins into which they had fallen, and, by battlementing them, produced something like a castle, or what at least may pass for such at a distance. It is, from its situation, a conspicuous and indeed a picturesque object. Being placed on a considerable eminence, it commands a view of the whole district of the Merse and a great part of Roxburghshire. The space within the exterior wall, at least half an acre, is now

fitted up as a kitchen garden. Traces of the vaults are yet distinguishable, and the well still exists. The date of the original erection of this structure is of unknown antiquity; but it is known to have been for many centuries a strong-hold of the powerful border family of Hume or Home, who sprung from a son of the third Earl of Dunbar and March, a personage descended from the petty Princes or Earls of Northumberland. The territory of Hume, which gave its name to this influential family, occurs as early as the year 1240, in a donation to the monastery of Kelso, and continued through a long succession of descendants, among whom we find many gallant soldiers, ambassadors, privy councillors, statesmen and others, possessing the title of Hume or Home. The barony was raised to an earldom in 1604, by James VI., and the peerage yet exists; the family seat being now at Hirsel. Hume Castle was a place of considerable strength, and more particularly so from its elevated situation. In 1547 it was besieged by the English under the Duke of Somerset, when, after having stood out for some time under the command of Lady Hume, (her lord having been slain a few days before in a general engagement,) it was delivered up on fair terms. In 1549, it was retaken by stratagem by the Scots, who on this occasion put the English garrison to the sword. A hundred years later it was again the object of contest. During the time of the commonwealth, in 1650, and immediately after the taking of Edinburgh Castle, Cromwell sent Colonel Fenwick, with his own and Colonel Syler's regiments, to capture it. On arriving in the vicinity, Colonel Fenwick drew up his men, and sent the governor the following summons: "His Excellency the Lord General Cromwell, hath commanded me to reduce this castle you now possess, under his obedience, which if you now deliver into my hands for his service, you shall have terms for yourself and those with you: if you refuse, I doubt not but in a short time, by God's assistance, to obtain what I now demand. I expect your answer by seven of the clock to-morrow morning; and rest your servant, GEORGE FENWICK." The governor, whose name was Cockburn, being, it seems, a man of some fancy, returned this quibbling answer: "RIGHT HONOURABLE,—I have received a trumpeter of yours, as he tells me, without a pass, to sur-

render Home castle to the Lord General Cromwell: please you, I never saw your General. As for Home castle, it stands upon a rock. Given at Home castle this day before seven o'clock. So resteth, without prejudice to my native country, your most humble servant, T. COCKBURN." Soon after he sent the English colonel a postscript, in the following well-remembered doggerel lines:

"I, Willie Wastle,
Stand firm in my castle,
And a' the dogs in your town
Will no pull Willie Wastle down."

But this doughty and humorous governor soon had reason to come down in his pretensions. Fenwick planted a battery against the castle, and, having made a breach in the walls, the English soldiers rushed forward to the escalade. A parley ensued, now heat by Cockburn, and the lives of the garrison being spared, the whole marched out to the amount of seventy-eight individuals. The castle was thereupon entered by Cromwell's troops, and committed to the charge of Captain Collinson, in keeping for the parliament. Hume castle and the neighbouring territory latterly became the property of the Earls of Marchmont, a branch of the family which for a long time greatly surpassed the main stock in fortune, but at length became extinct in the male line towards the end of the last century.

* HUNIE, an islet of Shetland, about a mile from the island of Unst.

HUNISH, the northern promontory of the isle of Skye.

HUNTLY, a parish in the northern part of Aberdeenshire, extending six miles in length by four in breadth; bounded by Cairny on the north, Glass on the west, and part of Gartly on the south. The district formerly composed the two distinct parishes of Dumbellan and Kinore, the latter being on the east. A junction was formed in 1727, and the new parish was called HUNTLY, in compliment to the eldest son of the Duke of Gordon. The country here is rough and hilly, but though originally bleak, it is now vastly improved, and exhibits many fine plantations and arable fields. The finest part of the territory is on the banks of the rivers Deveron and Bogie. The former passes from west to east through the parish, and is joined by the Bogie, which comes flowing from the south, a short way below the town of

HUNTLY. This pleasing modern town, the capital of the above parish, occupies a dry and salubrious situation near the termination of the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Deveron and Bogie rivers, at the distance of eighteen miles south-east of Fochabers, twenty-one south-west of Banff, thirty-six north-west of Aberdeen, and 145 north of Edinburgh. Having arisen since the beginning of last century, it has had the advantage of being disposed on a neat plan, and now consists of several well-built streets, lying parallel to and crossing each other at right angles, with a spacious market-place. There is a number of detached houses, or villas, in the environs, and the whole place possesses an air of elegance and comfort. The chief manufacture here is linen thread, both white and coloured, and there is a bleachfield on the banks of the Bogie. There is also a brewery, and distillation to a considerable extent is carried on in the vicinity. The country in this quarter exports large quantities of butter, cheese, eggs, and pork to the London market. The town market is held on Thursday, and there are several annual fairs. Huntly is a burgh of barony under the Duke of Gordon, whose beautiful mansion of Huntly Lodge, standing in the midst of plantations and pleasure-grounds, is in the neighbourhood on the opposite side of the Deveron. This river is crossed by an ancient bridge of a single arch, which luckily withstood the great floods of the river in August 1829. On this occasion the water rose at the spot twenty-two feet above the ordinary level, and only six feet of the arch were left unoccupied. Standing upon this bridge an agreeable view is obtained, whether looking downward to the spot where the rivers join, or up the river, which is seen gliding through spacious and fruitful fields on each side. Across the Bogie, and leading from the south-east side of the town, is a good bridge of three arches. The river Bogie was also flooded at the above melancholy period, and by the great increase of the two rivers at once, Huntly was almost surrounded with water. Fortunately, except destroying some malt at the distillery at Pirie's mill on the Bogie, and slightly damaging some fields, it did not do any particular injury. The interesting ruin of the old castle of Huntly, standing near the end of the peninsula on the Deveron, is the chief object of curiosity in the neighbourhood. It was built at the beginning of the seventeenth cen-

tury, and, though now quite dilapidated, still affords a striking proof of the grandeur and hospitality of the ancient family of Gordon.—Population of the town of Huntly in 1821, 2000—including the parish, 3349.

HUTTON, a parish in the district of the Merse, Berwickshire, lying to the west of Berwick bounds, from which it is chiefly divided by the river Whitadder, bounded by Tweed on the south, Ladykirk, Whitsome, and Edrom on the west, and Chirnside and Foulden on the north. It extends three and a half miles from north to south, by four miles from east to west at the middle part. The parish is level, beautifully enclosed, planted and cultivated, being one of the very finest parts of the rich plain of the Merse. There are two villages, Hutton, which is the kirk-town, in the northern part of the parish, and Paxton in the eastern part. Paxton is understood to have been the locality of the song entitled "Robin Adair." In the neighbourhood is Paxton-House, the seat of William Forman Home, Esq.; it is remarkable for a splendid collection of paintings, chiefly by Italian masters, which a late proprietor purchased when abroad some years ago. Hutton Hall, a fine mansion, is in the northern part of the parish, on the banks of the Whitadder. This river and the Tweed yield excellent salmon and trout-fishing. The Tweed is crossed by a beautiful suspension-bridge, called the Union Bridge, extending from a point near Paxton to a place a little way below the village of Horneliff, in the county of Durham. This very convenient bridge, forming the only connexion of the two sides of the river between Coldstream and Berwick, is one of the best yet erected in the island. It has been of prodigious service in facilitating the introduction of coal and lime into Berwickshire from the works near Etal and Ford; it is frequently visited by parties of pleasure from Berwick. It admits two carriages abreast, besides foot passengers, and is one of the most interesting objects of an artificial nature to be seen in the south of Scotland.—Population in 1821, 1118.

HUTTON and CORRIE, a united parish in the district of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, extending twelve miles in length from north to south by a general breadth of three miles. In the northern part the parish draws to a point. Eskdalemuir lies on the east, Wamphray and Applegarth on the west, and

Tandergarth on the south. The parish is separated from the latter by the Milk-water. The Corrie water, a tributary of the Milk, next intersects the parish, and farther north the Dryfe-water pursues a course through the district from its northern point. There are a variety of burns tributary to these rivulets. This extensive parish is chiefly hilly and pastoral, the holms on the banks of the streams being only cultivated. There is a number of

remains of antiquity in the district, as in most other parts of this border county; the principal being the Mont hill on the farm of Nether Hutton, and from which *holt* or *hut* the name of the parish is derived. Much of the district is the property of the Hopetoun family, by whom many beneficial improvements in the breed of sheep were introduced during last century.—Population in 1821, 804.

ICOLMKILL, or **I-COLMB-KILL**, or **IONA**, or **I**, (pronounced *Ee*), one of the islands of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyshire, in the parish of Kilfinichen, lying off the south-west promontory or ross of Mull, from which large island it is separated by the sound or strait of Icolmkill, about a mile and a half in breadth. Icolmkill is about three miles in length from north to south, and, where widest, only a mile in breadth. The highest elevation in it is 400 feet, and the surface is diversified with rocky hillocks and patches of green pasture, or of moory and boggy soil. At the southern extremity, with the exception of a low sandy tract, it is a mere labyrinth of rocks. There is a small village or miserable collection of huts, inhabited by a population of about 450 individuals. There is no doctor or midwife in the island; after many ages of benighted ignorance, a church and school-house have been recently erected by the society for the diffusion of Christian knowledge. The Bay of Martyrs is a small creek near the village, and is said to be the place where the bodies brought hither for interment were landed. Port-ma-cursach, the Bay of the Boat, is on the opposite side of the island, and here, according to tradition, Columba first landed, in token of which there is a heap, of about fifty feet in length, supposed to be the model and memorial of his boat. The remains of a celebrated marble quarry are near the southern extremity, and the shore still affords those pebbles of green serpentine, which are now objects of pursuit to visitors, as they were formerly esteemed for anti-magical and medicinal virtues. Along the shores opposite Mull there are some pleasant arable plains, producing some good crops of oats and barley. Peat for fuel

has to be brought from Mull. Icolmkill is the most noted of all the western islands, and is indeed distinguished above all other islands belonging to Britain by its historical associations and works of art. To the historian and antiquary it furnishes matter of most interesting inquiry. By the Highlanders the island is called *I*, (or *ee*) signifying the island, by way of pre-eminence. *Colm* or *Columb* is a mere contraction of Columba, the classic name of Colon the saint, who first rendered the place of consequence by his residence. *Kill* simply imports cell or chapel. The designation of *Iona* is Celtic, and means "the island of waves;" and being the most euphonious, it has been used by monkish and poetic writers. Descended from a family which was allied to the kings of Scotland and Ireland, and a native of the latter country, Columba commenced his career in 563, or, according to Bede, in 565, and in the forty-second year of his age. He derived his education from Theilus, who, with several other Welsh bishops, had been consecrated by the patriarch of Jerusalem; and from this circumstance he followed the Oriental or original apostolic rule of faith, both as regarded doctrinal points and public forms of worship. It appears that Columba departed from Ireland under circumstances of political dissension, or from some difference between his religious opinions and those promulgated by the minions of the polluted Romish church. It is recorded by the Irish annalists, that he was accompanied in his self-expatriation by twelve or thirteen pious priests or saints; and that the whole, directing their course towards Scotland—till then in the lowest state of barbarian and pagan superstition—landed first at Oransa, one of the smaller Hebrides, and then at Iona.

Making a settlement on this island, he commenced a system of propagating Christianity, both by his own active endeavours in most fatiguing and dangerous exercises on the mainland, and by sending out his assistant clergy as missionaries. In the execution of these arduous and transcendent duties, the pious Columba met with an astonishing success. In a few years the greater part of the Pictish kingdom was converted to Christianity, and hundreds of churches, monasteries, and cells, were founded and supported. The missionary clergy of Iona did not confine their labours to Scotland; they entered the northern parts of England, or the Northumbrian kingdom, and there spread the Christian religion among the Anglo-Saxons, having previously studied the language of that people.* The influence of Iona in England, says Macculloch, to whose notes we are indebted, did not cease with its first success; many of its religious establishments having, long after, been provided by teachers or monks from this remote spot, which was thus destined to extend its influence far beyond the bounds of its own narrow and stormy region. It seems that the zeal of the monks of Iona required a still wider range of action than that offered by the mainland of Britain; during the life of Columba they undertook voyages to the surrounding islands and the Norwegian seas, for the purpose of propagating the gospel in countries which it had not yet reached. St. Columba is said to have made a voyage himself to the north sea, in his currach, and to have remained there twelve days. Few circumstances connected with the early history of the church in Scotland have produced so hot a disputation as that regarding the exact order of Christians to which Columba and his clergy belonged. In examining this obscure matter of controversy; it appears to us as a fair conclusion, that the clergy of Iona, while partaking of many of the minor errors of the church of Rome, were still by no means allied to papistry, and approached nearest in their doctrines and formula to those distinguished as Culdees. The prejudices of Bede, or perhaps of his self-constituted editors, have inclined them to lament over the departure of Columba from the pale of Roman Catholicism, his neglect of the

tonsure, and his irregularity respecting the proper time of keeping Easter; yet this venerable author, and others who have followed him, bear ample testimony to the correctness of the morals, the purity of the doctrine, the zeal, and the simple mindedness of the missionary clergy of this Hebridian isle. As to Columba himself, who was sainted by the devotional excess of the primitive period in which he lived, every writer is found in the lists of his eulogists; and in mentioning his religious fervour, they seldom fail to relate that his Christianity was of a practical as well as of a speculative kind; for, not contented with inculcating the truths of the gospel, he went about instructing his barbarous disciples in the sciences of gardening, agriculture, and other arts fully as useful. It is further stated, that this beneficent and learned priest was skilled in medicine, and his knowledge of sacred and profane history is admitted by all. The rules of the order of Columba did not prohibit matrimony to the priests, who are known, moreover, to have engaged in worldly employments for their subsistence. The death of Columba took place in the year 597, at the ripened age of seventy-seven; and he left behind him a name which will remain for ever unobliterated in the pages of ecclesiastical history. While in life, he founded some of those edifices on the island of Iona which were enriched by future princes, and whose ruins are now hardly observable. According to the auspicious history of Bede, the clergy who succeeded Columba differed from the church of Rome till the year 716, when they were engrafted upon it. From this period throughout those dark ages of our history in which the Hebrides were affected by the invasions of the Norwegians, Iona was frequently pillaged by these northern warriors, who destroyed the library belonging to the ancient establishment, which, as it is alleged, contained many valuable classical works, now entirely lost. After coming under the sway of the Pope, the monastery became, in subsequent years, the dwelling of the Cluniacenses, a class of monks who followed the rule of St. Bennet, and who, in

* The Lothians were at this time a part of the Northumbrian kingdom.—See EDINBURGHSHIRE.

* Sir William Betham, Ulster king of arms, and author of a respectable work on Irish antiquities, possesses a psalter written by Columba, in the same character. The psalter is in Latin, is written on vellum, in the Irish uncial character, and must be considered the oldest Irish manuscript in existence.

the reign of William the Lion, lost all their benefices the main land, which they had hitherto held by curates, and which benefices were bestowed on the monks of Holyrood. At the Reformation they lost Iona also, and their abbey was annexed to the bishopric of Argyle by James VI. in the year 1617. The Argyle family has been the ultimate recipient of their insular property. The first structure of note reared in Iona seems to have been what was termed St. Oran's chapel. It has been referred to the date of the sixth century, though this is very likely to be incorrect, and it is more probable that it was built after the Romish church foisted itself upon that of the more unpresuming order of Columba. It is a rude and small building of about sixty feet in length by twenty-two in breadth; now unroofed, but otherwise very entire. The sculpture of the door-way is in good preservation, and the chevron moulding is repeated many times on the soffit of the arch, in the usual manner. But the style, which is of Norman execution, is mean, and there are few marks of ornament on the building. There are some tombs within it of different dates; and there are many carved stones in the pavement; one of them being ornamented with bells in an uncommon style. One of the tombs lies under a canopy of three pointed arches; it is for this place rather handsome, and evidently far more modern than the building itself. This is called St. Oran's tomb. North from St. Oran's chapel is the ruin of a nunnery, or rather the chapel belonging to it, which is usually reckoned to be the next oldest building in the island, though, as Macculloch says, "we are sure that there were no monastic establishments for females during the time of Columba's discipline. The proper monastic establishment of Iona belongs to the age of Romish influence; and thus the date of this building is brought down to a period, later, at least, than 1200. Were it not that style is here no test of dates, this chapel might be referred to a prior period, the architecture being purely Norman, without a vestige of the pointed manner, or of any ornament indicating that age. It is in good preservation, and the length is about sixty feet, by twenty in breadth. The roof has been vaulted, and part of it remains. The arches are round with plain fluted soffits. The other buildings that appertained to the nun-

nery can now scarcely be traced; but there is a court, and something is shown which is said to have been a church, and was probably the Lady chapel. The nuns were not displaced at the reformation, but continued a long time after that event to live together. They followed the rule of St. Augustine, and were of the *Chanonenses*. The tombstone of the princess Anna, dated in 1511, is still extant, and exhibits the figure of the lady in a barbarous style, with the usual words "*Sancta Maria, ora pro me,*" under her feet, and the black-letter inscription round the edge, "*Hic jacet Domina Anna Donaldi Ferleti filia, quondam prioressa de Iona, quæ obiit anno M. D. xmo, ejus animam altissimo commendamus*"—whose soul we commend to the highest [place.] The figure of the princess is in the attitude of prayer, to Sancta Maria, who holds an infant in her arms; having a mitre on her head, and the sun and moon above it. "Pennant," continues Macculloch, "mistook a sculpture above the head of the princess herself, for a plate and a comb: It is the looking-glass and comb; an emblem of the sex, which appears to have been originally borrowed from ancient Greek or Roman art." The last and chief edifice is the cathedral of the bishops of Iona or the Abbey church, it having, as is said, answered both purposes. This interesting structure has been reared at two distinct periods, that part of it east of the tower being evidently of the era of the chapel of the nunnery, and the other much earlier. "At present its form is that of a cross; the length being about 160 feet, the breadth twenty-four, and the length of the transept seventy. That of the choir is about sixty feet. The tower is about seventy feet high, divided into three storeys. It is lighted on one side, above, by a plain slab, perforated by quatre-foils, and on the other by a catherine-wheel, or marigold window, with spiral mullions. The tower stands on four cylindrical pillars of a clumsy Norman design, about ten feet high and three in diameter. Similar proportions pervade the other pillars in the church; their capitals being short, and, in some parts, sculptured with ill-designed and grotesque figures, still very sharp and well-preserved; among which that of an angel weighing souls (as it is called by Pennant,) while the devil depresses one scale with his claw, is always pointed out with great glee. This sculpture, however, represents an

angel weighing the good deeds of a man against his evil ones. It is not an uncommon feature in similar buildings, and occurs, among other places, at Montvilliers; where also the devil, who is at the opposite scale, tries to depress it with his fork, as is done elsewhere with his claw. The same allegory is found in detail in the legends; and it may also be seen in some of the works of the Dutch and Flemish painters. The arches are pointed, with a curvature intermediate between those of the first and second styles, or the sharp and the ornamented, the two most beautiful periods of Gothic architecture; their soffits being fluted with plain and rude moulding. The corded moulding separates the shaft from the capital of the pillars, and is often prolonged through the walls at the same level. The larger windows vary in form, but are everywhere inelegant. There is a second, which is here the clerestory tier; the windows sometimes terminating in a circular arch, at others in trefoil bends; the whole being surmounted by a corbel table. This church or cathedral was dedicated to St Mary. There is a mixture of materials in all these buildings. The granite, which is red, and resembles the Egyptian, may have been brought from Mull, but the gneiss, hornblende slate, and clay slate, which are intermixed with it, are the produce of Iona itself. A fissile mica slate has been used for the roofs. Pennant found the last remains of the marble altar-piece; but it is now vanished. It was described by Sacheverell as six feet by four in dimensions; and tradition says that it was brought from Skye. Unluckily for its preservation, a fragment of it was esteemed a charm against fire, shipwreck, murder, and ill fortune; and the whole was, therefore, soon carried off. The font remained entire a few years since. Round the cathedral are various fragments of walls and enclosures, which are nearly unintelligible. Two of them are said to have led to the sea; others are thought to have been chapels; and some are unquestionably parts of the monastery. It is easy enough to conjecture what may have been the cloister and the hall; but there is neither ornament nor interest in any of these ruins. Four arches of the former remain, and three walls of what was probably the refectory. The remains of the bishop's house are just as little worthy of notice. Buchanan says, that there were several chapels, founded by kings of Scotland and insular chiefs,

all of which is very probable. The cathedral itself was dismantled by the effects of time, only a few years ago. The remains of an ancient causeway are sufficiently perfect in some places; but in others it has been dilapidated, like every thing else, to build cottages and make enclosures, the stolen materials of which betray themselves everywhere." It has been recorded, that there were, at one time, three hundred and sixty stone crosses in different parts of the island of Iona; but those relics, four only excepted, are now, like the above chapels, no longer in existence. We are told by tradition, that the Synod of Argyle ordered sixty of them to be thrown into the sea. How the remainder were disposed of is unknown; in the present day there are only traces of four. Two are very perfect, and one of them is beautifully carved; the third has been broken off at about ten feet; and of the last the foot only remains, fixed in a mound of earth. Sundry fragments are, nevertheless, to be found, which have been converted into grave-stones; and which, from the sculptures and inscriptions on them, have certainly been native. Pennant says, that the cross at Campbellton has been transferred from this place. One of those remaining is called after St. Martin, and the other after St. John; and, like the rest, they were probably of native origin. Adam and Eve, with the forbidden tree, are represented on one side of the former. It is surprising to see the accuracy and freedom of the workmanship and design, in such a material as mica-slate; a substance as ill-adapted to sculpture as it is possible to imagine. While yet in an undecorated condition, the cathedral of Iona exhibited a great variety of monuments erected to commemorate different abbots, bishops, and other ecclesiastics of distinction, who seem to have bestowed considerable pains and expense during their lives, in decorating their last resting places. The spirit of destruction which reached this isle at the time of the Reformation, and the degree of culpable carelessness in protecting the ruins of the religious buildings observable since that period, have operated in wasting and carrying off nearly every relic of the tombs of those dignitaries. Among the most conspicuous of those remaining, is that of John McKinnon, abbot of Iona, who died in the year 1500. "It is," says a contemporary writer, "a truly rich and elegant piece of sculpture, and does credit to the state of the

arts at that period. It is said that the letters composing the inscription were originally run full of melted silver, which being kept always bright by frequent and careful cleaning, produced a most brilliant appearance, particularly when the rays of the sun fell upon it. The precious metal, however, was too great a temptation to escape the rude hands of the populace. The monument in its present dilapidated state may be still seen near the site of the high altar." The greatest collection of tombs is adjacent to the chapel of St. Oran, in an enclosure of no great extent, called *Reilly Oran*, or, "the burying place of Oran." This place has evidently been the chief burying ground or Polyandrium of Iona. Of the names and numbers of those who were here interred there prevail many contradictory traditions, at least such as are at variance with accredited histories. Buchanan and Monro mention that here are deposited the remains of forty-eight kings of Scotland, beginning with Fergus II. and ending with Macbeth, the eighty-fourth Scottish monarch, in the eleventh century; while it has been substantiated that ten in this list of kings never existed, and that even if they had, it would make Iona the place of sepulture of princes long before it was consecrated by the landing of Columba. Besides these sovereigns, it is said that there lie here four Irish, one French, and eight Norwegian kings. The only thing which appears certain as to Iona being a royal burial place, is that, for some centuries after the island began to be renowned for the piety and learning of its religious inhabitants, it was chosen as a preferable place of sepulture by a considerable number of the petty chiefs or lords of the isles, Norwegian sea kings, some Irish chieftains, and of Duncan, one of the kings of Scotland. With Dunstaffnage, in all probability, it divided the glory of receiving the remains of some of the predecessors of this unfortunate monarch. Now that there has been such an extent of destruction among the tombs, and so many carried away, it is impossible to discover the tombs of any of the kings, so often spoken of; the inscriptions and sculpture are nearly gone; and no one possesses any record of those which have disappeared. Monro, dean of the isles, who visited them in 1549, has bequeathed a fanciful account of the tombs of Iona, which, without examination, has been received by most topographers as correct, but which

modern discovery has exposed as in many instances exceedingly fallacious. In 1830, Mr. Rae Wilson, author of various esteemed works descriptive of his own travels, busied himself in clearing away the rubbish from the ruins of the religious edifices, for the purpose of bringing to light every thing like a relic of their former magnificence and the piety of their inmates. In this search, besides the advantage obtained by clearing out the interesting remains of antiquity, and leaving them plain before the eye of the visitor, a great many statues and monuments were discovered. Perhaps in this or some future search those black stones of Iona by which the people of the Hebrides at one time swore, may be also discovered, as they are said to be concealed in the island. Dr. Samuel Johnson, in the course of his tour to the Hebrides in the autumn of 1773, accompanied by Boswell, visited Iona, whose words on landing, though already quoted a thousand times, we may be allowed to quote once more. "At last," says he, "we came to Icolinkill, but found no convenience for landing; our boat could not be forced very near the dry ground, and our Highlanders carried us over the water. We were now treading that illustrious island which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefit of knowledge and the blessings of religion. To abstract the mind from all local emotion would be impossible, if it were endeavoured, and would be foolish, if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses; whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future, predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me and my friend be such frigid philosophy, as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plains of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona!" On his departure from this interesting spot he says, "We now left those illustrious ruins, by which Mr. Boswell was much affected, nor would I willingly be thought to have looked upon them without some emotion. Perhaps in the revolutions of the world, Iona may be sometime again the instructress of the western regions." There is, we think, little chance of this being ever

the case; which is almost as unlikely as the fulfilment of a celebrated Gaelic prophecy, which has thus been translated by Dr. Smith of Campbellton :

"Seven years before that awful day,
When time shall be no more,
A watery deluge will o'erweep
Hibernia's mossy shore:
The green-clad Isla, too, shall sink,
While, with the great and good,
Columba's happy Isle will rear
Her towers above the flood."

IFFERT, an islet of the Hebrides, lying off the west coast of Lewis.

ILANMORE, an islet of the Hebrides, lying off the north side of Coll.

ILANROAN and ILANTERACH, two islets of the Hebrides, lying to the south and east of Oransay.

ILERAY, an island of the Hebrides, of about three miles in length by one and a half in breadth, lying to the westward of North Uist.

IMERSAY, an islet of the Hebrides, lying off the south-west coast of Islay.

INCH. There are many places in Scotland of this name, or having such an adjunct to their designations, as may be seen below, some of which are too minute for notice in this work. In all cases when it occurs, either by itself or attached to another word, it signifies an island, being derived from *Ynys* in the British, or *Inis* in the Irish or Gaelic tongue. In the Highland districts the pure term of *Inis* still remains in use.

INCH, a parish in the county of Inverness, merged in that of Kingussie.

INCH, a parish in Wigtonshire, lying on the east shore of Loch Ryan, bounded by Ballantrae in Ayrshire on the north, and New Luce on the east; extending nine miles in length by a breadth nearly as great. About one-half of the parish consists of flat and low land, forming an extensive plain, which stretches from Loch Ryan nearly to the Bay of Luce. On the east and north-east of the plain rises a beautiful range of hills, reaching from one end of the parish to the other. The face of these is partly green pasture and partly arable. In the last century the district underwent extensive improvement, through the active exertions of the Earl of Stair, who has an elegant mansion in the parish. In the lower part of the parish, south-east from Loch Ryan, there are now

many beautiful plantations. The present parish comprehends the suppressed parish of Saulseat, which lay on the south. In the old parish of Inch there were two chapels, namely, St. John's Chapel, which stood at the south end of Loch Ryan, and at the east end of the burgh of Stranraer. This chapel was in ruins in 1684, but a modern castle stood near it, and was called the Castle of the Chapel. The eastern half of the burgh of Stranraer, on the east side of the rivulet that intersects the town, was popularly called "the Chapel." A spring within flood-mark was called St. John's Well. The site of the castle is now within the parish of Stranraer. The second chapel was called Chapel-Patrick, being dedicated to St. Patrick, and situated on the west coast. The district in which it stood was detached from the parish of Inch in 1628, and was erected into the parish of Port-Patrick. The church of Inch stands on the margin of a lake, in which there is a small beautifully wooded island or inch, six hundred yards in circumference. This lake is that of Castle-Kennedy. It is nearly divided by a neck of land, on which stands the ruin of the castle, formerly a seat of the Earls of Stair. The edifice is said to have been burnt by accident in 1715. There are some smaller lakes in the parish. A road from Stranraer pursues the line of the east coast of Loch Ryan into Ayrshire. On the same side of this inlet of the sea is the seaport village of Cairn, with a good harbour, from three to eight fathoms deep at low water.—Population in 1821, 2286.

INCH-ABER, an islet in Loch-Lomond, lying in the mouth of the river Endrick.

INCH-AFFREY.—See INNERFEFFRAY.

INGHARD, (LOCH) an arm of the sea on the west coast of Sutherlandshire, projected into the northern part of the parish of Edderachyilis.

INCH-BRAYOCK, an islet of about 84 acres in extent, lying in the mouth of the South Esk, Forfarshire, and belonging to the parish of Craig. It is situated in that part of the outlet of the river betwixt the Bay of Montrose and the sea, and it is joined to the mainland on both sides by bridges, which carry the public road across from the south to the town of Montrose. The islet has been built upon.

INCH-CAILLIACH, "the island of old women," situated in Loch-Lomond, near its

south end on the east side, about a mile in length, and covered with trees. This is one of the most lovely of the islets in this beautiful lake. It is the property of the Duke of Montrose, is inhabited, and produces good wheat and oats. Here was anciently a nunnery, which was afterwards used as the parish church of Buchanan. The name of the islet is allusive to the inmates of that religious building.

INCH-CLEAR, or CLARE-INCH, a small woody islet in Loch-Lomond, lying to the south of the above.

INCH-COLM, a small island in the Firth of Forth, belonging to the county of Fife, parish of Dalgetty, and lying about two miles distant from Aberdour. In measurement it is under a mile in length, and is of a poor bleak appearance, but partly arable. Though thus destitute of beauty, it is rich in the production of historical and antiquarian associations, and exhibits, for the satisfaction of the curious, the ruins of one of the most extensive monastic establishments in this part of Scotland. The cause of the foundation of this religious house is thus related by Fordun: "About the year 1123, Alexander I., having some business of state which obliged him to cross over at the Queen's Ferry, was overtaken by a terrible tempest, blowing from the south-west, which obliged the sailors to make for this island, [then called *Bimona*,*] which they reached with the greatest difficulty. Here they found a poor hermit, who lived a religious life, according to the rules of St. Columba, and performed service in a small chapel, supporting himself by the milk of one cow, and the shell-fish he could pick up on the shore; nevertheless, on these small means he entertained the king and his retinue for three days, the time which they were confined here by the wind. During the storm, and whilst at sea and in the greatest danger, the king had made a vow, that if St. Columba would bring him safe to that island, he would there found a monastery to his honour, which should be an asylum and relief to navigators; he was, moreover, further moved

to this foundation, by having, from his childhood, entertained a particular veneration and honour for that saint, derived from his parents, who were long married without issue, until, imploring the aid of St. Columba, their request was most graciously granted." The monastery founded by Alexander in virtue of this vow, was for canons-regular of St. Augustine, and being dedicated to St. Colm or Columba, was richly endowed by its royal patron. Allan de Mortimer, knight, Lord of Aberdour, gave also to God, and the monks of this abbey, the entire moiety of the lands of his town of Aberdour, for a burying place to himself and his posterity, in the church of that monastery. Walter Bowmaker, abbot of this place, was one of the continuators of John Fordun's *Scoti-Chronicon*, as is to be seen in the *Liber Carthusianorum de Perth*, in the Advocate's Library. He died in the year 1449. James Stewart of Beith, a cadet of the Lord Ochiltree, was made commendator of Inch Colm on the surrender of Henry, Abbot of that monastery, in the year 1543. His second son, Henry Stewart, was, by the special favour of King James II. created a peer, by the title of Lord St. Colm, in the year 1611. Fordun records several miracles done by St. Columba, as punishments to the English, who often pillaged this monastery. The first was in the year 1335, when the English, ravaging the coast along the Forth, one vessel larger than the rest, entered this island, and the crew landing, plundered the monastery of all its moveables, as well secular as ecclesiastical; among divers statues and images carried off, was a famous one of St. Columba, which was kept in the church. It seems as if that saint did not relish the voyage, for he raised such a storm that it threatened immediate destruction to the sacrilegious vessel, by driving it on the rocks of Inchkeith. The sailors, on their near approach to these rocks, were terribly alarmed, cried *peccavi*, asked pardon of the saint, promised restitution of their plunder, and a handsome present into the bargain. On this the vessel got safely into port in that island, where, as if raised from the dead, they landed with great rejoicings; they then disembarked the saint and their other plunder, and transported them, with a handsome oblation of gold and silver, to certain inhabitants of Kinghorn, to whom they likewise sent payment for their labour, with directions that the whole

* A Gaelic antiquary will detect in this euphonious Latin name "the Isle of the Druids," which shows that, like many other Catholic institutions, the monastery of Inchcolm must have been planted on a place of heathen worship.

should be safely delivered to the monks from whom they were taken. No sooner was this done than a favourable wind sprung up, by which the vessel reached St. Abb's head before the rest of the fleet, the men taking care to form a sincere resolution never more to meddle with St. Columba. It nevertheless appears that this example was forgotten by the next year, for, from the same authority, we learn, that in the year 1336, some other English vessels plundered the church of Dolor, belonging to the abbot of this house, and carried away a beautiful carved wainscot with which he had adorned the choir; this they had taken down piece-meal, and shipped, so as it might be put up in any other place. It was put on board a particular barge, the sailors of which, rejoicing at their plunder, sailed away with pipes and trumpets sounding; but St. Columba in an instant turned their mirth into sorrow, for the vessel suddenly sunk to the bottom, like a stone or piece of lead, neither plank nor man being ever more seen. The remaining sailors of the fleet, terrified at this judgment, vowed in future they would not trespass on that saint, or on any person or thing belonging to him. This event gave rise to a proverb in England, the substance of which was, that St. Columba was not to be offended with impunity. They likewise gave him the nickname of Saint Quhalme. Notwithstanding the resolution here mentioned, in the year 1384, the English fleet being again in the Forth, plundered this monastery, which they attempted to burn, and actually set fire to a shed near the church; but when the destruction of the whole monastery seemed inevitable, some pious persons addressing themselves to their guardian saint, he suddenly changed the wind, which blew back the flames. The plunderers returned to their ships with their booty, and afterwards landed at the Queen's Ferry, and began to pillage the coast of the cattle, when they were suddenly attacked by Thomas and Nicholas Erskine and Alexander de Lindsay, having with them about fifty horsemen from the east, and William Conyngham, of Kilmaures, with thirty from the west; these engaging the robbers, slew and wounded some, took others prisoners, and drove a number of them to their vessels; of these above forty, and those some of the forwardest among the incendiaries, for safety, hung to the anchor, when a sailor, dreading the attack of the Scots,

cut the cable with an axe, whereby all those who hung about the anchor were drowned. But what was most wonderful, was, that the person who had planned this sacrilege, and been the most active in setting fire to the buildings, was taken prisoner by William de Conyngham, and whilst on the way with him, was seized with the most frantic madness, accusing himself of the above offences, testifying that he had been the most active in burning the shed, and that whilst so employed, he saw St. Columba extinguishing the fire, when that saint caused some volatile flames to dart upon him, which destroyed his beard and eye-brows; his fury increasing, he was killed, and buried in a cross way near the town of Dunipace. In the Duke of Somerset's expedition, 1547, this monastery was, after the battle of Pinkie, occupied as a post commanding the Forth. The circumstance is recorded by Patin, in the following words: "Tuesday, the 18th of September, in the afternoon, my Lord's Grace rowed up the Fryth, a vi or vii myles westward, as it runneth into the land, and took in his way an island thear called Sainet Coomes Ins, which standeth a iiii mile beyond Lieth, and a good way ner at the north shore than the south, yet not within a mile of the nerest. It is but half a myle about, and hath in it a pretty abbey (but ye monks were gone) fresh water enough, and also cookeyes; and is so naturally strong, as but one way it can be entered. The plot whearf of my Lordes Grace considering, did quickly cast to have it kept, whearby all traffik of merchandise, all commodities els comyng by the Fryth into their land, and utterly ye hole use of the Fryth itself, with all the havens uppon it shoold quyte be taken from them. Saturday, 17th of September, Sir John Luttrell, Knight, having bene by my Lordes Grace, and the counsell, elect abbot, by God's suffraunce, of the monastery of Sainet Coomes Ins, afore remembered, in the afternoon of this day departed towards the island to be stalled in his see thear accordingly; and had with him coovent of a C halibutters and L pioneers, to kepe his house and land thear, and ii rowe harkes well furnished with amnicion, and lxx mariners, for them to kepe his waters, whereby it is thought he shall soon becom a prelate of great power. The perfytness of his religion is not alwaies to tarry at home, but sumtime to rowe out abrode a visitacion, and when he goith, I have heard

say he taketh alweyes his sumners in barke with hym, which are very open-mouthed, and never talk but they are hard a mile of, so that either for loove of his blessinges, or fear of his cursinges, he is like to be souveraigne over most part of his neighbours." The island of Inchcolm was visited by Grose, or some one for him, in 1789, and in his *Antiquities of Scotland* are presented different views of the religious houses. "Great part of the monastery," says he, "is still remaining; the cloisters, with rooms over them, enclosing a square area, are quite entire; the pit of the prison is a most dismal hole, though lighted by a small window; the refectory is up one pair of stairs; in it, near the window, is a kind of separate closet, up a few steps, commanding a view of the monks when at table; this is supposed to have been the abbot's seat, adjoining to the refectory is a room, from the size of its chimney, probably the kitchen. The octagonal chapter-house, with its stone roof, is also standing; over it is a room of the same shape, in all likelihood the place where the charters were kept. Here are the remains of an inscription, in the black-letter, which began with *statuta*. The inside of the whole building seems to have been plastered. Near the water there is a range of offices. Near the chapter-house are the remains of a very large semicircular arch. In the adjoining grounds lies the old carved stone, said to be a Danish monument, engraved by Sir Robert Sibbald, in whose book it is delineated as having a human head at each end; and at present it is so defaced by time or weather, that nothing like a head can be distinguished at either end: indeed it requires the aid of a creative fancy, to make out any of the sculpture; something like a man's head appear is seen (by short sighted antiquaries) on the north side; and on the south the figure of a cross; this stone has been removed from its original situation." The view from the sea shows the entry into the cloisters, the chapter-house, the tower of the church, and other entire parts of the building. In more recent times the place has been partly modernized, as a residence for a citizen of Edinburgh, who farms the island from the Earl of Moray, the proprietor. The island, which is fertile in some places and is reputed for the fineness of its crops of onions, was made a station for a battery of ten guns, for the protection of this part of the Firth of Forth, during the last war.

INCH-CONAG, an island in Loch Lomond, lying on the east of Inch-Tannach.

INCH-CROIN, an islet near the south end of Loch Lomond.

INCH-CRUIN, a small island at the middle of Loch-Lomond, east from Inch-Conag, on which an asylum for insane persons has been erected.

INCH-FAD, a fertile inhabited island of a mile in length in Loch-Lomond, near its east side, and north from Inch-Cailloch.

INCH-GALBRAITH, an islet in Loch-Lomond near its west side, on which stands the ruined castle of the ancient family of Galbraith.

INCH-GARVIE, a small rocky island in the Firth of Forth, lying nearly in the middle of the Strait Queensferry. Having been anciently fortified, and used for a state prison, its fortifications were repaired and put in a state of defence during last war, but the works are now completely abandoned.

INCH-GRANGE, a woody islet in Loch-Lomond.

INCHINAN, anciently KILLINAN, a parish in Renfrewshire, lying on the banks of the Clyde, between the parish of Erskine on the west, and Renfrew on the east and south, extending three miles in length from west to east, and from two to two and a half in breadth. The Gryfe and Cart rivers serve as the boundary on the south and east. The country is here generally level or abounding in beautiful eminences, and the whole is finely cultivated, enclosed, and planted. The district is rich and verdant on the banks of the Clyde, Gryfe, and Cart. The church of Inchinan which stands near the coast, is said to have been built as far back as 1100. David I. granted it with all its pertinents to the Knights Templars, and it continued to belong to them till their suppression in 1312, when it was transferred to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. With other property belonging to that order it fell into the hands of Sir James Sandilands, the first Lord Torphichen. The church was probably dedicated to St. Inan, whose name and an islet, or long narrow island in the river Cart, make up the designation of the parish. Near this spot once stood the castle of Inchinan, one of the seats of the Dukes of Lennox. North Bar is a fine old building on the Clyde; south from this place is the ruin of Old Bar Castle.—Population in 1821, 582.

INCHKEITH, an island in the Firth of Forth, lying four miles from Leith and three from Kinghorn in Fife, to which it belongs. It is of a long irregular figure, measuring a mile in length by the fifth of a mile in breadth, and comprising altogether about seventy acres. At its south-eastern or narrow end lies a small rocky islet, called the Longcraig. Like all other islands in this arm of the sea, Inchkeith has a bleak and comfortless aspect, being totally destitute of trees, and almost wholly pastoral. Its surface though irregular and rocky, is in many places productive of a rich herbage, well suited to the pasturing of cattle or horses, but too rank for the use of sheep. Where cultivation has been attempted, excellent crops have been produced. On the eastern and western sides the island is precipitous and abrupt, while towards the north and southern ends, particularly the latter, it rises more gradually, to the height of 180 feet, calculating from high-water mark to the summit of the island, on which a light-house has been placed. Inchkeith possesses several abundant springs of the purest and most excellent water that is any where to be met with; and since a boat-harbour and landing pier have been constructed, the water has been collected in the higher parts of the island, and conducted by a leaden pipe, from a large stone cistern to the harbour, where it is served out by the light-house keeper. From this cistern the shipping in Leith Roads is supplied, and seamen remark that this water is *lighter* and keeps longer free of impurities, than any other with which they are supplied. The rocks of this island belong to the coal formation, and are distinctly stratified upon the great scale. The same strata of rocks, with a similar direction and dip, are observable on the Fife shores to the north. The island affords a good warren for a numerous tribe of the common grey rabbits, and there are also found a considerable number of the grey Norwegian rats, in all probability brought hither originally by the shipping in Leith Roads. Seals are common on the shores. This island was in early times a possession of the noble family of Keith, the first of whom, named Robert, received it from Malcolm III., along with the barony of Keith in East Lothian, (parish of Humbie,) as a reward for killing with his own hand, Canus a Danish chieftain, at the battle of Barry, in the year 1010. The barony of Keith hence communicating its name

to the family, it was from them applied to their inch or island in the Forth. Under the head of EDINBURGH it has been seen that the island was constituted a species of lazaret-house for the recovery of those persons in the metropolis afflicted with a certain loathsome distemper, in 1497. Lindsay of Pitcottie relates an incident connected with this desolate isle, which has often been repeated. He tells us that that acute prince and lover of the sciences James IV., made it the scene of the following curious experiment. In order to discover, if possible, what was the natural and original language of the human race, he sent two infants under the charge of a dumb woman, to reside here; and that there might be no occasion for any intercourse with others, caused them to be well provided with all the necessaries which their situation might require, till the children should arrive at maturity. The result of the experiment is not recorded. In that tumultuous age, it would be but little regarded; and the wars in the end of his reign, and the confusion consequent on his death at Flodden, would cause it to be almost entirely forgotten. Lindsay speaks only of a vague report remaining in his time; "Some say that they spoke good Hebrew, but as to myself, I know not but by the author's report." The English, after the battle of Pinkie, fortified this island and the town of Huddington, besides several other places, in order to maintain an interest in the country against the catholic powers then in possession of the Scottish government. After rearing a temporary fort upon it, they left four companies of their own nation, and one company of Italians, for its defence, under the command of a general. On the 29th of June, 1549, this garrison was attacked, and after a very gallant defence, was dislodged by the French auxiliary troops, then defending the town and citadel of Leith under M. Desse, who had seen the importance of this island as a military station from its commanding position, as a cover to Leith, and likewise offering a good retreat in case of any sudden disaster. Desse had no sooner made himself master of this island than the temporary works of the English were thrown down, and a regular fortification was erected by order of the regent, under the sanction of her daughter Mary, and the dauphin of France, her husband. This fort consisted of several strong bastions, laid out for defence of the

place, with a strong wall of circumvallation, varying in height from a few feet to upwards of twenty feet, according to the situation of the ground. The principal parts of this work were executed in square or ashlar masonry; and from the inaccessible nature of the island, it must in those days have been considered an operation of no small magnitude and expense. While in the possession of the French the properties of the grass of the island as a nutritious food for horses were observed, and so great a number of those animals were placed upon it, that the name of *L'Isle des Chevaux* became attached to it. We are told by Boswell, in his Tour to the Hebrides, that when Lord Hailes was crossing the Firth with Dr. Johnson, he mentioned this fact, and observed that the island would be a *safer stable* than most others of that time. Upon the part of the fortification which existed in the time of the above distinguished tourist, were the letters "M. R." for Maria Regina, and the date 1556. When the English fleet sent by Queen Elizabeth for the relief of the Scottish Protestants, entered the Firth, January 1560, the French forces, who acted for Mary the Regent in Leith, thought proper to improve and strengthen this fortress, to which the English fleet immediately laid siege, but without effect. At the peace, which was afterwards ratified by the treaty of Edinburgh, it was stipulated, that six score French soldiers should remain in Scotland, the one half in the castle of Dunbar, the remainder in the fortress of Inchkeith. Afterwards, the fortifications were cast down by act of parliament, in order to prevent public enemies from ever again taking advantage of them. The next period at which Inchkeith comes into notice in history, is in the year 1639, during the troubles of the reign of Charles I., when the king sent a fleet with troops, for the reduction of the Scottish covenanters. Finding it impossible to effect a landing on the shores of the Firth, which were lined every where by a bold and enthusiastic people, the Marquis of Hamilton, who commanded this expedition, had to disembark the troops upon the island of Inchkeith, for the sake of their health, the greater part of them being raw English recruits who had sunk under the hardships of the voyage. It is said, that on this occasion the Marquis's mother was among those who assembled to resist his landing, and bore a brace of pistols on her horse

before her, wherewith she threatened to blow out her son's brains if he should attempt to put a hostile foot upon his native shores. After resting some time, and making no other hostile manifestations than what consisted in a few fire-works, which they let off to frighten the people, this miserable army went again on ship-board, and sailed back to England, the war being in the mean time concluded, by a treaty between Charles and his Scottish subjects at Berwick. From this period till the present day, Inchkeith has ceased to be an object of historical interest; and it is now chiefly known as the station of one of the most important light-houses on the coasts of Scotland. The light-house board, aware of the advantages of the navigation of the Firth of Forth, and the great degree of protection it yields to vessels during storms from the east, proceeded to its improvement as their funds would admit; and commenced with the building of a light-house on this island, forming an immediate guide to the roads of Leith. Upon an application being presented from the Trinity House of Leith, on the 18th of May 1803, the foundation stone of this useful building was laid, and the light-fire exhibited on the evening of the 1st of September 1804. There then existed no pier or landing place, nor any road upon the island for the conveyance of heavy materials to the site of the building; and if any such had existed in the early state of the island, which is indeed more than probable, they had been entirely destroyed along with the works of the fortifications, as not the slightest trace of these roads remained in 1803, when the light-house operations were begun. A small portion of the ruins of the fortifications, however, existed. The elevation or design of this light-house is considered to be in very good taste. It is a house of two storeys, with a platform roof, and parapet with embrasures, the light-house tower forming the staircase to the second floor and light-room. The light-keepers are very comfortably lodged, the principal having three apartments and his assistant two. Besides the main house, a court of offices is formed in connexion with the eastern wall of the old fort; and, besides other conveniences, there is an oil cellar sunk under ground, in which the oil is always kept in a fluid state, and at an equal temperature. There is also a place fitted up without the gate as a watch-house for pilots,

where they have a guard-bed and fire-place. The establishment is in all respects very complete. Besides good salaries, the principal and his assistants have ten acres of the island enclosed, and a garden, which they possess or hold in common, with a sufficient allowance of coal and oil for family use. In justice to these persons, we have to state, that at all times they display the utmost politeness in showing the interior of the light-house to strangers. When the present light-house was completed, it was what seamen call a stationary or fixed light, and contained sixteen reflectors, made upon the parabolic curve, formed of copper, strongly coated or plated with silver, instead of the hollow or cavity of the reflector being lined with facets of mirror glass as formerly. Inchkeith light remained as a stationary light till the year 1815, the period when the light of the isle of May was altered from an open coal fire to a stationary light, with oil and reflectors; on which it became necessary to alter the character of Inchkeith light from a stationary to a revolving light; and with this alteration, that seven reflectors, instead of the former number, are now found perfectly sufficient. The machinery for making the light revolve, consists of a movement, or piece of strong clock-work, kept in motion by a weight, and curiously fitted with two governors, upon the plan of the steam engine, instead of a fly wheel. The reflectors are ranged upon a horizontal frame, which is made to revolve periodically upon a perpendicular axis, exhibiting, to a distant observer, the alternate effect of light and darkness, in a very beautiful and simple manner. The reflectors are brought round in succession to the eye of the observer, and the angles, or interstices between them, produce the effect of darkness, by which this light is distinguished from the light of the isle of May, and also from the common surrounding lights on the opposite shores. The light has further the advantage of being elevated above the medium level of the sea about 235 feet; and such is the powerful effect of the reflecting apparatus, that it is distinctly seen in a favourable state of the atmosphere, at the distance of four or five leagues, although it is impossible that more than a single reflector can be seen at a time.*

* *Edin. Encyc.*, article Inchkeith, written, we believe, by Mr. Robert Stevenson, civil engineer, to which we have to acknowledge considerable obligations in the above description of the island.

The mechanism which moves the lights is exceedingly beautiful, and is kept in the highest order. To examine it as a matter of curiosity, or to view the island, the place is often visited by boating parties from the Edinburgh side of the firth, and it is generally selected by the Highland Club as a fit theatre whereon to exhibit their annual olympic games. On this gala occasion, the island is crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who arrive in steam vessels to witness the pastimes. The island is now the property of the Buccleugh family.

INCH-KENNETH, an islet of the Hebrides, lying betwixt Mull and Icolmkill, and possessing the ruins of a small religious establishment, once dependant on the adjacent island.

INCH-LOANAG, an island in Loch Lomond, of about a mile in length, being that lying furthest to the north, in the lower or wide part of the lake. It is celebrated for its yew-trees, which, during the period when the bow was in use in warfare, were of great consideration and value.

INCHMAHOMIE, anciently INSCHE-MACHAME, an island of great historical and antiquarian interest in the lake of Menteith in Perthshire, extending to the compass of about five acres, and forming now a varied wilderness of forest and fruit-trees, interspersed with underwood, and chequered with moss-grown ruins. Adjacent to it on the west, lies the islet of Talla, where are still to be traced the ruins of a castle, which was the principal seat of the Grahams, Earls of Menteith, a peerage now dormant. At a very early period, the island of Inchmahome became the residence of some religious recluses, and in the year 1238, the Pope granted to Walter Cumyine, Earl of Menteath, liberty to erect upon it a priory or abbey, for the reception of canons-regular of the order of St. Augustine, in connexion with the abbey of Cambuskenneth. It was afterwards united by King James IV. to his royal chapel of Stirling. Subsequently, it was separated from this chapel, and bestowed by King James V. upon John Lord Erskine, who became commendatory abbot. According to returns made to government in 1562, the annual profits of the priory were £234 in money, besides certain quantities of grain. The house had four chapels dependant upon it. The island of Inchmahome was visited by several distinguished royal personages; among

the rest, by Robert Bruce, who went thither April 15th, 1310, and during his stay, executed a writ, seizing the goods and lands of a rebellious subject. When Scotland was invaded by the English in 1547, for the purpose of forcing the infant Queen Mary into a marriage with Edward VI. her four guardians, one of whom was the above John Lord Erskine, deposited her person in this safe retreat, where she remained with her four Marys, till she was sent to France. Inchmahome was also visited by James VI. and was the occasional place of residence of many noblemen. The ruins of the monastery, church, and cloisters, are very extensive, and exhibit many specimens of fine old architecture of a massive nature. The dormitory and vaults have been for many ages the place of sepulture of several noble and ancient families. The most remarkable sculptures in these depositories of the dead, are two figures in relief, representing the last Earl and last Countess of Menteith (of the Cumyns,) which may be seen in the choir of the church. The ruins of these interesting buildings are sequestered in overhanging woods of considerable age and growth, which communicate an air of great sylvan beauty to the little isle. Some of the trees are said to be three centuries old, and one of them, a Spanish chestnut, measures, near the ground, eighteen feet in circumference. The island and its priory have furnished the subject for a work by that accurate and well-informed antiquary, the Rev. Mr. Macgregor Stirling, extending to a quarto volume.

INCH-MARNOCH, an island of about two miles in length, lying on the west side of Bute, and having the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Marnoch, near its eastern shore.

INCH-MICKERY, an islet in the Firth of Forth, near its north shore, adjacent to the island of Inchcolm.

INCH-MOAN, an islet in Loch Lomond, lying east from Inch-Tannoch; it is chiefly peat-moss.

INCH-MURRIN, or **INCH-MARIN**, the largest island in Loch Lomond, near its south-west extremity, extending two miles in length. It is beautifully wooded, and is used as a deer-park by the Duke of Montrose, who has a hunting seat and offices upon it, near an old castle, the residence of the ancient proprietor, the Earl of Lennox. It is singular enough

that this island is not included in any county or parochial division.

INCH-TAVANACH, or **INCH-TAN-NACH**, an island in Loch Lomond, lying near the shore on its west side, extending three quarters of a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It is the loftiest of the various islands in the lake, and is chiefly covered with wood and heath.

INCH-TORR, or **TORR-INCH**, a small woody island in Loch Lomond, near its south end.

INCHTURE, a parish in the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire, lying on the north bank of the Firth of Tay, opposite Flisk in Fife, bounded by Longforgan on the east, Errol and Kinnaird on the west, and Abernethy and Longforgan on the north. It extends only about a mile along the Tay, being broader inland, and is nearly four miles from north to south. The parish is one of the most productive and beautiful in this rich district of country. It possesses some fine seats and pleasure-grounds, among others those of Ballindean, and Rossie Priory. The parish has several villages. That of Inchture is situated on the road from Perth to Dundee, distant from the latter nine miles, and thirteen from the former. The village of Ballerno or Baller, garno lies about a mile further to the north, and on the boundary of the parish from Errol is situated the sea-port and thriving village of Polgavie, or Powgavie. It is three miles north-east from the village of Errol, and from it shipments are made of corn and other native products. It has some granaries, storehouses, and a pier, which can be approached by vessels of from thirty to sixty tons burden. The parish of Inchture incorporates the abrogated parochial district of Rossie, which was united to it in 1670. The original name seems to have been Inchtower, from a tower placed on one of those inches or islands with which the Carse of Gowrie once abounded, and which are now only rising grounds.—Population in 1821, 958.

INCHYRA, or **INCHIRY**, a sea-port village in Gowrie, Perthshire, situated in the parish of Kinoul, on the north bank of the Tay, about six miles below Perth.

INGANESS BAY, a bay of about three miles in length in Orkney, indenting the mainland, nearly two miles to the east of Kirkwall Bay. The headland on its west side is called Inganess Head.

INHALLOW.—See **ENHALLOW.**

INIS-CONNEL, an island in Loch-Awe, Argyshire.—See **AWE (LOCH).**

INIS-FRAOCH, or **FRAOCH ELAN**, an island in Loch-Awe, Argyshire.—See **AWE (LOCH).**

INIS-HAIL, an island in Loch-Awe, Argyshire.—See **AWE (LOCH).**

INIS-ERAITH, an island in Loch-Awe, Argyshire.—See **AWE (LOCH).**

INNERKIP, a parish in Renfrewshire, occupying the north-west corner of the county, bounded by the Firth of Clyde on the north and west, by Largs in Ayrshire and Lochwinnoch on the south, and by Greenock, which once formed a part of it, on the east. It extends about six miles from north to south, by a breadth of four miles. The land ascends from the shores, and forms in general a hilly territory, intermixed with pleasing well-cultivated fields and fertile meadows. In the southern part there is a good deal of moss. The parish has several considerable rivulets, the chief of which is the **Kip Water**, intersecting the district from east to west, and falling into the Firth of Clyde. On this water is situated the village of *Innerkip*, formerly styled *Inverkip*, from being placed at the mouth of **Kip Water**. The village stands six miles west from Greenock, and besides the parish church it has a dissenting meeting-house. It is a place of resort for sea-bathing, and is inhabited by a number of fishermen. Three annual fairs are held. The nearest small town of Gourock lies on the banks of the Firth of Clyde within the parish. There are several seats in the vicinity of the above estuary, among which is **Ardgowan**, an elegant mansion in the midst of pleasure-grounds.—Population in 1821, 2344.

INNERLEITHEN, or **INVERLEITHEN**, a parish in Peebles-shire, with a small portion belonging to the county of Selkirk, lying on the north or left bank of the Tweed opposite Traquair, bounded by Peebles and part of Eddleston on the west, Heriot and Temple on the north, and Stow on the east. It extends about seven miles from north to south, by a breadth of from four to five miles. The surface may be represented as altogether pastoral and mountainous, except on the banks of the Tweed, where there are some fine flat fertile fields, and on the banks of its tributary the Leithen, where cultivation is

spreading and improvements going forward. The district is chiefly the basin of the Leithen Water and the small burns poured into it. This mountain-stream originates in the north-western corner of the parish, and after a course of about twelve miles falls into the Tweed nearly opposite Traquair House, the seat of the Earl of Traquair. The word *Leithen* is significant of a water which overflows its banks. Improvements on a great scale have been made in the district exposed to the Tweed, especially on the estate of Glenormiston, which now shows some fine plantations. Westward from thence, near the road to Peebles, and on a rising ground overhanging the Tweed, stands Horsburgh Castle, now entirely in ruins. It was anciently the seat of the Horsburghs, and was used as one of the numerous peel-houses on the Tweed, (See **PEEBLES-SHIRE.**) From it a pleasing view is obtained of the town of Peebles further up the Tweed, and Nidpath Castle beyond. It is mentioned that a natural son of Malcolm IV. was drowned in a pool near the foot of the Leithen, and that the first night after his decease his body was deposited in the parish church. Hence King Malcolm, in granting the church to the monks of Kelso, “*in qua*,” says he, “*prima nocte, corpus filii mei post obitum suum quievit*,” ordained that it should have the power of giving a sanctuary to those fleeing from justice, “*quantum habet Wedale aut Tynningham*.” In 1232, the church was confirmed to the monks, by their diocesan, William, the bishop of Glasgow. While the church, with its vicarage and rectorial property, continued with these churchmen, the village of Inverleithen, with the circumjacent district, continued a part of the royal demesne, during the reign of Alexander II. In 1674, that part of the suppressed parish of Kailzie, lying north of the Tweed, was annexed to the parish of Inverleithen.

INNERLEITHEN, a village in Peebles-shire, the capital of the above parish, situated at the distance of about twenty-eight miles from Edinburgh, and six east from Peebles. It stands on a flat piece of ground within a quarter of a mile of the left bank of the Tweed, environed on the east and west by high and partly wooded hills. The Leithen water proceeding out of the vale on the north, passes through the village to the Tweed, and is crossed by a stone bridge carrying along the road from Peebles to Selkirk. By far the greater

part of the houses stand on the right bank of the Leithen, on the property of the Earl of Traquair, who has leased the ground on advantageous terms. The lands east from the Leithen form part of the estate of Pirn. For many ages the village, or rather hamlet, of Innerleithen was among the smallest and most primitive of this pastoral and thinly populated district, consisting of little else than a few thatched houses near the Leithen, and a mill, with the church of the parish, situated a short way up the vale. Placed in a secluded part of Scotland, and out of the way of general traffic, it seemed to have every chance of remaining for a long time in obscurity. While in this condition, during the last century, it was pitched upon as being well suited for being a seat of woollen manufactures, chiefly in consideration of its site in the midst of an extensive pastoral county, and upon the brink of a rapid running brook, which offered a powerful fall of water. That which may have been observed by different individuals was seen with greater clearness by a native of the district, who had risen to great wealth by a course of successful industry in London. This patriotic person was a Mr. Alexander Brodie, who was by profession a blacksmith, and had originally gone to the British metropolis in search of employment, having at the time only a few shillings in his pocket. In the course of a number of years, by great skill in his business, this person realized a very large fortune. Many years before his death, about the year 1790, he bethought himself of raising the consequence of Innerleithen, by the establishment of a woollen factory, which was forthwith erected at a considerable expense, £3000 being expended on the works and machinery. This manufactory, which is a house of five storeys, attracted a number of settlers to the village, and scattered a good deal of money in the vicinity, but till this day its success has been very limited, and various leasees have lost capital by carrying it on. The cloth produced is mostly blue, and of a coarse quality. While the village acquired a more comfortable aspect under the influence of its cloth factory, it gradually became known for the possession of a salubrious mineral spring, held to be of great virtue in scorbutic and other affections. We understand that it was not till about the beginning of the present century that this spring attracted particular notice. After it did acquire its character

as a spa, it continued to be only administered from a simple pump to those country people who trusted in its healing properties. Little more than ten years ago, if not less, "Innerleithen well," in a strangely sudden and unaccountable manner, acquired a very high degree of reputation among real or imaginary valetudinarians, all over the south of Scotland and especially in Edinburgh. The old primitive pump was disused, and an elegant structure being reared over the spring, by the late Earl of Traquair, the place was made to vie with some of the long established watering places in England. Its celebrity was further enhanced in 1824, by the publication of the novel, by the author of Waverley, entitled *St. Romans' Well*, of which place it was fondly imagined to be the prototype. This part of the vale of Tweed being simultaneously or previously opened up by the running of stage coaches from Edinburgh to Peebles, and of conveyances from thence to Innerleithen, there was now no hindrance to visitors, and the consequence has been, that every year since, the number of lodgers in the summer and autumn months has been on the increase. Much of this popularity has been owing to the proximity of the village to Edinburgh, and the ease with which it can be reached, in which peculiarities it is superior to Pitcaithly, Moffat, Dumblane, and other watering places. There are also various advantages connected with its locality which will not be overlooked. It is a fit place of temporary residence for those fond of angling, as, besides the Tweed, and the Leithen, it is near the Quair, and at no great distance from St. Mary's Loch in Yarrow, as well as other trouting waters. The climate is allowed to be dry and healthy, and the country is here so secluded that there is no disagreeable interruption in making extensive promenades. To accommodate the numerous transient residents, a number of substantial houses have been built, forming a neat small street along the public road, with a variety of houses behind, which are let as private furnished lodgings. The village has now two public inns, one of which is provided with a ball-room or large dining apartment; some good shops, and a circulating library. Newspapers are taken in at the pump-room. At one of the shops, fishing tackle is sold and lent to anglers on moderate terms. During the season the enjoyments of the visitor are promoted by con-

certs, balls, public readings, parties to St. Mary's Loch, shooting parties to Elibank and Horsburgh Wood, as well as by the exhibitions of a party of strolling players, &c. The trustees of the roads in this quarter of Tweeddale have been very assiduous in improving the thoroughfares near Innerleithen. A new road has been formed along the vales of the Leithen and Willanslee Burn, towards the head of the vale of Heriot, by which, as soon as the Mid-Lothian part is finished, a ready communication will be had with Mid and East-Lothian, and the districts producing coal and lime. Fully as beneficial and a much more beautiful improvement has been instituted in the erection of a handsome wooden bridge across the Tweed to Traquair, by which strangers have now an opportunity of visiting the classic shades of the "bush aboon Traquair," and the scenery on the right bank of the Tweed. The bridge is erected on strong piers in the water, and permits the passage of horses and carriages, a convenience of great moment as regards intercourse by carts to the head of the Yarrow, the fords being often impassable for days at a time. The visitors who take an interest in the prosperity of the village, along with the regular inhabitants, have recently instituted an association, styled the *St. Ronan's Border Club*, which is composed of a great number of gentlemen connected with all parts of the country, under whose auspices is held an annual festival, for the exhibition of olympic games or gymnastic exercises. Under the patronage of this body, there is also a competition in trout-fishing for one day in the year,—the person who catches, by the rod, the greatest aggregate weight of fish, being rewarded with a medal. The day of competition is usually the Edinburgh fast-day in May. The competitors in and patrons of these pastimes always dine together, and close the day in convivialities, which are ordinarily enlivened by the presence of men eminent in different walks of literature.—Population of the parish and village in 1821, 705.

INNERPEFFRAY, or INCHAFFREY, an ancient abbey in Perthshire, in the parish of Madderty, situated on the banks of the Earn. This religious building is now in ruins. Its abbot attended Robert Bruce on the day of Bannockburn, and administered the sacrament to the Scottish soldiery before the battle.—There is a small village near the ruins.

INNERWELL, a sea-port village in Wigtownshire.

INNERWICK, a parish in the county of Haddington, bounded by Oldhamstocks on the east, Spott and Dunbar on the west, the sea on the north, and Cranshaws and Longformacus in Berwickshire on the south. Extending thus across East Lothian, it measures ten miles in length by a general breadth of from two to three miles. The parish comprises a considerable part of the mountainous and pastoral district of Lammermoor, and towards the north declines into beautiful cultivated braes, and finally into that rich flat territory along the sea-coast east from Dunbar. The shore is here bold and precipitous, and there is gathered from the beach a considerable quantity of sea-ware, which is applied to purposes of manure. The low fertile lands in this quarter of Haddingtonshire are let at exceedingly high rents, but only at rates commensurate with their productive qualities. There are now a variety of plantations in the uplands, and the fields are all well enclosed. The village of Innerwick lies with a northern exposure at the base of the hilly country, rather more than a mile to the west of the road from Dunbar to Berwick. In its vicinity stands the ruin of the ancient castle of Innerwick, of which a drawing is to be found in Grose's Antiquities. This castle originally belonged to the younger branch of the family of Hamilton, who from it were styled Hamiltons of Innerwick. It was one of those small fortalices built for the defence of the borders, in cases of sudden attack, or popular insurrections; of which John Major says, there were two in every league. Its situation is rather secluded, and it is romantically erected on the summit of a rocky eminence, overhanging a woody glen, which divided it from the fortlet of Thornton, a stronghold of a similar description now entirely erased. The castle of Innerwick was besieged, taken and destroyed, by the troops under the Duke of Somerset, whose onfall is thus quaintly described by Patten:—While a body of miners were left to blow up the walls of Dinglas castle, the army marched on at the distance of a mile and a half northward, and arrived at "two pyles or holdes, Thornton and Innerwiche, set both on a craggy foundation, and divided a stone's cast asunder, by a deep gut wherein ran a little river. Thornton belonged to the Lord Hume, and was kept then by one

Tom Trotter; whereunto my lord's grace overnight, for summons, sent Somersset, his herald, toward whom iiii. or v. of his captain's prikkers, with their gaddes ready charged, did right hastily direct their course; but Trotter both honestly defended the herald, and sharply rebuked his men; and said for the summons he would come speak with my lord's grace himself; notwithstanding he came not, but straight lockt up sixteen poor souls, like the soldiers of Douglas, fast within the house, took the keys with him, and commanding them they should defend the house, and turry within, (as they could not get out,) till his return, which should be on the morrow, with munition and relief, he with his prikkers prikt quite his ways. Innerwick pertained to the lord of ~~Hamilton~~ Hamilton (Hamilton), and was kept by his son and heir, (whom of custom they call the master of Hamilton), and an viii. more with him, gentlemen for the most part, as we heard say. My lord's grace, at his coming nigh, sent unto both these pyles, which, upon summons, refusing to surrender, were straight assailed. Thornton, by battery of iiii. of our great peices of ordnance, and certain of Sir Peter Mewtus hakbutters to watch the loop-holes and windows on all sides, and Innerwick by a sort of the same hakbutters alone, who so well bestirred them, that where these keepers had rammed up their outer doors, clayed and stopped up their stairs within, and kept themselves aloft for defiance of their house about the buttlements, the hakbutters gat in, and fired them underneath; whereby being greatly troubled with smoke and smother, and brought in desperation of defence, they called pitifully over the walls to my lord's grace for mercy; who, notwithstanding their great obstinacy, and the ensample other of the enemies might have had by their punishment, of his noble generosity, and by these words, making half excuse for them, (Men may sometimes do that hastily in a gere, whereof, after, they may soon repent them), did take them to grace, and therefore sent one straight to them. But ere the messenger came, the hakbutter had got up to them, and killed eight of them aloft; one leapt over the walls, and running more than a furlong after, was slain without in water. All this while, at Thornton, our assault and their defence was stoutly continued; but well perceiving, how, on the one side, they were battered, aimed on the other, kept in with hak-

butters round about, and some of our men within also, occupying all the house under them, (for they had likewise shopt up themselves in the highest of their house,) and so to do nothing inward or outward, neither by shooting of base, (whereof they had but one or two,) nor tumbling of stones, (the things of their chief annoyance,) whereby they might be able any while to resist our power, or save themselves, they plucked in a banner that afore they had set out in defiance, and puts over the walls a white linen clout tied on a stick's end, crying all with one tune for mercy; but having answer by the whole voice of the assailers, they were traitors, and it was too late, they plucked in their stick, and sticked up the banner of defiance again, shot of hurled stones, and did what else they could, with great courage of their side, and little hurt of ours. Yet, then, after being assured by our earnesty, that we had vowed the winning of their hold before our departure, and then, that their obstinacy could deserve no less than death, plucked in their banner once again, and cried upon mercy; and being generally answered, nay, nay, look never for it, for ye are arrant traitors; then made they a petition, that if they should needs die, yet that my lord's grace would be so good to them as they might be hanged, whereby they might somewhat reconcile themselves to Godward, and not die in malice with so great danger of their souls; a policy sure, in my mind, though but of gross heddes, yet of a fine device. Sir Miles Patrick being nigh about this pyle at this time, and spying one in a red doublet, did guess he should be an Englishman, and therefore came and furthered this petition to my lord's grace, the rather, which then took effect. They came and humbled themselves to his grace, whereupon, without more hurt, they were commanded to the provost marshal. It is somewhat here to consider, I know not whether the destiny or hap of man's life, the more worthy men, the less offenders, and more in the judge's grace, were slain; and the beggars, the obstinate rebels that deserved nought but cruelty, were saved. To say on now, the house was soon after so blown with powder that more than one half fell straight down to rubbish and dust; the rest stood all to be shaken with rifies and chynkes. Innerwick was burned, and all the houses of office and stalks of corn about them both. While this was thus in hand, my lord's

grace, in turning; but about, saw the fall of Dundas, which likewise was undermined and blown with powder." Near Braxton, in the parish of Innerwick, on a hill a little above the bridge vulgarly called E'kens, but properly Edwin's Bridge, stood four grey stones, to mark the burial-place of Edwin, prince of Northumbria, who was killed at this spot. These interesting memorials of the death of the Anglo-Saxon, whose name has been rendered imperishable by the title of *E'inburgh*, were some time ago removed for agricultural convenience. In a field near Dryburn-bridge, on the farm of Skateraw, two stone coffins were lately discovered, containing a dagger and a ring.—Population in 1821, 924.

INSCHE, or INCH, a parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, extending five miles in length by three in breadth, bounded by Culsalmond on the east, Kinnethmont on the west, and separated on the south by the water of Urie, from Drumdale and Forgue. Only a small portion is arable. The Kirktown of Insch, which is a burgh of barony with a weekly market, stands at the northern extremity of the parish, at the distance of twenty-six miles from Aberdeen. Part of the high hill of Foudland is within the district.—Population in 1821, 1059.

INVER, or INVAR, a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Little Dunkeld, standing on the right bank of the Tay, a short way above the junction of the Bran with that river.

INVER, (Loch) an arm of the sea on the west coast of Sutherlandshire, projected into the parish of Assynt, and receiving at its inner extremity the waters of Inverkirkaig, which issue from Loch Assynt. At the point where this water enters Loch Inver stands the village of Inver.

INVERARY, a parish in Argyshire, lying chiefly betwixt Loch Awe and Loch Fyne, extending eighteen miles in length, by an average breadth of three miles. The district is hilly, and is only arable in the lower parts, where the soil is of a productive nature. Near Loch Fyne, and along the bottom of different vales, there are now many beautiful plantations. The two principal rivers in the parish are the Ary or Aoreidh (which gives its name to the parish and town,) and the Shira. The Ary has a run of eight miles, and falls into Loch Fyne at the town of Inverary. It

pursues a course partly through rugged and uneven ground, covered with wood, and forms several natural cascades of considerable beauty. The Shira is a smooth running water further to the north, which flows through the highly cultivated vale of Glenshira, and discharges itself into the fresh water lake entitled Loch Dhu, which is emitted into Loch Fyne.

INVERARY, a royal burgh in Argyshire, the capital of the county, and of the above parish, and the seat of a presbytery, and circuit court of justiciary. It occupies a delightful situation on the west side of Loch Fyne, near its upper extremity, at the distance of one hundred and two miles west by north of Edinburgh, sixty north-west from Glasgow, thirty south east of Oban, and seventy-two and a half north-north-east of Campbellton. In front of the town is a small bay of Loch Fyne environed by romantic woody hills, and on its north side, within extensive and beautiful pleasure-grounds, stands the castle of Inverary, the seat of the Duke of Argyle. Behind this splendid mansion the river Ary issues into the loch, and from its margin rises the pyramidal hill of Duinicoich to the height of seven hundred feet, embellished and wooded to the summit in all the prodigality of nature and of art. The town of Inverary is of small dimensions and of irregular construction, consisting chiefly of one row of houses facing the lake. Within these few years many substantial residences have been erected, and the houses are all well built and slated. Originally the town—then a mere village—was situated on the north side of the bay, and partook of the usual squalor of Highland villages, but being removed to its present situation by its proprietor, the Duke of Argyle, considerable attention has been bestowed in giving the modern town an air of neatness and cleanliness. In the main street stands a comfortable modern church, in which the services are performed both in Gaelic and English; on the shore is a substantial stone edifice, used as a jail and court house, and in the neighbourhood are two good inns. The town possesses a grammar school, supported by the Duke of Argyle; a female charity school, endowed by her Grace the Duchess; and the parish school. The principal trade carried on here is that of the herring fishery, and for the convenience of ships, in this and general traffic, a well-built quay projects so far into the bay, as to enable

vessels of considerable burden to load and unload at low water. Races are occasionally held at Inverary, for horses bred in the county, and there are annual fairs in May and June. There are two nominal market-days—Tuesday and Friday, but they are not attended to. Inverary was an early seat of the Argyll family, under whose influence the town was erected into a royal burgh by Charles I. (when in Carisbrook castle,) in 1648. By this arrangement, its civic government consists of a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and a council appointed by the Duke. The burgh joins with Ayr, Irvine, Rothesay, and Campbelton, in electing a member of parliament. Its revenue arises from the petty customs, the rent of a common, and an annuity of £20 given by the late Duke Archibald. Inverary castle is the principal object of attraction in this part of Scotland. It is a modern square edifice, built to replace one of an ancient date, and is constructed with a tower at each corner. All travellers speak with raptures of the beauty of the scenery around this elegant mansion, as well as the splendour of its interior decorations. The Dukes of Argyll are said to have spent no less than £30,000 in building, planting, improving, making roads and other works of utility and decoration, in and about the castle. The collections of old Highland armour to be found within the saloon, are worthy of the particular attention of the visitor. Strangers are freely admitted, the payment of a fee to the cicerone being of course expected. Till within the last six or eight years, Inverary was a town rarely visited by strangers, on account of its inaccessibility. It is now daily visited every summer by scores of tourists, the most of whom come thither directly from Glasgow by one or other of the numerous vehicles, terrestrial and marine, which ply towards it from that city. Inverary being now a chief rallying point in these excursions into the West Highlands, it may here be advantageous to notice the routes by which it can be approached from Glasgow. These routes are three in number, all of which are more or less calculated to delight the traveller in search of the picturesque. First, there are steam-boats which conduct him down the Clyde, touching at Greenock and Rothesay, then through the tortuous and beautiful strait called the ‘Kyles of Bute,’ and finally up the long arm of the sea called Loch Fyne, near

the head of which Inverary is situated. The advantages of this sail, which generally occupies a whole day, are, that the traveller sees, by the way, the whole of the lower part of Clyde, the beautiful little town of Rothesay, the fine scenery of the Kyles, and the dark lofty serrated outline of the isle of Arran, in addition to the general scenery of Argyllshire, a noble specimen of which is presented during the sail up Loch Fyne. The second route is more direct. The traveller pays a small sum at Glasgow, as his fare for the journey to Inverary, and embarks on board a steam-boat, which conducts him down the Clyde and into a small arm of the sea called Holy Loch. From this little gulf, which stretches northward from the Firth of Clyde, and which is surrounded by the finest scenery, he disembarks at the little fish-village of Kilmun, where he is provided with a coach which conducts him through a wild vale of four or five miles in length, to the bottom of a beautiful inland lake called Loch Eck. Here he is shipped on board of a steam-vessel and carried to the head of the loch, when, disembarking, he is once more transferred to a coach, and conveyed across a grand isthmus of mountain land in a westerly direction, till he reaches Strachur. He has then only to cross Loch Fyne in another steam-boat in order to arrive at Inverary. This journey, which may be performed with perfect convenience for a few shillings, and which lays open to view one of the finest tracts of scenery in Scotland, generally occupies altogether seven hours. The third route to Inverary involves the famous scenery of Loch Lomond and Glencroe, and is somewhat more circuitous than that just mentioned. This journey, like the other, though extending over both sea and land, may be performed by paying a certain sum, a very small one, at Glasgow. The tourist is conducted to a place near Dumbarton by a steam-boat; then crosses over a small piece of country by a coach to Balloch, at the foot of Loch Lomond. Embarking in a steam boat on Loch Lomond, he sails fourteen miles northward to a place called Taret on its west side, from whence a coach conveys him over an isthmus to the head of Loch Long, which is an arm of the sea parallel to Loch Lomond. On reaching the head of this beautiful sheet of water, the road proceeds through an opening towards the west, and enters the vale of Glencroe. The traveller ascends to

the head of this lonely and magnificent vale (described in its proper place,) by a steep and painful path, from the top of which he proceeds to Cairndow, on the bank of Loch Fyne, where a boat is to be procured, to convey him down the loch to Inverary.—Population of the parish and town of Inverary in 1821, 1137.

INVERARITY, a parish in Forfarshire, bounded on the west by Glamis and Tealing, on the south by Murroes and Monikie, on the east by part of Guthrie and Dunnichen, and on the north by Forfar and Kinnettle. It is of a compact form, extending to a length and breadth of about four miles. The surface is uneven, and for the greater part of a poor soil, with much waste land. Extensive plantations and other improvements are in progress. The church stands on a rivulet tributary to the Dean.—Population in 1821, 966.

INVERAVEN, a parish chiefly in Banffshire, with a small portion belonging to the county of Moray, stretching from the Spey to the borders of Aberdeenshire; bounded by Aberlour, Morthach and Cabrach on the north-east, and on the south and west by Cromdale and Kirkmichael; extending fourteen miles in length by nine in breadth in some places. The river Aven, which proceeds out of Kirkmichael parish, runs through the district and falls into the Spey at Ballindalloch. A short way further down the banks of the Spey, stands the kirk of Inveraven. Within the parish, the Aven receives the water of Livet or Livat, which runs through a vale to which it gives the name of Glenlivet,—a district celebrated for the excellence of its whisky. This vale is remarkably fertile. The banks of the rivers are planted, and abound with copses of birch and alder, and on the banks of the Spey there is a considerable extent of oak-wood. The parish possesses various remains of antiquity.—Population in 1821, 2481.

INVERBERVIE, more commonly called **Bervie**, see **BERVIE**.

INVERCHAOLAIN, or **INVERHALLAN**, a parish in the southern part of Cowal, Argyleshire, intersected by an arm of the sea, called Loch Streven, which runs about eight miles into the county, the two sides of which, with the channel that divides the island of Bute from this part of Cowal, present a sea-coast in this parish of above three miles. The district is mountainous and pastoral.

There are some gentlemen's seats along the shores. The parish kirk stands on the east side of Loch Streven.—Population in 1821, 651.

INVERESK, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, lying on the shore of the Firth of Forth, and bounded on the east by Prestonpans and Tranent, on the south chiefly by Dalkeith, and on the west by Newton, Liberton, and Duddingston. It extends fully three miles and a half from west to east, and two from north to south. The situation of this parish has with justice been called one of the most delightful in Scotland. The low part of it adjacent to the sea is only a few feet above the level of the highest tides, being in many places fertile downs formed by the subsidence of the water, and the increase of sand on the beach. Behind this low ground the land rises in rich arable fields, and inclines into the verdant vale through which flows the river Esk. On the east side of this beautiful valley, and within half a mile of the sea, there stands forward a fine rising ground, with a free exposure to the west and north, and on its summit has for ages stood the parish church of Inveresk. Though little more than fifty feet above the level of the sea, a most extensive and pleasing view can be obtained of this district of Mid-Lothian, the bay of Musselburgh, part of East Lothian, and the coast of Fife. The country here is under the highest state of cultivation, is well enclosed and embellished with plantations, and is more populous than any other part of the county out of the metropolitan district. The parish of Inveresk is not more remarkable for its beauty than for the salubrity of its climate, in which respect it is said so far to surpass other districts of the kingdom that its village has been styled the Montpellier of Scotland. Within the parish are comprehended the towns of Musselburgh and Fisherrow, with a variety of hamlets and detached buildings. Musselburgh and Fisherrow occupy a low situation at the mouth of the Esk betwixt the sea and Inveresk, and are described under their appropriate heads. The beauty of the mount on which Inveresk stands, and its adaptation to the purposes of fortification, did not escape the vigilance of the Romans while fixing themselves in this part of the province of Valentia. History informs us that they had a station here.

and repeated discoveries point out the spot where the *Pretorium* was reared. The first discovery of Roman antiquities at Inveresk took place in April, 1565, and the *Scottish Antiquarian Transactions*, Vol. II. contains two letters upon the subject, written by Randolph, the English resident at the court of Queen Mary, to Sir Robert Cecil, the minister of Queen Elizabeth. What was then discovered seems to have been a cave and an altar, the latter having the following inscription:—"APOLLINI GRANNO, [i. e. to the long-haired Apollo.] QUINTUS LUTUS SABINIANUS, PROCONSUL AUGUSTI, VOTUM SUSCEPTUM SOLVIT, LUDENS MERITO." It is noticed particularly, and the inscription is given in the work of Camden, which was published not long after. It is also alluded to by the almost contemporary Napier of Merchiston, as follows: He says, besides in Rome itself, "In every part of that empire are there infinite of these temples, idols, and other monuments erected, and even at Musselburgh, among ourselves in Scotland, a foundation of a Roman monument lately found (now utterly demolished,) bearing this inscription dedicatory, "*Apollini Granno*," &c.—*PLAIN DISCOVERIES*, &c. p. 210. *Edinburgh*, 1593, 4to. If thus early demolished, it does not appear that the fault lay with the sovereign reigning at the time of the discovery, whose enlightened mind would naturally suggest that the utmost care ought to be taken of the monument, lest it should catch damage at the hands of the ignorant and ruin-loving mob of those days. In the treasurer's books there occurs the following proof of Mary's anxiety to preserve it:—"Aprile, 1565, Item, to one boy passand of Edinburgh with ane charge of the Queen's grace, direct to the baillies of Musselburgh, charging thame to tak diligent heid and attendance, that the monument of grit antiquity new fundin be nocht demolish't nor brokin down—xiiid." that is a Scots shilling, or a penny Sterling. The second discovery, which was superintended by the Rev. Dr. Carlyle, minister of the parish, took place in January 1783, and is thus described by him in the *Statistical Account*. "If there had," says he, "remained any doubt concerning the situation of this Roman fort, it was fully cleared up a few years ago, when, the proprietor of a villa having occasion to take two or three feet off the surface of his parterre, there were there disco-

vered the floors and foundations of various buildings. The owner being absent, attending his duty in parliament, the workmen were prevailed upon, by the author of this account, to clear the earth carefully away from one of them, and to leave the ruins standing for some time, for the inspection of the curious. It was found to be a Roman bath of two rooms. The superstructure had been thrown down and removed, but the floor remained entire, and about six inches high of the wall of the smallest room, which was nine feet long, and four and a half wide. There was a communication for water, by an earthen pipe, through the partition wall. The other room was fifteen feet by nine. The floors of these, and of the other rooms, were covered with tarras uniformly laid on about two inches thick. Below this coat to was a coarser sort of lime and gravel five inches deep, laid upon unshapely and unjointed flags. This floor stood on pillars two feet high, some of stone, and some of circular bricks. The earth had been removed to come to a solid foundation, on which to erect the pillars. Under the tarras of the smallest room there was a coarser tarras, fully ten inches thick, which seemed intended to sustain or bear a more considerable fire under it, than the *Hypocaustum* of the largest room. There appeared to have been large fires under it, as the pillars were injured by them, and there was found a quantity of charcoal in perfect preservation. The *Hypocaustum* of the larger room, or space under the tarrased floor, was filled with earth, and with flues made of clay, which were laid everywhere between the rows of pillars, and were a little discoloured with smoke; a smaller degree of heat having been conveyed through them than through those under the other room. But these contrivances under the floors seem only to have been intended to preserve heat in the water, which had been conveyed heated from a kettle, built up or hung on brick-work, on one side of the largest room. This brick-work was four feet square, and much injured by strong fires. This seems to have been a kind of building used by the Romans only for temporary use. The cement, or tarras, sufficiently proves by whom it was made, as the Roman composition of that kind is superior to any of later ages. It is remarkable, that the tarras of the grand sewers under the city of Rome is of the same kind; and it is related

by travellers, that in the very ancient buildings in the kingdom of Bengal, the very same sort has been used. Two medals were found among the ruins, now in the possession of Robert Colt, Esq., owner of the villa; one of gold, much defaced, which is supposed to be of Trajan; another of copper, on which the inscription is clear, *Diva Faustina*. There are traditional accounts, that in digging foundations of houses in Fisherrow, there have been found similar ruins of *Hypocausta*, which afford a proof that this station was not merely military, but was a *Colonia Romana* or *Municipium*; that they had many houses and buildings near the sea, as well as their *prætorium* at Inveresk; and that one of their principal harbours on this side of the Forth was at Fisherrow. From that harbour, situated where there is one at present, there was a Roman causeway, (the traces of which remained within the memory of some still living,) which led to their camp at Sheriff Hall, three miles south-west and onwards to Bothwick." The parish of Inveresk possesses other localities, interesting from their connexion with the history of the county. Leaving the antiquities of Musselburgh to be noticed under their proper head, we may here state, that at the east end of this town, within enclosed pleasure-grounds, stands Pinkie House, the seat of Sir John Hope, Bart. and occupying a site adjacent to the field of the battle of Pinkie, which was fought in the year 1547 between the Scots and English. This unfortunate battle took place in the field that lies between the villages of Inveresk, Wallfild and Carberryhill; and was brought on by the usual impetuosity of the Scots, who would not wait till the English army, who were beginning to run short of provisions, had been obliged to retreat. The Scottish army were encamped on that large field west of the Esk, which went by the name of Edmonstone Edge; the English lay at places now called Drummore and Wallfild. As the Scots passed the bridge of Musselburgh, and marched to the field up the hill of Inveresk, on the west side of the church, there being then no village, and only two shepherds' houses on that hill, they were annoyed by cannon shot from the English galleys in the bay; insomuch, that Lord Graham, eldest son of the first Earl of Montrose, with many of his followers, was killed on the bridge. To have crossed the river at any other place, would have been still more dangerous, as there was

then a thick wood on the banks of it, all the way to Dalkeith. After passing the church of Inveresk, they must have been covered from the shot, as the ground slopes from thence down to the *How Mire*, (in those days a morass, though now drained and cultivated,) from whence it rises gently to the bottom of the hills of Carberry and Falside. Just over the field of battle there is a hill, which was still more fatal to Queen Mary, and has been known ever since by the name of the *Queen's Seat*. It is the top of the hill of Carberry, where that unfortunate princess sat on a stone, and held a conference with Kirkcaldy of Grange, who had been commissioned for that purpose by the confederate lords. During this parley, Bothwell, who had taken leave of the Queen for the last time, rode off the field to Dunbar. As soon as he was out of danger, Mary suffered herself to be led by Kirkcaldy to Morton and the Lords, who received her with due marks of respect, and ample promises of future loyalty and obedience. The sequel is well known. From that hour she was deprived of liberty for life, except for the few days that intervened between her escape from Lochleven Castle and her surrender to Elizabeth, after the battle of Langside. The late proprietor of Carberry, John Fullarton, Esq. has marked the spot, by planting a copse-wood upon it. The parish of Inveresk abounds in freestone, but its chief mineral product is coal, which is dug to a vast extent, principally by Sir John Hope, as lessee of certain mines. Near the beautiful grounds of New Hales, at a short distance from the left bank of the Esk, this gentleman has erected a stupendous steam-engine for lifting water from the workings, as is noticed under the head EDINBURGSHIRE. A new rail-way passes in this quarter from the southern pits towards Edinburgh. Besides the manufactures carried on in Musselburgh, there are considerable salt-works on the sea-shore, as well as a manufactory of earthen ware in the parish. This latter article and salt are made at the village of West Pans (being west from Prestonpans,) about a mile and a half below Musselburgh, and salt has been long made at the Magdalene Pans, which lie in the western part of the parish, on the road to Edinburgh. At Lislarrow there is a small harbour, the only sea-port in this quarter. The village of Inveresk is of modern date, and consists of little else than a series of cottages or-

néras, or large mansions, standing on both sides of the public way on the top of the afore-mentioned mount, secluded within high walls, and embosomed among lofty trees. At the base of the hill towards Musselburgh, is a suburb styled Newbigging, and here, as well as in Inveresk, there are certain houses fitted up, and used as private asylums for lunatics,—the purity of the air, the mildness of the climate, and the beauty of the scenery, equally adapting the place for the residence of persons so afflicted. At the west end of the village, on a most prominent situation, stands the church of Inveresk, built about thirty years since, to replace one of a very ancient date, then in frail condition. The old edifice had been dedicated to St. Michael, and according to the conjectures of Dr. Carlyle, had been built soon after the introduction of Christianity, out of the ruins of the Roman fort. The stones, at least, appeared to have been the same with those discovered in the ruins of the Pretorium, and there were evidently many Roman bricks in the building. With the advantage of the very best situation in Scotland for the erection of a tasteful new edifice, the church which has supplied the place of the ancient fabric is not only unsightly in its appearance, but is absolutely insufficient in workmanship. When first put up, it consisted of only a barn-like house, and to relieve its deformity a steeple was afterwards added. Though of a low order of architecture, the plan of the spire was that which was to have governed the erection of the steeple of St. Andrew's church in Edinburgh, from which it was fortunately rescued at the suggestion of, and by the improved model offered by Mr. John McLeish. In the burying ground around the church, there are many elegant monuments; and on the north side, on the brow of the eminence, an earthen mount or rampart is shown, called Oliver's mount, having been erected by Cromwell as the site of a battery to command the passage of the bridge across the Esk, a short way below. At the east end of the burying ground a similar mount was leveled, in the course of extending the cemetery; and bones having been found in good preservation eleven feet beneath the surface, it has been argued with propriety, in opposition to the theory of Lord Hailes as to their having been Roman mounds, that these mounds must have been thrown up on the occasion above alluded to, especially as it is known that Cromwell had

here a magazine of the munitions of war, during his occupancy of this part of Scotland. The Highland army, in 1745, also fitted up a battery at Inveresk church-yard, which they abandoned on their marching into England.—Population of the landward part of the parish of Inveresk, in 1821, 564; including Musselburgh and Fisherrow, 7836.

INVERGORDON, a village in Ross-shire, parish of Rosskeen, lying on the north side of the Cromarty Firth, and from whence there is a regular ferry to Cromarty. In the year 1828, an excellent harbour was formed here, by Roderick Macleod, Esq. of Cadboll, at an expense of 1,5000, an instance of public spirit well worthy of commendation. The chief advantage of this harbour is, that it affords accommodation for vessels of large size loading and unloading, and thereby saves the expense and trouble of boating from Cromarty. This is now the most frequented and central port of Easter and Wester Ross. A horse fair has recently been established annually, and the small sea port is in a thriving condition. Its population in 1821 was about 500.

INVERGOWRIE, a village in the parish of Liff, in the Carse of Gowrie. It lies on the banks of the Tay, twenty miles east from Perth and two west from Dundee.

INVERKEILOR, a parish in Forfarshire, presenting a front of five miles to the sea at Lunan Bay, and stretching inland for six miles. Its average breadth is only two and a half miles. Lunan Water bounds it entirely on the north side, separating it from the parishes of Kinnel and Lunan. On the west it is bounded by Kirkden, and on the south by St. Vigcans. The surface is for the greater part flat, and of great beauty and fertility, being embellished with plantations, and the land improved and enclosed. The Keilor, a rivulet, runs through the parish to the sea, and near its embouchure is the fishing village of Ethiehaven. The coast is flat and sandy. There are several fine seats in the district, in particular, Ethie House, Auniston, Kinblythmont, and Laerton. There are also a variety of hamlets. The parish church stands inland on the Lunan Water. At the mouth of the Lunan, on an eminence, stands an old venerable ruin, named Redcastle, which is said to have been built by William the Lion, and used as a royal hunting seat. In front of it, in the sea, is a small island called Redcastle island.

About a mile from Ethie House, eastward, nigh the sea, stand the remains of a religious house, called St. Murdoch's chapel, at one time a cell of Aberbrothock. The promontory of the Redhead lies a short way to the south.—Population in 1821, 1785.

INVERKEITHING, a parish in the south-western part of the county of Fife, lying on the north shore of the Firth of Forth. A portion juts, as a peninsulated promontory, into the firth, west from which a part lies along the sea-shore. East from the promontory an equally large part stretches inland. The parish of Dunfermline encompasses the district on the north and west, and Dalgetty bounds it on the east. With the exception of the above hilly promontory, nearly the whole territory consists of the same fine undulating fertile fields which have been noticed in characterising the parish of Dunfermline. The island of Inch Garvie, in the gut betwixt North and South Queensferry, is esteemed a portion of the parish. The small village of North Queensferry is noticed under its appropriate head. The coast to the westward of this little sea-port is generally wild and moorish, and is distinguished by scarcely any object save the dreary tower called Rossyth castle. This is a huge square turret, situated close by the sea, the waves of which encompass it at high water. There is something impressive, and even august, in the appearance of this ancient fortress, deserted as it is in these its days of ruin and decay by every thing but the wild sea-bird and the timid sheep. It was in its days of pride the seat of that branch of the Stuart family from which Oliver Cromwell was descended, the posterity, namely, of Sir James Stuart, uncle to King Robert II. There is a tradition that, as the Protector's grandmother was a daughter of the laird of Rossyth, and had been born in the castle, he visited it when encamped in the neighbourhood. It is also asserted that Queen Mary at one time resided in the castle; which is not improbable, since her arms and initials are still discernible over the gate giving entry to the court-yard. On a stone in the south side of the tower, near the ground, is the following quaint inscription—

In dew tym drau yis cord ye bell to clink,
Quhals mery voic warns to meat and drink.*

The cord of the dinner-bell must have hung at this place, and the couplet may be accepted as a specimen of the poetry of the fourteenth century. Rossyth castle is now the property of the Earl of Hopetoun. From this part of the coast to the ancient and most interesting town of Dunfermline, the distance is about three miles. The promontory, above alluded to, is called the Cruicks, and belongs to the burgh of Inverkeithing. It is of some historical interest. During the reign of Alexander III. when Scotland was in a very prosperous condition and enjoyed much commerce with the continental countries, a project was formed by some wealthy Jews to establish a sort of New Jerusalem upon this piece of ground, which should become in some measure an emporium of commerce, and be a city of refuge and a rallying point to their wandering nation. They proposed to fortify it, which could have been very easily done, and the bays on each side were to have formed the harbours. The project was, however, given up, probably on account of some jealous act of interference on the part of the government. The Cruicks are further remarkable as the place where Oliver Cromwell first encamped on crossing the Forth, July 17, 1651. The bay between the promontory and Rossyth castle is called St. Margaret's Hope, on account of Margaret, the Saxon princess, afterwards consort to Malcolm Canmore, having here been driven ashore by a storm in her flight from England, immediately after the Norman conquest. The bay to the east of the Cruicks is much deeper, and serves as the harbour of the town of Inverkeithing. In the neighbourhood of the Cruicks on which the forces of Cromwell landed, and on the north of the town, is the scene of a battle between the English parliamentary army and that of the Scottish loyalists, in which the latter were defeated and almost cut off. One of the Scottish generals, Holborn, is supposed by historians to have betrayed his trust; and the people have a strange story about his standing on the East Ness, and inviting the English across the water by a trumpet. But the other general, whose name was Brown, displayed a high degree of fidelity and personal valour, and died soon after of grief for his defeat. A rill traversing the valley when the conflict took place, called the Pinkerton Burn, is said to have run red with blood for three days in consequence of the slaughter, which, according to all accounts,

* In due time, draw this cord, the bell to clink,
Whose merry voice warns to meat and drink.

was prodigious. In the picturesque language of the old people of Inverkeithing, the plain was "like a *hairst-field* with corpses;" that is, a field thickly strewed with newly cut sheaves of grain. The chief of the clan Maclean here lost six sons, each of whom came up successively to defend him, and was successively cut down. Such memorabilia give a striking idea of the military character of the republican soldiery, and of the animosity which prevailed between them and the northern presbyterians.

INVERKEITHING, a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish, and a town of the highest antiquity, occupies an agreeable site at the inner side of the above noticed bay of the Firth of Forth, at the distance of thirteen miles from Kirkcaldy, twenty-eight from Stirling, four from Dunfermline, and about fourteen from Edinburgh. It stands on the brow and face of a rising ground which has an acclivity from the margin of the bay, and consists of one main street of considerable length, with diverging lanes and thoroughfares, and a number of houses skirting the harbour. The latter are mostly modern in the neat villa style, and in the town the houses are in general taller, and more ancient and dignified than is the case with most burghs. The first existing charter of Inverkeithing is one from William the Lion, confirming one of earlier but unknown date, and in virtue of this grant the burgh was endowed with a jurisdiction over the adjacent country to an extent of at least twenty miles each way. Within these bounds the magistrates had the power of pit and gallows, and a right of levying customs. In some instances the latter privilege still prevails; the burgh receiving customs at the Tilliebole and Kinross markets, and from all that crosses at the North Queensferry. It is not long since several of the last-erected burghs within this wide jurisdiction bought up the burdens thus imposed upon them. The burgh received a confirmatory writ from James VI. in 1598. The civic government is exercised by a provost and high sheriff, two bailies, a dean of guild, and treasurer, annually elected by the councillors and deacons of the trades. The number of councillors is unlimited, and after being once elected, they hold the office for life. The ancient family of the Hendersons of Fordel (chiefs of the clan Henderson) hold, by a grant from Queen Mary and King Henry

Darnley, the right to the office of hereditary provost and sheriff; but though claimed by them, and particularly by the late Sir John Henderson, it was never exercised.* Inverkeithing is said to have been in early times the residence of many noble families, and even of royalty itself. David the First is known certainly to have had a minor palace here; and the people yet point out an antique tenement which they affirm to have been the abode of Queen Annabella Drummond, the consort of Robert III., and mother of the illustrious James I. This ancient palace is thus noticed in the Picture of Scotland. "It is situated on the east side of the main street, in a line with the rest of the houses, being a building of three storeys, the lowest of which, according to an old fashion, is a series of vaults. It is of the strongest architecture of the fourteenth century, and seems to have been calculated for defence as well as convenience. The common people usually call it "the inn," which seems to indicate that it was at one period of its existence used as a house of public entertainment. It confers upon the people who live in it the privilege of being exempted from the restrictions imposed by the five incorporations of the town; and an *unfrier* joiner at this moment exercises his trade in one of its apartments, to the great indignation of his fellow-citizens. The common tradition regarding the Palace is, that it was built for a repudiated queen, who wished, in her place of banishment, still to see the towers of Edinburgh Castle, which contained the person of her cruel but beloved husband. This story, however, though justified by the circumstance that it is possible here to see the distant spires of the capital, and though it be by far the most pleasing version of the matter, is not exactly true. Queen Annabella is affirmed, upon better evidence, to have adopted this place of residence during the periods when her consort was engaged in war, or when she desired the pleasures of sea-bathing. By Robert III.'s charter to the burgh, the magistrates were bound to pay her a hundred shillings every year at the Feast of Pentecost. She died at Inverkeithing in 1403,

* It may be worth mentioning that, in the riding of the Scottish parliament, the provost of Inverkeithing always rode next to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in consideration of the contiguity of their jurisdictions, which marched with each other in the middle of the Firth of Forth.

and was buried at Dunfermline. Connected with this homely palace, there is an extensive garden, stretching down towards the bay. It is said that the house was provided with one of those ancient conveniences which are now known by the appellation, *subterraneous passages*, and that it passed down below the garden and under the basin of the bay, over to the Ness or promontory on the other side, a distance of about a mile. There yet exists a series of vaults in the garden, resembling the cloisters of an ancient monastery; and it is not long since the foundations of a building called *the chapel* were eradicated from the adjacent ground. A portion of the garden surrounding the site of this building is composed of blacker earth than the rest, and occasionally casts up fragments of human bones, having apparently been used as a burying ground. It is altogether probable that the palace was only an appendage to one of the numerous religious buildings known to have existed in Inverkeithing before the Reformation." Inverkeithing was honoured by being the place of meeting of the Court of the Four Burghs, (*quatuor burgorum*) authorized by James III. to form a act of mercantile regulations; and before Edinburgh was appointed, it was the town where the convention of royal burghs was regularly held. The burgh is provided with a neat town-house, containing a jail, with apartments for courts. Besides the established church, an elegant modern fabric, which replaced one of a very ancient date, there is a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod. There is a public grammar school for the languages, mathematics, &c. with some private places of tuition. The architecture of the public school is chaste and elegant, combining neatness with internal accommodation. There are subscription libraries, and several societies for the propagation of Christianity in the town. In recent times, the burgh has kept pace with the refinements of the age, and its general aspect is much improved. There are no manufactures carried on in the town, but there are, in the immediate neighbourhood, three public works on an extensive scale, namely, a distillery, a magnesia work, and some salt pans. The quays around the harbour generally exhibit a bustling appearance, in consequence of the large shipments of coal which take place here, and which form the chief traffic. For the con-

venience of the exporters, there are railways laid from the pits to the harbour. The port of Inverkeithing is, by authority, a place for vessels riding quarantine, and for that purpose government stations here a body of officers, with a lazaretto on shore. Being a short way to the east of the great thoroughfare by Queensferry to the north, the town is removed from the course of the general traffic through the county. Five fairs may be held annually. Population of the burgh in 1821, about 1400, and including the parish, 2512.

INVERKEITHNY, a parish in the south-eastern corner of Banffshire, lying on the right or south bank of the Deveron, along which it extends about six miles, and measuring from one to four miles in breadth. Marnoch bounds it on the north, Turiff and Auchterless on the east, Fergie on the south, and Rothiemay on the west. The district is chiefly hilly and pastoral. There are plantations on the banks of the Deveron, on the side of which river, at the embouchure of the rivulet Keithny, stands the parish kirk and hamlet.—Population in 1821, 577.

INVERKIRKAG, a small river in Sutherlandshire, parish of Assynt, flowing from Loch Assynt to the arm of the sea called Lock Inver.

INVERLOCHY, or INNERLOCHY, a place in the West Highlands, in the parish of Kilmanivaig, Inverness-shire, on the east shore of Loch Eil, near the spot where that arm of the sea is joined by the Caledonian Canal. Fort-William is contiguous on the south. There is no end to the legendary history of Inverlochy, which has declared that it was the site of a town or rather city, once the greatest in Scotland, and that here King Achaïus signed a treaty with Charlemagne. In corroboration of theories of this nature, the pavement of certain streets is ostentatiously pointed out, thus resting its character for ancient grandeur on the same basis as that of the equally fabulous Bregonium. If there ever was a town here, it has been gone for many ages, and there only remains, in lone magnificence, a huge quadrangular edifice, styled Inverlochy Castle, which has outlived all tradition regarding its origin. The building, which forms a court, has round towers at the angles, of the most massive proportions, the whole fabric covering a space of 1800 yards. It had once wet ditches around it, and

must have been one of the strongest castles of the kind in Scotland. Inverlochy gives its name to one of the most brilliant victories of the Marquis of Montrose, which took place in February, 1645. The Campbells lay in full strength on the plain, in front of Inverlochy Castle, and the Marquis came suddenly upon them, in the morning, through Glen Nevis, in the vicinity, after having, for that purpose, performed some marches of incredible rapidity. Argyle, at the commencement of the battle, retired on board a galley, which lay in Loch Eil; in consequence of which imprudent conduct, the impetuous attack of the royal troops was completely successful over the hapless Campbells, fifteen hundred of whom were slain.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, a very extensive county in the north of Scotland, stretching completely across the mainland, and possessing a variety of islands. On the north it is bounded by the counties of Ross and Cromarty, on the east by the Moray Firth, Nairnshire, and Morayshire, on the south by Aberdeenshire, Perthshire, and Angleshire, and on the west by the Atlantic ocean. Its inland boundaries are intricate, on account of the strange intermixture of counties so common in the north. It comprehends a variety of districts of local importance, as Badenoch in its south part, Lochaber on the south-west, Moidart on the west, Glengly on the north-west, Glengarry in the central part, and others of less eminence. A series of islands on the west coast, forming part of the Hebrides, are politically attached to it, as Skye, Harris, North and South Uist, Benbecula, Barra, Eigg, Muck, Rum, and Canna, besides a number of islets. The county, excluding the isles, extends in length, from the point of Arisaig on the west to the point of Ardersier on the east, about ninety-two miles, and its greatest breadth is nearly fifty miles. The surface of this large county exhibits a wild and irregular variety of huge mountains, some of which belong to the Grampian series, low green hills, vales of all dimensions, rivers and rivulets, lakes, pathless pastoral wildernesses, arable fields, and on the west coast, a number of deep indentations of the sea. One of the most remarkable circumstances attending the county is, that it is divided almost into two equal parts by a valley which runs from north-east to south-west. This valley, which has already been noticed

under the heads of CANAL (CALEDONIAN) and ALBANY, by the title of the Great Glen of Caledonia, is a huge natural strath or hollow, proceeding through the county from the Moray Firth to Loch Eil in a direct south-westerly course. It has been considered as dividing the Highlands into two portions, of which the northern is the larger; and it may be regarded as the northern termination of that immense tract of mountainous country which begins at Dunkeld. It is, in truth, nothing else than a long and deep fissure between the chains of enormous mountains which here run from south-west to north-east. The valley, in the greater part of its length, is naturally filled with water, or a long chain of lakes succeeding each other, and which rise but a little above the level of the sea; a circumstance which suggested the propriety of forming the whole, with the addition of artificial cut, into the Caledonian Canal. For the exact dimensions, and an idea of the utility of this great national undertaking, we again refer to the article CANAL (CALEDONIAN.) The following notes regarding this "great job," as Mr. Joseph Hume unjustly calls it, is by a correspondent:—"The canal, (as well as the Highland roads and bridges,) was begun for the benefit of the country—the improvement of the Highlands. It was the alarming extent to which the spirit of emigration had grown, that first suggested the expediency of constructing these public works, which, by affording employment to part of the population, and circulating capital, might operate as a check upon the evil. A permanently beneficial change was effected in the manners and habits of the uncultivated Highlands by the introduction of useful arts and industry. For eighteen years from the commencement of the works, the proportion of strangers to natives employed was as 1 to 74. No less than 200 cargoes of birch and fir are annually exported from the estates along the Glen. In the event of a war breaking out, it is almost needless to point out the importance of the security that would be afforded to a great portion of our American and Baltic trade, as well as to the numerous traders between the east and west coasts and Ireland, rendering, in fact, the defence of a line of coast extending in length upwards of 300 miles totally unnecessary." Besides Lochs Ness, Oich, Lochy, and Eil, which lie in this vale, there are others of greater or less magnitude scattered over the district,

as Lochs Laggan, Treag, and Erich in the south, Loch Ashley and some others in the north-eastern part, Lochs Affarie, Benevian, Clunie and others in the northern quarter, and in the west Lochs Quoich, Arkaig, and Shiel. The chief salt water lakes are Lochs Moidart, Morven, Nevish, Hourn, and Duich. The principal river is the Ness, which flows from Loch Ness to the Moray Firth. The next is the Spey, which, though a much larger river in its lower parts, is about the same size while running through the shire. The smaller rivers are the Beuly, the Foyers, the Garry, the Collic, the Glass, the Morriston, the Enneric, the Kinnie, and some others, and the whole abound in trout and salmon. On the Foyers is a celebrated waterfall. It would be vain to attempt a particular description of the scenery to be met with in this great county; consisting, as already mentioned, of so many mountains, which, especially towards the west, are piled above each other in horrid magnificence; and between all of which are deep glens, of a boundless variety of formation, each of which has its stream and its lake, and many of which abound in woods. One of the mountains is nevertheless too conspicuous to be passed over in silence. We refer to the celebrated Ben Nevis, which is the highest mountain in the island of Great Britain. This remarkable pile stands to the south-east of Fort William, near the shore of an arm of the sea, and rises to the height of 4370 feet. There is also a range of huge lofty dark mountains further to the north in Badenoch and Lochaber. The principal natural or unaccountable curiosities in the shire are the parallel roads of Glenroy, already noticed in their proper places. The north-eastern part of the county of Inverness, adjacent to the Moray Firth, is to be considered as a part of the Lowlands of Scotland, all the remainder forming part of the Highlands. The proportion of land in cultivation in the whole shire, is supposed to amount to only eight parts in the hundred, the rest consisting of pasture and heath. Those districts in cultivation, along with those in the course of gradual adaptation to purposes of husbandry, are in the north-east or Lowland quarter, where there are to be seen many fine fields yielding good crops of wheat, barley, and oats. Potatoes are produced in great abundance. In the district in the vicinity of the Spey, near Castle Grant, a very improved system of cultivation has for many years been introduced. The improvements in this direc-

tion and in other places have been vastly assisted by the laying down of new roads, partly by government and partly by the county. In this shire, as in other counties in the north, the "weeding out" of the aboriginal poorer classes or small farmers by the landlords has thinned the population of the district, expatriated thousands, and reduced to the lowest conceivable depths of human suffering those who have been permitted to remain in rude hamlets on the seashore. In thus clearing the lands, farmers with capital and intelligence from the south of Scotland have been introduced to the occupancy of farms sometimes twenty and more miles in extent, if for pasture, and of the ordinary size if for agriculture. These very active men, who are generally assisted by servants, male and female, from their own country, have greatly improved the rental of Inverness-shire, and now export to England and the Lowlands numerous herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, and cargoes of grain. By exertions of this nature the rental of the country, as assessed for the property-tax in 1814, was £152,243, of which the proportion under the fetters of entail was believed to be £77,794, a circumstance which acts as a serious drawback on improvement. It is told as an instance of the change of rentals in modern times, that when Macdonell of Glengary died in 1788 his estate was not worth more than £800 per annum; the same lands now yield from £6000 to £7000 a-year. There have been considerable plantations made, and the fir-woods of Glenore and Struthsper are supposed to be far more extensive than all the natural woods in Scotland. The mountains and forests of Inverness-shire are inhabited by numerous herds of red and roe deer, which here roam in safety, in recesses almost impenetrable to man. The hare and other small animals of the chase, or objects for the pursuit of the sportsman, are also abundant. Limestone, approaching to the hardness of marble, is found in every district of the county. Many of the hills are composed of a fine reddish granite. Some of the more valuable metals have been discovered, but have never been wrought with success. This county is singularly destitute of towns, the only one it possesses being Inverness; but it has a great variety of small villages, and isolated habitations. Fort George on the Moray Firth, Fort Augustus at the south-west end of Loch Ness, and Fort William on the west coast, are

within the county, the three forming a line of fortresses which were erected to overawe the Highlands, since the expulsion of the house of Stuart. They are now entirely useless, though kept in a good state of repair, and answering as barracks for a few soldiers. The Gaelic language is still common in the northern, western, and southern districts, almost to the total exclusion of English, but the latter is spoken by all the upper and educated classes, and by the inhabitants of Inverness. Inverness-shire is the country of the clans Macpherson, Cameron, Grant, Fraser, Mackintosh, Macdonald, and others. The Frasers, who are exceedingly numerous in Inverness, were originally from the south, and the first of the name who got a possession in the north was a relative of the great Sir Simon Fraser of Tweddale, who acquired the estate of Lovat, in 1806, by marriage with the heiress of that property. The county, in common with other parts of the Highlands, has been much indebted for a knowledge of letters and christianity to the patriotic exertions of different bodies, associated for the purpose of stationing schools, and disseminating books of piety. Regular places of worship to about the number of twelve, have likewise, by the same means, been instituted in localities wanting such establishments. The shire comprises thirty-seven parishes, but a portion of a number of these extend into the adjoining counties.—Population in 1821, 42,904 males, 47,853 females, total 90,157.

Table of heights in Inverness-shire.

	Feet above the sea.
Craig-Phadrig,	1150.
Mealfourvonie	3600.
Scarsough	3412.
Ben Nevis	4370.

INVERNESS, a parish in the above county, extending eight miles in length by six in breadth, bounded on the north by the upper part of the Moray Firth, on the east by Petty, on the south by Durris, and on the west by Kirkhill. The loch and river Ness intersect it. The surface is uneven and varied, and the land is now finely cultivated, planted, enclosed, and otherwise improved.

INVERNESS, a royal burgh, the capital of the above county and parish, a sea-port, the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Moray, the chief town of the Highlands of Scotland, and the cynosure of a wide district of country in the north, occupies an exceedingly advantageous

and delightful situation in the low eastern part of the shire, chiefly upon the right bank of the river Ness, near the place where that river falls into the Moray Firth, at the distance of 156½ miles north of Edinburgh, 38½ west of Elgin, and 118½ west-north-west of Aberdeen. Inverness is a town of the most remote antiquity, and if we believe Boethius and Buchanan, it may be represented as being founded by Euenus II., the fourteenth king of Scotland, who is said to have died sixty years before the birth of Christ. Were this origin correct, which it cannot be, seeing that no such king ever existed,—the date would be earlier than has been assigned to any other town in Scotland, being several years prior to the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar, and about seven hundred years before the building of Edinburgh castle. Dismissing the town of such an apocryphal origin, it may, nevertheless, be remarked, that from the numerous remains of a high antiquity existing around it, the district appears clearly to have been numerous peopled at a very remote age. Within a few miles there are several British hill forts, namely, at Craig Phadrig, Dunarduil, Dunsgrahlin, Knockfarril, Dunewan, Castle Finlay, and Cromal, a Roman fort at Bona, a number of sepulchral cairns, and many druidical circles. In a tract printed 1606, named, “A brief description of Scotland,” Inverness is called “the most ancient town;” and so early as the reign of David I. who died in 1153, it is designated, in a legislative enactment, as one of the capital places in Scotland,—“Loca capitalia per totum regnum.” Inverness and the territory in its vicinity, indeed, form one of the favourite debatable grounds of Scottish antiquaries, and there is no end to the conflicting evidence regarding its early settlement. It has been advanced by some writers, that the town is the site of a Roman fort planted by Lollius Urbicus, about the year 140, which station was named Ptoroton, and was at the time a settlement of the aboriginal tribes. Others assert that Brough-head in Morayshire was the true Ptoroton; and that, although Inverness, or the river Ness, was the ultimate western boundary by land of the Roman territory, while the conquering people were in the northern part of the island, the only station they had in this quarter was at Bona, at the eastern extremity of Loch Ness, under the name of Bonatia. Whichever of these theories be correct, it is at least cer-

tain, that the Romans were obliged to withdraw from this district in the year 170. Among other traditions related of the early state of the country here, it is told in Inverness, as an authentic legend, that most of the space, now an arm of the sea, extending from Fort George to Beaully, was once dry land, through which the rivers Farrar, or Beaully, and Ness flowed, uniting their currents at the present estuary of the Ness. This curious tradition derives confirmation from the sepulchral cairns to be seen at low water, far within flood-mark in the Beaully Firth, in some of which, urns, logs of oak, and pieces of wrought iron, have recently been found. The whole of the Firth above Fort George is remarkably shallow, a circumstance also countenancing the tradition. We may now proceed to detail a series of historical incidents connected with this ancient town, drawn from authentic sources. The earliest traces to be found of Inverness in any thing like credible or authentic history, represent it as having been a Pictish capital, and as having lost that distinction in the union of the crowns of the Picts and Scots, in the person of Kenneth, in the year 843. Buchanan and Boethius unite in relating that King Duncan was murdered in the castle of Inverness, by Macbeth, 1039,—“*Per occasionem regem septimum jam annum regnantem, ad Enverness (alii dicunt Bothgofuane,) obruncat.*” *Boethius, lib. 12.*—“*Regem, opportunum insidiis ad Ennernessum nactus, septimum jam regnantem annum, obruncat.*” *Buchanan, lib. 7.* Fordun speaks of the transaction as having taken place near Elgin,—“*Latenter apud Bothgofuane vulneratus ad mortem, et apud Elgin delatus occubuit.*” Shakespeare has followed Boethius and Buchanan in placing the murder at Inverness; and the poet has done justice to the agreeable situation of the castle in which he supposed the assassination to have occurred:

“This castle hath a pleasant seat; the air
Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself
Unto our gentle senses.”

This edifice, which in reality was the property and residence of the famed thane of Lochaber, but which, we fear, has no real pretensions to this historical and poetic honour, stood on an eminence to the east of the town, a spot well worthy of the above flattering description. It is now generally allowed that the murder must have taken place at Bothgowan, (a place now unknown,) near Elgin. When Malcolm III.,

or Canmore, overthrew the murderer of his father, in detestation of the crime, he razed the castle of Macbeth, which stood on the hill called “the Crown,” and built another fortress to serve as a royal residence, choosing for its site a lofty eminence, overhanging the town on the south. This latter edifice continued for several centuries to be a royal fortress, occasionally affording accommodation to the kings of Scotland, when they happened to visit this remote part of their dominions. David I. raised the town to the condition of a royal burgh; and in the reign of that beneficent monarch, it was made the appointed seat of a sheriff, whose authority extended over the whole of Scotland north of the Grampians. About the middle of the twelfth century, the name of Mackintosh originated at Inverness, in this manner. Shaw Macduff, son of Duncan, the sixth earl of Fife, or descendant of king Duff, who was killed at Forres, having come north in the expedition of Malcolm IV. and settled on lands acquired by his services, assumed the surname of Mackintosh—*son of the thane*, as significant of his high birth. He was, at the same time, appointed hereditary governor of the castle of Inverness; and he and his descendants have usually been styled the chiefs of the clan Chattan. In 1214, William the Lion granted four charters to the burgh, containing many exemptions from burdens, a variety of privileges as to manufactures, and the appointment of a regular magistracy. In 1217, another charter was given by Alexander II. In 1229, during the reign of this sovereign, the town was plundered and destroyed by fire, by a turbulent and potent Highland ruffian, named Gillespick M'Scourlanc, who levied war against the king, and besides burning the town, spoiled the neighbouring crown lands, and put all to death who would not swear allegiance to him. Being defeated and taken, he was beheaded by command of the king's justiciary. It is shrewdly conjectured, that this melancholy incident was the moving cause of the town being built on a better site, and in a more regular manner. A monastery of friars was founded in the town by Alexander II. 1238. The site and garden of this religious house became, at the Reformation, the parish minister's glebe, and the site of its church became the burial-ground, called now “the Grey Friars' burial-ground.” In 1237, Alexander II. gave the town a charter of additional lands for its support. Edward I.

king of England, in his progress through Scotland, advanced to Kildrummy near Nairn, and being deterred from proceeding in person farther, by the wild aspect of the country, he remained in Kinloss Abbey twenty days, while his forces were reducing the castles of Inverness, Urquhart, and other places. In 1390, the castle of Inverness surrendered to Robert Bruce, who besieged it in person, assisted by Sir James Fraser. In the year 1360, David II. granted a charter to the burgesses and community, confirming certain rights to lands. About this period, and for many years after, the shire and town were frequently disturbed and injured by the rancorous quarrels and conflicts between the clans Chattan and Cameron, and other septs, as well as the inroads of the lords of the Isles. In 1400 a memorable incident of this kind occurred. Donald, lord of the Isles, having approached the town with a body of men, threatened to burn it unless ransomed at a large price. The provost of the burgh, with an ingenuity which cannot be enough commended, pretended to listen to the terms offered, sent a large quantity of spirits as a present to the chief, who had encamped with his men on the north side of Kessock Ferry. The islanders being highly delighted with the whisky, soon became intoxicated, and the provost with his courageous burgesses, watching the event, now fell upon them with sword in hand, and, as tradition says, put the whole to an indiscriminate slaughter, excepting one person, whose descendants, from the manner of his escape, still retain the name of Loban. A number of cairns are still seen on the field of battle, pointing out the repositories of the slain. In 1427, James I. proceeded to the north, to repress the turbulence of the Highland chiefs. He held a parliament in the castle, to which he summoned all the northern chiefs and barons. He ordered three men of rank to be executed, and detained Alexander, lord of the Isles, in custody for a year. About twelve months after the liberation of this person, he returned to Inverness with an army, and pretending friendship, was hospitably treated; but, throwing off the mask, he gave the town to be sacked and burnt by his men, to avenge himself for the treatment he received here from the king. Luckily, his attempts to secure the castle were frustrated by its keeper, Malcolm, chief of clan Chattan. The readers of history will remember, that Alexander was subsequently defeated in Lochaber, and being brought

prisoner to Edinburgh, was compelled to beg his life on his knees, before the whole court, at the altar of the chapel of Holyrood. The humiliation of this chieftain did not prevent his successor, Donald, lord of the Isles, from visiting the town with his retainers, in 1455, taking the castle by surprise, and plundering and burning the town. In 1464 James III. visited Inverness, and gave it a new charter; and it would appear, from the granting of a royal charter given to Mackay of Strathnaver, that James IV. was also at Inverness, in the year 1499. In 1514 the previous charters of the burgh were confirmed by James V. In 1555, Mary of Guise, the queen regent, visited the town, and held a convention of estates, and courts for the punishment of caterans and other malefactors. The Earl of Caithness was imprisoned by her in the castle, for protecting robbers. A few years afterwards, in September 1562, Inverness was honoured with a visit from Queen Mary, accompanied by the Earl of Murray. Being refused admission into the castle by its governor, a minion of the Earl of Huntly, she was forced to reside in the town, in a private house, still standing in Bridge Street. Her troops being soon joined by the Frasers, Mackintoshes, and Monroes, they reduced the fortress, and hanged the lieutenant, its keeper. Huntly himself having levied war against the queen, was soon afterwards defeated and killed, in a fair battle. The queen's court, while in the town, was attended by most of the Highland chiefs; and she kept a small squadron in the harbour, to ensure her safety. In 1565, the regent Murray ordered the chief of the clan Gunn to be executed in the town, and we are told by Sir Robert Gordon, that the only crime he had been guilty of, was taking the "crown of the causeway" from the regent. A year afterwards, Murray was invested with the hereditary sheriffship, which had been forfeited by Huntly. James VI. tried various moderate measures to quell the disturbances in this part of the Highlands, and was a distinguished friend of the burgh, to which he granted a new charter, commonly called the Great Charter, in 1591, establishing and extending its privileges. In 1625, Duncan Forbes, the provost of, and a merchant in the burgh, bought the estate of Culloden from the laird of Mackintosh, which is still in the family. News having been received in Inverness, in 1644, of a body of Irish having landed on the west coast

in aid of the Marquis of Montrose, the whole of the inhabitants, being of the parliament party, were ordered to convene in their best weapons, and the castle and garrison were strengthened. Next year, Urry, the parliamentary general, being pressed by Montrose, retired to the castle, which was unsuccessfully besieged by the troops of the marquis. In 1649, the friends of the king were more fortunate, Mackenzie of Pluscardine, and others, with a body of men, taking the town and castle, and razing the fortifications. The troubles of Inverness, during the great civil war, terminated in 1651, by Cromwell taking possession of the town in the name of the Commonwealth, and building a citadel, the materials of which were taken from the abbey of Kinloss, the monastery of Inverness, and the cathedral of Fortrose. For several years subsequently, a garrison of English soldiers was maintained here, being only withdrawn when a different policy came into effect at the Restoration. In 1664, Sir George Mackenzie, advocate, was appointed the town's lawyer, with a salary of twenty merks Scots. It seems that, at the revolution of 1688, the inhabitants of Inverness were exceedingly disinclined to the establishment of presbyterianism. A presbyterian being appointed in 1691, to the vacant parish church, the magistrates, who favoured episcopacy, for some time prevented his being placed. Duncan Forbes of Culloden, (father of the celebrated Lord President Forbes) a warm friend to the constitution, attempted to force his way into the church along with the new minister, on the day fixed for placing him, but was driven back from the doors, which were strongly guarded by armed men. Upon this, the government sent a regiment to the town, to support the presbyterians. At this period the magistrates were keen Jacobites, and took every means of favouring the cause of the Stuarts. They put the castle into the hands of this party, but it was re-taken, and for this and other reasons, the burgh was disfranchised, and the magistracy was only restored by a poll election. The civil war of 1745 brought the town once more within the scope of military aggression. Sir John Cope and the Earl of Loudon, in succession, occupied the town and castle on behalf of the government. Being, however, taken in 1746, by Prince Charles Edward, the fortress was destroyed by explosion, at the command of that famed adventurer; on which occasion,

it has been stated on good authority, that the French officer of engineers, who lighted the train, was blown into the air, and killed. Prince Charles' troops departed from Inverness, to meet those under the Duke of Cumberland, and after their defeat at Culloden, the town was entered by the army of the Duke, and here thirty-six of Charles' men were executed. As in many other cases, the Duke lived in the same house and slept in the bed which the Prince had previously occupied. The house in which they lodged was that of Catherine Duff, Lady Drummair, the third below the mason-lodge in Church Street. The apartment in which the two princes successively slept, is the back room on the first floor, looking to the garden. This was the only house at that time in Inverness, which contained a sitting-room or parlour without a bed in it. The property has descended to Mr. Duff of Muirtown, who is Lady Drummair's great-grandson. Of the castle of Inverness, which had been the theatre of so many interesting events from the days of Malcolm Canmore, only the wall of an exterior rampart remains, while the place where it stood is so smooth as to be used as a bowling green. The site has lately been gifted by the proprietor, the Duke of Gordon, to the town, for the erection of a new court-house, jail, bridewell, &c. The situation is admirably adapted for the purpose, and must cause these buildings, when erected, especially if in an appropriate taste, to be highly ornamental to the town. The remains of the fort which Oliver Cromwell built at Inverness, and which was one of the four such institutions erected by the Protector for the subjugation of Scotland, are to be seen below the town, at the place where the Ness joins the sea. It was destroyed immediately after the Restoration, at the desire of the Highland chiefs, who had writhed under its influence during the iron age of Cromwell. Its area is now chiefly occupied by the peaceful shops of a tribe of weavers. The revolution of manners seems to have overtaken Inverness more recently than the southern towns. It was not till the Union of 1707, that the first regular post to Edinburgh was established, and it was not till 1755, that letters were carried any other way than by a man on foot. It is yet not above thirty years since any measures were taken for regularly cleaning the streets, which therefore lay in a perpetual state of fearful

fifth. The first coach ever seen in or about the town, was one brought by the Earl of Seaforth in 1715; when the country people, as ignorant of the uses and arrangements of such a vehicle as the remote Chinese, looked upon the driver as the most important personage connected with it, and accordingly made him low obeisances in passing. We find that in the year 1740 the magistrates advertised for a saddler to settle in the burgh, and that it was so late as 1778 that the common-shaped cart was first used in the town, one of these vehicles being introduced by subscription. About the middle of the last century, the father of the late Bailie Young flourished in Inverness. He was a deacon of the weavers, and remarkable for his early adoption of new fashions. He was the first burgher who changed the blue bonnet of the olden times for a hat, which piece of dress had formerly been confined to lairds and clergymen. This novelty excited the ridicule of his fellow-citizens to an intolerable degree; they were perpetually teasing him with their congratulations upon such a splendid accession to the dignity of his personal appearance; his constant reply to their observations was, "Well, after all, I am but a mortal man." It is a common tradition at Inverness, that, about eighty years since, a shilling could have bought a leg of mutton, a neck of veal, and a gallon of good ale. Except in one house there was not a room in the town without a bed—a usage, however, still quite common in Scottish provincial towns. Provost Phineas Macpherson, a late dignitary, whose fine old Highland manners might have ornamented a court, used to say that in those days he lived with great hospitality and plenty, sporting claret at his table, and yet never spent more than seventy pounds Sterling a-year. The vice of intemperate drinking is understood to have been carried to a great height in Inverness in these not very distant times. In the work usually called Burt's Letters, the writer gives a minute and animated account of the hospitality of the house of Culloden, in the days of the President's elder brother; telling, among other things, that the servants would on no account permit a guest to walk to his bed, considering that an insult to the laird; every man had to sit till he became insensible, and then they brought spokes and carried him off, as in a sedan. Modernized and improved as we find the manners and appearance of the

people of Inverness, a southern stranger on visiting the town would still have the feeling of being transplanted into a population quite different, in aspect and language, from any thing to which he has hitherto been accustomed. The women of the lower ranks walk the streets, and even to church, the wives without bonnets, and the maidens without caps; while the extreme simplicity of the rest of their attire is quite consistent with this strange and primeval fashion. The men of the same condition, at least the peasantry, wear garments of the coarsest material, as homespun blue short coats, stockings of the species called in Scotland *rig-and-fur*, and small blue bonnets; some have plaids, but all of their garments display more or less of the Celtic fashion. Few of the neighbouring peasantry, when addressed, are found to speak any thing but Erse. In point of language, the people of Inverness, laying the lower orders out of the question, may almost be said to transcend those of all other Scottish towns, the capital not excepted. The common solution of this mystery is, that they received a correct English pronunciation from the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell; but it seems rather attributable to the simple circumstance that the people here do not learn English in their infancy through the medium of broad Scotch, but make a direct transition from Gaelic into pure English. In proportion as the colloquial English used in Scotland comes into use in the town, the tone of speaking will be found to be proportionably lowered in quality. To turn from these particulars to a description of the town as it exists in the present day. Inverness is now one of the finest towns of the size in Scotland, consisting chiefly of four well built streets, viz: Church Street, which may be esteemed the High Street, East or Petty Street, Castle Street, and Bridge Street. From these there branch off several smaller streets and lanes. There is also a suburb on the left bank of the Ness. This river is here of a very respectable breadth, and is crossed by two bridges, one of stone and another of wood. The stone bridge is the best public edifice connected with the town, and consists of seven arches. It was finished in the year 1681, at an expense defrayed by voluntary contributions collected throughout the kingdom. The thoroughfare of Bridge Street is led across the river by this commodious bridge. The wooden bridge is near the Moray Firth, and in the vi-

cinity are the quays, which are well constructed, and will admit large vessels of 200 tons burden. The harbour is very safe and spacious, and vessels of 500 tons may ride in safety in the firth. Not a mile from the town, nearly opposite the quay, on the west side, toward the ferry, a small quay has been constructed, where ships of a great draught of water may discharge their cargoes. There is an excellent ferry at Kessock, near Inverness; and the present proprietor, Sir William Fettes, has expended about L.10,000 in the erection of piers, an inn, and offices. The few public buildings in the town are of a respectable architecture; displaying, however, no striking points of beauty. The established church, which gives its name to the principal street, is a large plain building; adjoining it is the Gaelic church, and opposite to it the Episcopal chapel, a neat building surmounted by a cupola. The chapel of ease is also a handsome large building, in New Street. The town-house is a perfectly plain edifice nearly opposite the head of Church Street; attached to it is the tolbooth, which has a handsome tower and steeple, the top of which received a severe twist from an earthquake in the year 1816. The rooms for the northern meetings, assemblies, &c. at the top of Church Street, are contained in an extensive and handsome erection. The Athenæum news-room is opposite the Exchange, and to this and another room of the same kind in the neighbourhood, all strangers are politely welcomed. The Infirmary, on the west bank of the Ness, forms a prominent feature among the public buildings of the town; it consists of one large central front, with four elegant pilasters, and two wings, the whole enclosed in a spacious area with iron palisades. The Academy, situated in New Street, is an extensive erection, behind which is a large pleasure ground for the recreation of the scholars. This institution has long been a distinguished seminary for the Highland youth, and is conducted upon a liberal scale. Its funds, besides a sum of L.70 paid annually by the town, consist of a capital of above L.6000, upwards of one-third of which was subscribed in sums of L.50 each at the contested election for the office of Latin teacher in 1820. The town and neighbourhood have so much progressed as to be able to support two native weekly newspapers. Being the seat of the sheriff of the county, the courts of that functionary are held at stated periods.

A justice of peace court for small debts is held on the first Wednesday of every month. The government of the burgh is administered by a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and fourteen councillors, four of whom are from the trades. The burgh joins with Nairn, Forres, and Fortrose, in nominating a member of parliament; and its annual revenue amounts to about L.2300. Before the opening up of the new views consequent on the civil war of 1745, and the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, Inverness enjoyed a considerable commerce. It exported great quantities of malt and oat-meal, and enjoyed an exclusive traffic in skins with the north of Europe. Subsequently, the Highlanders of the western districts directed their trade to Greenock and Glasgow, and Inverness became no longer the depôt of Highland produce. Latterly the trade has revived and increased. About the year 1803, an intercourse was opened up with London, and at present the town has four regular traders or smacks in communication with London; three engaged in trading with Liverpool, three with Leith, and three with Aberdeen. Three steam-vessels also ply betwixt Glasgow and Inverness, by the Caledonian Canal; and during the summer months a steam-vessel arrives and departs weekly, in communication with Leith or Edinburgh. The general shipping of the port has altogether greatly increased. It has at present 142 vessels, (38 of which belong to the town,) the aggregate burden of which amounts to 7104 tons. In 1802, the shore-dues produced only L.140; in 1816 they were L.680. Part of the trade has been transferred to the canal basin, but the dues are yet about L.560. The increase of trade has raised the value of property very considerably; of which an instance is found in the property of Merkinch, situated betwixt the bridge and the canal, which, twenty-five years ago, rented at from L.70 to L.80, and now lets for L.600. In recent times, the establishment of regular steam-vessels, sailing from the above ports, has been of much service to the trade and comfort of Inverness, which, from its great distance from the low countries, is difficult of access by land, or, at least, a journey thither in that way is so fatiguing and expensive, that but for the new conveyances by water, many who now visit it would never have thought of doing so. Should nothing interfere to prevent the increase and capabilities of steam-ves-

sels, it may be anticipated that such conveyances for the transport of cattle, sheep, and wool, to ports in England, will soon be established here and elsewhere in the northern counties. Stage coaches were long in reaching this distant part of the empire. The first that arrived in the town was one established in 1806, which did not pay, and was soon after abandoned. It was afterwards reinstated on the Highland road, and has proved no bad speculation. It alternates between Inverness and Perth three times a-week. No mail coach came to the town for some years after that event; and it was only in 1819, that, in consequence of the earnest solicitations of the gentlemen of Ross and Sutherland, that important instrument of civilization was conducted further northward—to Thurso, namely, the northern extremity of Great Britain, eight hundred and two miles from the capital, and one thousand and eighty-two from Falmouth, the opposite extremity of the island; throughout which extent of country there is now a continuous mail-coach road. There are several annual fairs held here, the chief of which is a great sheep and wool market, held on the first Tuesday after the third Wednesday of June. At this fair the whole fleeces and sheep of the north are generally sold, or contracted for in the way of consignment. No less than 100,000 stones of wool, and 150,000 sheep are yearly disposed of. The market is attended by the Dumfriesshire and other Lowland sheep-dealers, and by wool-staplers from Huddersfield. The only manufactures of the town are some hempen and woollen goods. The weekly market-day is Friday. The trade of Inverness and the surrounding district is aided by branches of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company, Commercial Bank, and National Bank, settled here; and there are a number of agencies of Insurance Offices. The government offices are—a tax, customs, excise, and post-office. The town possesses a subscription library, two circulating libraries, two Bible societies, a Sabbath school society, a school library of select religious books, and two mason lodges. It is further the appointed seat of a society for the education of the poor in the Highlands, the Medical Society of the North, the Inverness-shire Farming Society, and the Northern Institution, whose place of meeting is above noticed. This body is composed of a considerable number of noblemen and gentlemen in the northern counties, associated for

purposes of local utility. Horse races are run under their auspices, and their meeting generally induces the temporary residence of the fashionables of the district. Besides the academy of Inverness, which is governed by a body of directors, whose qualification is the payment of £50 to the funds of the institution, the list of schools in the town in 1830 exhibited the following:—Two boarding schools for young ladies; Rain-ing's endowed school; Education Society's central school; female school of industry; two music schools; a dancing school; a ladies' day school; and four private schools. The encouragement which is given by the burgh and the community to these seminaries, much to the credit of the place, gives a very different idea of the anxiety now displayed for the general promotion of education from that offered by certain records in the books of the town-council, by which it appears, that in 1662, the magistrates prohibited all persons, excepting the town teachers, from giving instructions in reading or writing within the burgh; and in 1677, "enacted that Mary Cowie shall not teach reading beyond the *Proverbs*." The ecclesiastical establishments are, the parish church (with three clergymen,) a chapel of ease, a Seceder chapel, Episcopal chapel, Methodist chapel, Independent chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The fast day of the church is generally a Thursday early in July. There have of late been various improvements made in the town and neighbourhood, which are well worthy of being made known. A very important step towards perfecting the local establishments has been made in the institution of a joint stock company, having in view the double object of lighting the town with gas, and supplying it with water by means of pipes. In 1825, a company of this description was associated, by shares of £10, creating a capital of £12,000. In 1826, the gas was introduced, and it is now reckoned the best and purest in Scotland. The supplying of the town with water by pipes from the Ness was carried into effect in 1830. An act of parliament was recently obtained, empowering the levying of an assessment on the inhabitants for paying and causewaying the streets; the works will be entered upon this year, and will be executed in the best manner. The want of some place of recreation in the open air was long felt in Inverness, but this can hardly be said to be now the case. Two long narrow islands in the Ness, above the

town, have been planted and beautified in a variety of ways, so as to make them a most delightful place for promenading in fine weather. The lower island is connected with the right bank of the stream by a handsome suspension bridge. Another suspension bridge, to connect the latter island with the left side of the river, is now in progress, and when finished, the whole will form one of the very finest things of the kind in Britain. The expense consequent on these great improvements has been defrayed by subscriptions. The environs of Inverness, enriched by the fresh green foliage of these small islands, are perhaps not excelled in Scotland, and their beauties have even had the effect of drawing praise from the querulous Macculloch:—"When I have stood in Queen Street of Edinburgh," says he, "and looked towards Fife, I have sometimes wondered whether Scotland contained a finer view of its class. But I have forgotten this on my arrival at Inverness. Surely, if a comparison is to be made with Edinburgh, always excepting its own romantic disposition, the Firth of Forth must yield the palm to the Moray Firth, the surrounding country must yield altogether, and Inverness must take the highest rank. Every thing too is done for Inverness that can be effected by wood and by cultivation; the characters of which here have altogether a richness, a variety, and a freedom, which we miss around Edinburgh. The mountain screens are finer, more various, and more near. Each outlet is different from the other, and each is beautiful; whether we proceed towards Fort George, or towards Moy, or enter the valley of the Ness, or skirt the shores of the Beauley Firth; while a short and commodious ferry wafts us to the lovely country opposite, rich with woods and country seats and cultivation." A remarkable curiosity, called Tom-na-heurich (the hill of fairies,) which rises abruptly out of the plain on the north side of the river, "and the hill of Craig Phadrig, add much variety to the valley of the Ness, nor do the extensive sweeps of fir wood produce here that arid effect which so commonly attend them; contrasted and supported as they are, by green meadows, by woods of other form, and by the variety of the surface. Tom-na-heurich, not ill-compared to a vessel with its keel uppermost, is, or rather was, a reputed haunt of fairies; and is plainly a relic of the

ancient alluvium, the remainder of which has been carried forward to the sea." It is considered by the country people to be the sepulchral mound of Thomas the Rhymer; a personage, by the way, as well known here as in Lauderdale. The walks all around it, and along the banks of the Ness, are extremely beautiful. It is near this place that the Caledonian Canal terminates. At no great distance, the singular hill called Craig Phadrig rears its woody brow, coronetted by a splendid vitrified fort, the wonder of travellers. The handsome house of Muirtown, embosomed in the woods which cover the side of that hill, has a capital effect in the landscape, forming, it may be said, one of the finest points in the environs of Inverness.—Population of the parish and burgh in 1821, 12,264, of which the burgh had 10,500.

INVERNOCHTIE, a small harbour in Aberdeenshire, near Peterhead.

INVERSNAIL, a small fortress in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire, two miles east from Loch Lomond. It was erected in the early part of the eighteenth century, to repress the depredations of the clan Macgregor and other turbulent Highlanders of the district. For many years it has not been possessed by a garrison.

INVERUGIE, a small village in Aberdeenshire, parish of St. Fergus, situated at the mouth of the river Ugie. The ruined castle of Inverugie, once a seat of the Marischal family, and which gave accommodation for a night to the chevalier de St. George, after he landed in 1716, is adjacent.

INVERURY, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying at the termination of the peninsula between the river Urie on the north, and the Don on the south; extending from west to east upwards of four miles; bounded by Chapel of Garioch on the north and west, Kenmay and Kintore on the south, and Keithhall on the east. The area of the parish contains about 4000 acres, much of which in the western part is hilly and pastoral. Towards the banks of the above rivers the land is under cultivation. In the south-western part of the parish, near the Don, stands the Roman Catholic college of Aquhorties, which is a beautiful and pleasantly situated building, and in which the limited number of twenty-seven young gentlemen are educated in this religious persuasion.

INVERURY, a royal burgh, the capital of

the above parish, is pleasantly situated in the angle of land near the confluence of the Urie and Don, at the distance of sixteen miles north-west of Aberdeen. It is related by tradition, that the town obtained the privileges of a royal burgh from Robert Bruce, on the occasion of a signal victory obtained by him there, over Comyn, Earl of Buchan, the king of England's general in Scotland, which proved the beginning of that good fortune that attended him ever after during the whole of his reign. The oldest charter is a *novodamus* by Queen Mary, narrating that Inverury had been a royal burgh time immemorial, but the charter of its erection had been lost in the civil wars. In virtue of this renewed charter, the burgh has been since governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and thirteen councillors; and joins with Kintore, Cullen, Banff, and Elgin, in sending a member to parliament. Inverury gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Kintore, who is one of the chief proprietors of the district. The town is small, and its trade is only in manufactures for local use. The road from Aberdeen is carried across the Don, a short way above its junction with the Urie, by a stone bridge, erected in 1791. Between the bridge and the confluence of the streams, the Don receives the Inverury Canal, which here terminates; the other extremity is near the harbour of Aberdeen. This artificial canal has been of much advantage in an agricultural point of view to this quarter of the shire, by permitting the cheap and easy introduction of lime, and the export of country produce; but it has yielded no profit to the capitalists, at whose expense it was made. A cattle market is held at Inverury, once a month in summer, and every fortnight in winter. Besides the parish church, there are chapels for an Independent and a Methodist congregation.—Population of the burgh in 1821, 750, including the parish, 1129.

IONA.—See ICOLMKILL.

IRONGRAY.—See KILPATRICK-IRON-GRAY.

IRVINE, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, lying on the coast of the Firth of Clyde. At its greatest length it is about five miles, extending from the sea on the south-west, to the parish of Stewarton on the north-east. At its greatest breadth it is about two miles, being bounded on the south-east and east by the Annock, which separates it

from the parish of Dregghorn, on the north and north-east by the parish of Kilwinning, on the north-west by the river Garnock, and on the south by the river Irvine, which separates it from the parish of Dundonald. A small portion of the latter belongs to Irvine parish, in ecclesiastical matters. On the coast and banks of the river, the surface is flat and sandy, towards the north-eastern extremity the land is more elevated, and the whole, assisted by improvements, is fertile and pleasing in appearance. This quarter of the country is much beautified by the plantations and pleasure-grounds of Eglinton Castle.

IRVINE, a royal burgh, the seat of a presbytery, a sea-port, and the capital of the above parish, is agreeably situated on the banks of the river of the same name, about a mile from its junction with the sea; at the distance of eleven miles north of Ayr, sixty-seven from Edinburgh, twenty-five south-south-west of Glasgow, thirty-four south of Greenock, seven south-east of Saltcoats, and six and a half west of Kilmarnock. It is a town of considerable antiquity, as appears by the records of the burgh, Alexander II. having granted a charter to the burgesses, confirming some other royal grants. From a charter granted by Robert II. it appears that the burgesses of Irvine were in possession of the whole barony of Cunningham and Largs. Perhaps its early importance was enhanced by the establishment of a monastery of Carmelite or white friars, in the year 1412, which was consecrated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed with the lands of Fullerton. In the present times it is a small but thriving town, standing on a rising ground on the right bank of the Irvine, the estuary of which forms its harbour. The situation is dry and airy, a broad street running from south-east to north-west, the whole length of the town, on the south side of the river, but connected with the town by a bridge; there is a row of houses on each side of the road leading to the harbour; these are built on a uniform plan, and are mostly inhabited by sea-faring people. A number of the same kind of houses are built on the road leading to Ayr. None of these suburbs are within the royalty. The bridge of Irvine is the widest and handsomest in the county. At the centre of the burgh there is a town-house, which happens to bear a striking resemblance to that of Annan. The church is an ornament to the place, being situated on a rising ground betwixt

the town and the river, and surmounted by a spire of extraordinary elegance. It commands extensive views of the Firth of Clyde, and of the stupendous mountains of Arran. There are three other places of worship, all of them neat structures. At the north end of the town an academy was erected in 1814, at an expense of £2250, of which sum the burgh gave £1633. 4s. 6d; and the remainder was supplied by public subscription. In this useful institution, which is an ornament and honour to the town, are taught Latin, Greek, French, English, the mathematics, writing, arithmetic, &c. Besides these, there are a subscription free school, some private schools, and several Sabbath schools. The town possesses a good news-room and subscription library. The trade of the port consists principally of the export of coals, of which 28,500 tons are said to be shipped yearly to Ireland. The imports are iron, timber, slates, limestone, and grain. The number of vessels employed was lately about ninety. The port has a regular custom-house establishment. The trade of the town is assisted by some branches of banks. There are mills belonging to the burgh, which in point of architecture and machinery are unequalled in Ayrshire. Irvine, as a royal burgh, is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twelve councillors. It joins with Ayr, Campbellton, Inverary, and Rothesay, in sending a member to parliament. A small market is held on Saturday, and there are some annual fairs, as well as occasional horse races. Besides the established church, there is a meeting-house belonging to the United Associate Synod, one to the Relief body, and a Baptist chapel. The fast days of the kirk are the Wednesday before the second Sunday of June and the third or fourth Sunday of October. "Irvine is remarkable," says the *Picture of Scotland*, "for having been the birth-place of two admired living authors, and the temporary residence of an illustrious poet deceased; Mr. Montgomery, the poet, and Mr. Galt, the novelist, are natives of the town, and Burns once lived in it. The house in which Mr. Montgomery was born stands on the north side of the entrance to an alley called the Braid close, in a long regular street leading to the harbour; and the little chapel in which his father, a Moravian clergyman, long preached, is to be seen behind the house, being now used in the capacity of a weaver's shop, though still known by the

name of 'the Moravian Kirk.' The ingenious author of the '*Annals of the Parish*' first saw the light in a more respectable part of the town; namely, in a goodly house of two storeys upon the south side of the main street, near to the west end of the town. Regarding Burns's place of residence in Irvine, there prevails considerable obscurity. The site of the house where he lived and worked as a flax-dresser, after a tedious inquiry, is conjectured with great probability to have been the spot now marked 4, in a narrow street, called the Glasgow Vennel, being the second house from the main street on the right hand side. Another situation pointed out is in the Seagate, near an old castellated building formerly occupied by the dowagers of the Eglinton family." It will be recollected that while the poet was endeavouring to establish himself in business here, his shop was unfortunately burnt, and his prospects blighted.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 7007.

IRVINE, a river in Ayrshire, rising from the east side of Loudon Hill, parish of Loudon, on the eastern confines of the county, and passing Derville, Newmills, Galston, and Riccarton, falls into the Firth of Clyde below the above mentioned town of Irvine. The course of the Irvine water is very direct from east to west, and throughout serves as the boundary betwixt Kyle and Cunningham. Its chief tributaries, which join it on the right bank, are the Kilmarnock, the Carmel, and the Annock waters.

ISAY, an islet of the Hebrides, in the west Loch Tarbet, in the district of Harris.

ISHOL, an islet in Loch Linnhe, Argyleshire.

ISHOL, an islet on the south-west coast of Islay.

ISLA, a river in Banffshire, having its origin in the parish of Keith, and adjacent districts, and pursuing an easterly or south-easterly course for about twelve miles, joins the Deveron above Rothiemay. The vale through which it flows is sometimes called Strathisla.

ISLA, a river of Forfarshire, and the third in point of size in the county. It rises among the Grampian Mountains, in the northern part of Glenisla parish, through which it pursues a southerly, and latterly, a south-easterly course. After receiving the Back water, from the parish of Lentrathen, it makes several bends tending

westward, and receiving the Dean water, at the south-west corner of Airly parish, it enters Perthshire. Its next and only tributary of consequence is the Erich, near Cupar, and pursuing a south-westerly course it joins the Tay, which it very much increases, above Kinclaven. Its banks throughout are generally beautiful, and it yields excellent salmon fishing.

ISLAY, or ILAY, a large island belonging to Argyleshire, and the most southerly of those entitled the Hebrides. It lies in a westerly direction from the peninsula of Cantire, distant from it about twelve miles, and is separated on the north from the island of Jura by a narrow channel. The island of Islay is shaped somewhat like a heart, with the indentation on the south side, caused by the bay of Loch Indal, and the apex of the figure towards the north. It measures twenty-eight miles long, and at the broadest part it measures about eighteen across. In ancient times this insulated territory was the chief strong-hold of the Macdonalds, when Lords of the Isles, and it was here that, with rude patriarchal ceremonies, they were installed in their office of chiefs. Instead of a throne, the chieftains stood on a stone seven feet square, in which was a hollow to receive their feet. In this place, in presence of their vassals, they were crowned and anointed by the Bishop of Argyre and seven inferior priests. After putting on their armour, helmet, and sword, they took an oath to rule as their ancestors had done; that was, to govern as a father would his children. Their people, in return, swore that they would be obedient, as children pay obedience to the commands of their parents. The spot where these ceremonies were enacted is still pointed out. Near the end of the sixteenth century, this and other possessions were confiscated by the crown; and by grant or purchase, the whole is now in different hands. On the east side of the island the surface is hilly, and covered with heath; but the greater part of the land is flat, and where uncultivated, is covered with a fine green sward. The whole is not very interesting to the stranger, unless as he may take pleasure in witnessing the rise and progress of agricultural improvement and wealth. It retains so few marks of Highland manners, as scarcely to excite any feelings different from the low country. Opulent tenants, Lowland agriculture, and good houses and roads make the traveller forget that he is in the ancient kingdom of the

Norwegian Lords of the Isles. The coast is rugged and rocky, but indented by numerous bays and harbours, which are safe landing places for vessels. Loch Indal, on the south side, forms a spacious but shallow bay, much frequented by shipping, and the village or town of Bowmore on its east side is of a respectable size and appearance. On the western shore, there is a very large and open cave called Uainhmore, which, in the days of poverty, was inhabited by different families. The cave of Sanig, further to the south, is narrow, dark, wet, and uninteresting. Loch Greinord also on the west side, is a deep narrow indentation; but shallow and marshy; giving ample evidence of having been once united to Loch Indal, so as to have cut the island into a larger and smaller part. The sea banks, which it has long left dry, and the still progressive shoaling of both these inlets, are proofs that cannot be mistaken. The east coast is without interest. The island has several small lakes, which originate a variety of streamlets, all abounding with trout and salmon. Islay is rich in minerals. Lead has been long wrought, and copper is nearly as abundant. The island also possesses abundance of limestone, and marble. The crops raised are principally of barley and oats, and much of the grain is used in the distillation of whisky. For this article the island has been long celebrated, and for many years there has been a contest among connoisseurs, whether that of Islay or Campbellton, in Cantire, ought to carry the palm of superiority. There are at present, or were lately, fourteen distilleries on the island, constantly at work in the preparation of whisky for the Lowland market. The trade thus carried on has been the cause of many improvements, and the island now presents a spectacle of thriving industry. Islay composes three parochial divisions, namely, Bowmore (see KILLARROW), Kilchoman and Kildalton. The only town is Bowmore.—The population of Islay in 1821, 11,008.

ISLAY SOUND, the strait betwixt the above island of Islay and Jura. The tides run through it with the violence of a rapid river, by which the navigation is very dangerous.

ISLE-MARTIN, an island in the Loch Broom, Ross-shire, on which is a fishing station.

ISLE TANERA.—See TANERA.

ISSURT, an islet of the Hebrides, near Harris.

JAMES' TOWN, a small village in the upper part of the parish of Westerkirk, district of Eskdale, Dumfries shire. It stands on the Meggot Water, and was built for the residence of miners in the vicinity. *

JED, or **JED WATER**, a small river in Roxburghshire, rising in Carter Hill, in the upper part of the parish of Southdean. After a tortuous course tending northward, it passes the town of Jedburgh; and, about two miles below, drops into the Tiviot, the well known tributary of the Tweed. The Jed is an excellent trouting stream, and the scenery on its banks is reckoned very beautiful. The vale through which it flows is not spacious, and therefore presents no such view as that of the Tweed at Kelso. But, as it is serpentine and irregular, its views, if not so extensive or imposing, are much more varied, infinite, and even picturesque. At every step one takes along the banks of the stream, he discovers a novel and striking variety in the general tone of the landscape. On this account the tourist will find as much gross amount of good landscape in a walk of two miles along the Jed, as he will find it possible to obtain even in the Highlands, in a whole day's ride. If better authority be wanting, reference may be had to Burns, who speaks somewhere of "Eden scenes on crystal Jed," and has expressed the highest satisfaction with this part of his tour through the Arcadia of his native land. Thomson also eulogizes the "sylvan Jed," on whose banks he spent the years of his boyhood and early youth, in the parish of Southdean.

JEDBURGH, a parish in the county of Roxburgh, consisting of three detached portions, situated in the territory betwixt the Tiviot and the heights of the border fells. The lower division lying on either side of the Jed, forms the great body of the parish. The second, which is the smallest division, is the district of old Jedburgh. In this division there was anciently a chapel, opposite to Dolphin-ston Mill. The third, or upper part of this parish, is the barony of Edgerston. The barony of Upper Crailing, attached to the east side of the lower division, was anciently a separate parish. At the elevated extremity of the upper part of the parish, is the Reid Swire, where a sanguinary border fight took place, on the 7th of July 1575. The two old parishes of Jedburgh are the most ancient parochial divisions in Scotland, of which any record exists.

The country here is for the greater part hilly and pastoral, with cultivation only in the vales, and chiefly on the Jed and Tiviot. The lower division is now finely planted in many places, and the district is generally under an excellent course of improvement.

JEDBURGH, a royal burgh, the seat of a presbytery, and the capital of the above parish, as well as the county town of Roxburghshire, is agreeably situated on the left bank of the Jed water, at the distance of forty-six miles (by Lauder) south of Edinburgh, ten west of Kelso, ten east of Hawick, and twelve north of the borders of England. The town is of a very ancient date, and was originally entitled Jedworth, from Jed, the appellation of the river, and *worth*, the Saxon term for a hamlet. In the course of time it has been perverted into its present designation; but, throughout a very extensive district in the south, the old appellation is partly preserved in the name of Jeddart, or Jethart, which are exclusively used by the common people. The name of Jed has led some antiquaries to suppose that it was the capital town of the people denominated the Gadeni, who, in the period immediately subsequent to the dissolution of the Roman power in Britain, possessed the central part of the marches, between Cumberland and Lothian. The consequence of the town was considerably enhanced in the twelfth century, by the foundation of a monastery by David I., to the canons-regular of which establishment he gave the churches of the two parishes of Jedburgh, with the tithes and other dues. David also gave to the canons the chapel of Scharburgh, lying in a recess of the forest, to the east of the Jed; and in a later epoch, the monastery was put in possession of the dependencies of Restennet in Angus, and Cannoby in Dumfries-shire. Thus enriched by such a splendid religious establishment, the importance of the town was secured by the erection of a castle, the strongest and most extensive on the borders. In the year 1285, Jedburgh was the scene of the festivities which attended the second marriage of Alexander III.; when a masker, resembling the usual skeleton figure of death, joined in one of the dances, and had such a powerful effect upon the nerves of the queen, and the rest of the revellers, as to cause the ball to be suddenly closed. Though afterwards ascertained to be a mere jest, this strange apparition made a deep impression upon the popular mind, and was afterwards held

to have been an omen of the childless bed of Alexander, his early death, and the consequent mishaps which befel his country. Little else is heard of the town throughout the obscure era of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries; but after this period it frequently enters into the history of the wars carried on betwixt the Scots and English. Placed in a remote part of the country, so near the scene of constant strife, it had the misfortune to be seven times burnt, at least, so says tradition, but as regularly reviving from such a disaster. Before being burnt by the Earl of Surrey in 1523, it was so important a place as to be thus described by that general, in a letter to his master, Henry VIII. "There was two times more houses therein than Berwick, and well builded, with many honest and fair houses in garrison, and six good towers therein." The castle of Jedburgh was at this time of great strength, as is testified by the circumstance, that on the Scottish government determining to destroy it, it was meditated to impose a tax of two pennies on every hearth in Scotland, as the only means of accomplishing so arduous an undertaking. If the quality of self-sufficiency in the magistrates be any proof of prosperity in the town, Jedburgh must have been in a truly flourishing condition during this century. In what are called "the Queen's Wars," Jedburgh had the hardihood to espouse the interest of King James and the Protestant faith, in opposition to Ker of Ferniehirst, their powerful neighbour, who stood out for the unfortunate Mary. This daring feud was accompanied with some ludicrous, but fully as many tragical circumstances. When a pursuivant under the authority of the queen, and countenanced by Ferniehirst, was sent to proclaim that every thing was null which had been done against her during her confinement in Lochleven, the provost commanded him to descend from the cross, and, says Bannatyne the journalist, "caused him cut his letters, and thereafter loosed down his points, and gave him his wages on his bare buttocks with a bridle, threatening him that if he ever came again he should lose his life." In revenge of this insult, and of other points of quarrel, Ferniehirst, having made prisoners ten of the citizens of Jedburgh, hanged them, and destroyed with fire the whole stock of provisions which had been laid up for winter. The distinction of the people of Jedburgh in arms

at this early period, is indicated by their proud war-cry of "Jethart's here!" as well as by their dexterity in handling a particular sort of partisan, which therefore got the name of the "Jethart staff." Of this celebrated species of weapon, which is proverbial in the country, Mair, in his history, fortunately supplies us with a description, as also with the fact that it got its name from being made at Jedburgh: "Ferrum chalybeum quatuor pedes longum in robusti ligni extremo Jednardiensis." It is said to have been the bravery of the burgesses of Jedburgh that turned the fate of the day at the skirmish of the Reidswire, already noticed, and one of the last fought upon the borders. The change of affairs produced upon the marches by the union of the crowns, caused Jedburgh to retrograde in prosperity for a century and a half; and it has only been within the recollection of the present generation that the town can be said to have recovered any part of its original prosperity. At the Reformation of religion the abbey was abolished, its revenues confiscated, and its property erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Sir Andrew Ker of Ferniehirst, ancestor of the Marquis of Lothian. The citizens of Jedburgh founded a monastery for Franciscan or Grayfriars, in 1513. As these religionists were of an order which obliged them to live by mendicity, they could have little property to offer to the aristocratic spoilers at the Reformation. We mention this obscure convent for the purpose of saying that here lived and died Adam Bell, a monkish writer of considerable eminence in the sixteenth century, whose chief work was the *History of the Scottish Nation* from the beginning of the world till the year 1535, entitled *Rota Temporum*. This literary curiosity is often alluded to by antiquaries, and it is understood that the original copy was lost at Roslin, at the Revolution, when the mob spoiled the chapel. An imperfect copy, and we believe the only one, was in the library of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh.—The town of Jedburgh, in the present day, has four principal streets, which cross each other at right angles, and terminate in a square or market-place. The Town-Head and High Street run parallel to the river. The street which crosses these is one running from the Castle-hill to the New Bridge, having a declivity to the water. In recent times the town has been generally improved, and many elegant and spa-

rious buildings have been erected. The principal object in the town is the abbey, which stands on a piece of ground betwixt the houses and the river. Though the west end of this venerable structure has been mutilated into a parish church in a style inconsistent with good taste, while the eastern extremity is partly ruinous, enough remains to impress the spectator with a high idea of its original beauty and magnificence. Some patriotic individuals have lately expended a considerable sum upon such repairs as seemed calculated to prevent further dilapidation; and these operations have been conducted with the greatest taste and success. The great tower of the fabric is still in tolerably good preservation. Near the abbey formerly stood the cross, and there also were the court-house and jail. The court-house and jail of Jedburgh are objects of more than ordinary interest in the eyes of a south-country man, for Jedburgh is a transient seat of the court of judicature, and these buildings have proved fatal to many a stalwart borderer. It is on this account that the name of the town is constantly associated in the mind of a Merse, Tweeddale, or Tiviotdale man with ideas of sheep-stealing and hanging. Nor does the fearful import of the phrase "Jethart justice" alleviate the horrors of this concatenation of ideas. Jedburgh justice implies the circumstance of first hanging and then judging a criminal, and is a piece of popular obloquy, supposed to have taken its rise in some instance of summary and unceremonious vengeance, executed here by either a feudal chief or a sovereign, in one of his judicatory tours through the borders. There is a new jail, denominated the castle, in consequence of its occupying the site of the ancient fortress, and perhaps of its architecture being of that castellated description which has lately become so prevalent. The elegance of the building is such as to disguise its real character as completely to the eye as its name does to the ear. The height of the situation at the head of the town conduces greatly to its fine appearance, and causes it to be seen from a distance all round the town. Executions have, from time immemorial, taken place on this eminence, from which a view is obtained so charming, and so calculated to make one in love with this world, that it seems almost an act of cruelty to add to the misery of the criminal's situation by depriving him of life in sight of such a prospect. In Jed-

burgh may yet be seen the house in which Queen Mary lodged, after her visit to Bothwell at Hermitage. "It is a large old house," says the author of the *Picture of Scotland*, from whom we quote, "with a sort of turret behind, more like a mansion-house of the reign of Charles II. than what it is said really to be, one of the *bastel-houses*, of which Surrey enumerates six, as existing early in the sixteenth century. It is situated in a back street, and, with its screen of dull trees in front, has a somewhat lugubrious appearance, as if conscious of its connexion with the most melancholy tale that ever occupied the page of history. Mary remained in Jedburgh several days, with a sickness contracted in her forced march, from which, for a time, she gave up hopes of ever recovering. The same appearance of entire antiquity which so strongly marks the Abbey Wynd or Close, prevails in a larger district of the town in a situation resembling the castle-hill of Edinburgh, and denominated the *Town-heid*. The *Town-heid* is composed solely of very old houses, which seem to have never either needed or received any of that species of mutilation, called by antiquaries ruin, and by tradesmen repair. The secret is, that the inhabitants of the *Town-heid* all possess their own houses, and being a quiet unambitious kind of people, not overmuch given to tormenting themselves for the sake of comfort, or killing themselves with cleaning and trimming, just suffer their tenements to descend peaceably from father to son, as they are, have been, and will be. The houses, therefore, are venerable enough in all conscience; but it is impossible for them to be more old-fashioned than the people who live in them. The *Town-heid folk*, for such is their common appellation, are in fact a sort of problem even to the other people of Jedburgh. They are a kind of knitters in the sun; a race who exercise, from the morning to the evening of life, a set of humble trades which do not obtain in other parts of the town. For instance, one would not be surprised to find that the *Town-heid* boasts of possessing an ingenious artizan, who can make cuckoo clocks, and mend broken china. And the trades of the *Town-heid*, not less than the houses thereof, are hereditary, even unto the rule of primogeniture. A *Town-heid* tailor, for example, would as soon expect his eldest son to become chancellor of Great Britain, as he would form the ambitious wish of making him a haberdasher in the lower part

of the town. There was once a barber in the Town-head, who lived seventy one years without ever being more than two miles from Jedburgh on any occasion except one, and that was a cull to Oxnam, (*three miles*), which he was only induced to attend to because it was a case, not of life and death, but of death itself; being to shave a dead man. There have not been more instances of Town-head folk descending to the lower part of Jedburgh, than of Town-fit folk ascending to the Town-head. The cause is plain. There is never such a thing in the Town-head as a house to be let. The Town-head is a place completely built, and completely peopled; no change can ever take place in it; fire alone could diminish the number of its houses, and the gates of life and death are the only avenues by which people can enter or go out of it."—As a royal burgh, whose charters of erection are as ancient as the dawn of record, Jedburgh is governed by a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, assisted by a select council of the principal citizens. Besides the courts of the magistrates, there are justice of peace courts held at regular intervals. The town is also the seat of the sheriff-courts for the county of Roxburgh; and the circuit courts of judicary, as above alluded to, are held at stated periods. The jurisdiction of this supreme judicature is extended over the whole of the vale of the Tweed, delinquents, witnesses, and juries being carried thither even from the upper part of Peebles-shire, by a most tedious and expensive route, while that district is within an easy half day's journey of Edinburgh! Besides the established church, Jedburgh possesses two meeting-houses of the United Associated Synod, and one of the Relief body, which latter denomination of Christians took its rise in this town. The dissenters here form a large and influential class. The chief trade of the town consists in the manufacture and sale of flannels, tartans, carpets and stockings, and in the spinning of woollen yarn; it draws some additional wealth from fruit, which is produced in greater quantities in the private gardens throughout the town than in any other part of Scotland, with the exception of Clydesdale. There is reared in and about the town a peculiarly fine species of apple, which is believed to have been introduced from abroad, by the inmates of the abbey, before the Reformation. The town has the right to hold four annual fairs and two hiring markets. Jedburgh

possesses branches of the British Linen Company and National banks. There is now an excellent grammar and English school, conducted on the best principles. The inhabitants support three public libraries, and there are letter-press printers in the town. In recent times Jedburgh has become noted for the manufacture of a new description of printing presses, under a patent by the inventor, Mr. Hope, an iron-founder in the place, by whose name they are known. There is daily communication with Edinburgh, Newcastle, and intermediate places, by means of stage coaches. The appearance of the town has of late been much improved by the erection of a number of elegant villas on the eminences around.—Population of the burgh in 1821, 2500, including the parish, 5251.

JOCK'S LODGE; see article **EDINBURGH**, under the head *Environa*.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, the most celebrated and extensively known *house* in Great Britain, but which now does not exist; its site, however, being still known by the name. *John o' Groat's House* is supposed—for the fact only rests upon the suspicious legends of the north—to have been a small cottage of a peculiar form, which existed several ages ago, upon one of the most northerly points of the mainland of Scotland, in the county of Caithness. The accredited site of this famed domicile is still pointed out, on the flat shore of the Pentland Firth, in the parish of Canisbay, about half a mile from Duncansby-head on the east, and the inn of Houna on the west. Being thus at the very verge of the island of Great Britain, (though not so far north as Dunnet-head, lying thirteen miles to the west,) in popular colloquy it is often mentioned as one of the extremities of the united kingdom, Penzance, at the Land's-end in Cornwall, being the other. John o' Groat's House is said to have been founded for the following reason. A lowlander of the name of Groat, along with his brother, arrived in Caithness, in the reign of James IV., bearing a letter from the king, which recommended them to the gentlemen of the county. They procured land at this remote spot, settled, and became the founders of families. When the race of Groat had increased to the amount of eight different branches, the amity which had hitherto characterised them was interrupted by a question of precedence or chieftainship. One night, in the course of some festivity, a quarrel arose, as to who should sit at the head of the table next the door; high words ensued, and

the ruin of the whole family seemed to be at hand by means of their injudicious dissension. In this emergency one of them, named John, who was proprietor of the ferry over to Orkney, rose, and, having stilled their wrath by soft language, assured them, that at next meeting he would settle the point at issue. Accordingly, he erected upon the extreme point of their territory an octagonal building, having a door and window at every side, and furnished with a table of exactly the same shape; and when the next occasion of festivity took place, desired each of his kin to enter at his own door, and take the corresponding seat at the table. The striking originality of the idea fairly overcame all scruples; and, with perfect equality, the former good humour of the fraternity was also restored. The foundations, or ruins of this house, which is perhaps the most celebrated in the whole island, are still to be seen. As to the above story of its origin and properties, there are different versions, all nearly alike, and all bearing a resemblance to the fable of the knights of the round table. In all likelihood, the accounts have a foundation in fact, for among the ancient Gauls a custom of this nature, to prevent contests as to superiority, was very general, and might have been here enacted from a traditional remembrance of its efficacy. Rabelais had been made acquainted with such an ingenious device, as he notices it in these words, in one of his productions: "*Tous les chevaliers de la table ronde estoient pauvres gaigne-derniers, tirans la rame pour passer les rivières de Coccyte, Phlegeton, Styx, Acheron, and Lethe, quand messieurs les dables se veulent ebatre sur l'eau.*" If this passage alluded to John o' Groats, it would lead us to suppose that the whole of the eight Groats were ferrymen.

JOHN'S (St.) a modern village, in the parish of Dalry, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, twenty-one miles north-west of the town of Kirkcudbright. It has been built on feus from the Earl of Galloway.

JOHN'S-HAVEN, a thriving sea-port village, in the parish of Benholme, Kincardineshire, situated nine miles from Montrose, twenty-nine from Aberdeen, and four from Inverberrie. It lies between the coast road and the sea, and is inhabited by fishers, and persons engaged in the manufacture of brown linens for the Dundee merchants. It possesses a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod. The population in 1821 was estimated at 1020.

JOHNSTONE, a parish in the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire, bounded on the north by Kirkpatrick-Juxta, on the east by Wamphray and Applegarth, on the south by Lochmaben, and on the west by Kirkmichael. It extends about six miles in length by three in breadth, and is formed like the figure of a heart, the apex of which points to the south. It is intersected by the Kinnel Water, is now generally enclosed and cultivated, and ranks as one of the most fertile and pleasant parishes in the district. The river Annan runs along a great part of its eastern side. The parish kirk stands on its banks. The parish contains some remains of antiquity, in particular, the old and strong ruined castle of Lochwood.—Population in 1821, 1179.

JOHNSTONE, a modern and thriving village within the landward part of the abbey parish of Paisley, Renfrewshire, situated on the right bank of the Black Cart river, at the distance of about three miles west from Paisley. In bringing this industrious little town under notice, we cannot do better than introduce the description of its origin and character, given by Mr. G. Fowler, in that very serviceable manual, the *Commercial Directory for Renfrewshire*, published in 1830-1. "*Few places in Britain exhibit so striking an illustration of the effect of manufactures in originating and increasing towns, in attracting, condensing, and augmenting population, as does this thriving seat of business. Forty-six years ago, near that bridge over the Black Cart, which, till lately, gave to the place the popular appellation, 'Brig of Johnstone,' merely a few cottages [inhabited by ten persons] were to be seen, where now is a town consisting of two large squares, many considerable streets, and public works, with a population of about 7000 souls. It is probable that the town of Johnstone never would have existed, or at most been confined to the few cottages that were placed upon the ground near to the Brig, had not the late public spirited Laird of Johnstone, by his influence and example, excited a spirit of industry among its inhabitants, and cherished and supported it by his fatherly care and protection; and, we are happy to say, that the seed has been sown in good ground, as it continues to manifest itself by the increasing wealth and prosperity of the enlightened and enterprising merchants and traders belonging to the place. Towards the end of October 1782, nine houses of the New*

Town of Johnstone had been built, two others were building, and ground on which forty-two more were to be built had been feued. In 1792, the inhabitants were 1434 in number; in 1811, 3647; in 1818, by computation 5000. As the introduction of the manufacture of cotton yarn by mill-machinery led to the founding of Johnstone, so has the extension of the same manufacture caused its rapid increase and present prosperity. There are now, within the precincts of the place, seventeen cotton mills of varied extent, some propelled by water, others by steam; also, Elderslie, Cartside, and Linwood mills, in the neighbourhood of Johnstone, making in all twenty mills. Total amount of spindles in these mills 151,203. There are also in the town two brass foundries, and two extensive iron foundries; five machine manufactories, and a public gas work. Johnstone is very regularly laid out. Besides Houstoun Square in the centre of the town, which is now built on every side, there is to the southward a large area, meant for a second square, as well as market-place, and which is also now beginning to be built round with neat houses. High Street, extending from the Bridge of Johnstone on the west, to Dick's Bridge on the east, is closely built; as are several other streets branching at right angles from both its sides. It is in length three furlongs, thirty-six poles. The houses are, for the most part, two stories high, substantially constructed, and roofed with slates—to many of them belong gardens. The shops are numerous, and well stocked with cheap, various, and excellent commodities. Besides the chapel of ease, (an octagonal fabric, to which, about five years ago, a neat spire, after a design of Sir Christopher Wren, was added,) Johnstone contains a United Secession and Relief church, a Universalist, and a Methodist chapel. The Universalists' chapel is furnished with an excellent organ. The inhabitants have formed themselves into a society for guarding the church-yard from the depredations of resurrection men; and this society, in all its labours, is aided by the venerable sexton, who has now held his place thirty-six years, and in that time has performed the last duty to upwards of 5200 of the villagers. In Johnstone are also a town-school, a subscription library, two news rooms, a mechanics' institution and library, sundry religious and friendly societies, various Sunday schools, &c.

The Ardrossan Canal from Glasgow terminates in a basin at the east end of the town, to the advantage of which it greatly contributes. Some years ago an act was passed, authorizing the formation of a rail-road from Johnstone to Ardrossan: active operations have now commenced at Ardrossan; and if the work be carried on with spirit, it will soon be finished. Near Johnstone are four collieries, highly beneficial to the public, and sources of considerable revenue to their proprietors. The southern neighbourhood of this place is greatly beautified by Johnstone Castle, a stately mansion, after the antique, situated among extensive pleasure-grounds and valuable plantations. A similarly ornamental effect is produced by the house and pleasure-grounds of Milliken to the westward of the town. The former is the seat of Ludovic Houston, Esq. of Johnstone; the latter, that of Sir William M. Napier, Bart. of Milliken."

JOPPA, a village of modern growth in the parish of Duddingston, Edinburghshire, situated on the public road and the shore of the Firth of Forth, at the distance of a quarter of a mile east from Portobello. At one time it had an extensive brick and tile work. A freestone quarry some years since was opened near it, and there was recently discovered a mineral spring, which induces the visits of valetudinarians from Portobello. A number of neat villas have lately been built near the road. About half a mile further east is a suite of salt-works receiving the name of Joppa Pans.

JURA, an island of the Hebrides, lying immediately north of Islay, from which it is separated by the narrow sound of Islay, and divided from North Knapdale, in Argyleshire, by the sound of Jura, a strait of about seven miles in breadth. On the north it is separated from Scarba by the gulf of Coryvreckan. It belongs politically to the county of Argyle. In extent it is fully twenty-six miles in length; seven miles broad at the southern or widest part, and tapering to about two miles at its northern extremity. Jura is little else than a continuous mountain ridge, elevated to the southward into five distinct points, of which the three principal are called the Paps of Jura, and the flat land which it contains is of an extent so trifling as scarcely to merit notice. The agriculture being thus very limited, the island supports but a scanty population. The different peaks of Jura, which are distinguished

by particular names, have been the theme of various travellers, from their prominent appearance. When Pennant visited the island, he ascended the most elevated, which is named Bein-an-air. He tells us that it is composed of large stones, covered with mosses near the base; but all above were bare, and unconnected with each other: "the whole," says he, "seemed a vast cairn, erected by the sons of Saturn. The grandeur of the prospect from the top compensated for the labour of ascending the mountain. From the west side of the hill ran a narrow stripe of rock into the sea, called "the Side of the Old Hag." Jura itself displayed a stupendous front of rock, varied with innumerable little lakes, of the most romantic appearance, and calculated to raise grand and sublime emotions in the mind of the spectator. To the south, the island of Islay lay almost under his feet, and, beyond that, the north of Ireland; to the east, Gigha, Cantire, Arran, and the Firth of Clyde, bounded by Ayrshire, and an amazing tract of mountains as far as Benlomond, and the mountains of Argyle Proper. Scarba terminated the northern view. Over the western ocean were seen Colonsay, Mull, Iona, Staffa, and the neigh-

bouring isles; and still further, the long extended islands of Coll and Tirey." This huge peaked mountain is elevated 2420 feet above the level of the sea. Bein-acholais, is the name of another of these conspicuous peaks. The western shores of Jura are wild and rugged, intersected by many torrents which come rushing down from the mountains. The coast is here perforated with many of those caves which are so common in the Hebrides. About the middle of the same side the shore is indented with the long narrow inlet of Loch Tarbet, which possesses no beauty. The whole of the west side of the island, from its mountainous and wilderness character, is, with hardly an exception, destitute of human habitations, the population being resident on the eastern shores. On this latter side is almost the only made road in the island. The country here is pleasing, being embellished with trees and laid out in arable fields. The little fishing village of Jura is on this side, and also the church of the district. Jura, and the islands of Colonsay, Ormsay, Scarba, Luinga, and four islets, compose but one parochial division.—Population of the parish of Jura, including Colonsay, in 1821, 1264.

KALE, or **KALE**, a rivulet in Roxburghshire, rising in the higher grounds on the borders, in the parish of Oxnam, running through the parish of Hownam and Morebattle, and falling into the Tiviot in the parish of Eckford, after a tortuous course of seventeen miles. It is reckoned an excellent trouting stream.

KAIM, a small village in the parish of Duffus, Morayshire.

KALLIGRAY.—See **CALLIGRAY**.

KANNOR (LOCH).—See articles **CANNOR** and **GLENMUCK**.

KATTERLINE, or **CATTERLINE**, a suppressed parish in Kincardineshire, attached to Kineff. It gives its name to a small harbour on the coast, at the south corner of Dunnotar parish.

KATRINE (LOCH) a lake in the western part of the district of Menteith, Perthshire, forming, for a considerable space, the boundary between the parishes of Callander and Aberfoil, and extending, in a serpentine

form, about nine miles from east to west, while the breadth is in no place so much as a mile. From its eastern extremity flows a stream, which, after widening into two minor lakes, called Loch Achray and Loch Vennachar, becomes the river Teith, a considerable tributary of the Forth. All along the banks of the three lakes is a range of beautiful sylvan scenery, enhanced by the rough and Alpine character of the country. Immediately to the east of Loch Katrine is the singular piece of scenery called the Trossachs, which may be described as a valley covered with large fragments of rock, and flanked with naked precipices, amidst which grow many beautiful trees and shrubs, giving a delightful softness to what would otherwise be a scene of untamed and savage magnificence. The banks of Loch Katrine consist of slopes descending from the neighbouring mountains, the most of which are covered with beautiful natural woods, and supply innumerable picturesque points of view

to the tourist. Formerly, the extraordinary beauty of this Highland paradise lay entirely concealed and unknown; but since the publication of Sir Walter Scott's poem, the *Lady of the Lake*, of which it was the scene, it has become a favourite object of tourists, and is daily visited by multitudes during the summer and autumn. A good road is now formed between Callander and Loch Katrine, and also along its northern bank; and the convenience of a boat to traverse the lake from one end to the other, may at all times be procured by tourists, whether they approach from the east or west extremity. A tract of three or four miles of mountain road intervenes between the two lakes. There is also an excellent inn at Loch Achray, near the east end of the lake. It affords a curious notion of the late indifference of the people of Scotland to their own fine scenery, that a place of such transcendent loveliness as this should have continued, till a recent period, to exist within sixty miles of the capital, and between twenty and thirty from Stirling, without being accessible by a road. Near the east end of Loch Katrine is a beautiful little island, which has evidently supplied the poet with the imaginary residence of his fair Naiad of the Lake. The neighbouring country was formerly possessed by the Macgregors.

KEARN, a parish in Aberdeenshire, now united to Auchindoir; see AUCHINDOIR.

KEIG, a small parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded by Alford on the west, and Monymusk on the east, being divided from the latter by an elevated hilly range. It extends from three to four miles in diameter, and is for the greater part hilly and pastoral. It has also some natural wood and moss. The river Don intersects it.—Population in 1821, 562.

KEILLESAY, an islet of the Hebrides, lying five miles north-east of Barra.

KEIR, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, bounded on the north-west and north by Tynron and Penpont, on the east by Closeburn, on the south by Dunacore, and on the west by Glencairn. The parish is the smallest in this quarter, not extending much beyond five miles by two miles in breadth. It is hilly and pastoral on the west side. On the east side the parish is bounded by the Nith, to which the land beautifully declines. On the banks of this river stands the church.—Population in 1821, 987.

KEITH, a parish in the county of Banff, with a portion belonging to the county of Moray. It is of an elliptical figure, and is bounded by Bellic and Rathven on the north, by Grange and Cairny on the east, by Cairny on the south, and on the west by Botriphnie and Boharm. It comprehends the greater part of the lands of Strath-Isle, granted by William the Lion to the abbots of Kinloss. Anciently, the parish extended from Malloch to Fordyce, and comprehended all the fertile lands on the Isle. That it was a large and rich parish is evident from the rental of the bishopric of Moray, for, in 1565, we find the *Rentale Ecclesie de Keyth*, L.333, 6s. 8d., while that of Rothiemay was but L.40. The word Keith is derived from the Gaelic *Ghaith*, signifying wind. The remains of Druidical temples being found in the district, it is evident that it has been inhabited previously to the introduction of Christianity. It is generally affirmed that Keith was the station of a Culdean establishment. Agriculture continued long in a backward condition in the parish, and it was not till the inspiring times of the revolutionary wars, that any activity or improvements were displayed in its husbandry. Almost every portion of the open waste land is now brought into cultivation, and in a few years all will be tilled. Those parts incapable of culture, belonging to the Earl of Fife, have been adorned by that nobleman with plantations of fir and other forest trees, and the Earl of Seafield and other proprietors have begun to follow that excellent example. In the parish of Keith there are three lime-works, a tan-work, three distilleries, a brewery, two mills for carding and spinning wool, three grain-mills, one of which is very extensive, and a snuff-mill, which, with the exception of one at Inverness, is the only one north of Aberdeen. At the lime-work of Maisly there is a vein of sulphurate of antimony, which was wrought for a short time, and the ore sent to London. Fluor spar, which is of rare occurrence in Scotland, is also found here. In the eastern part of the parish there are indications of alum. About half a mile below Keith, besides the ruins of a castle, anciently a seat of the Oliphant family, there is a beautiful cascade formed by the Isle. A very few years ago the roads in the parish of Keith were almost impassable, during a great part of the winter and spring. There remained a

portion of an ancient way in the western section of the parish, which was once the main road from Edinburgh to Inverness, and which from being that chosen by royalty was still called the *Court Road*. It has now entirely disappeared, and the general thoroughfares are among the best in Scotland. At a place called Killiesmont, in this parish, there is one of those pieces of ground, sometimes found in Scotland, variously known by the name of the *Guid-man's Craft*, or the "*Glen Rig*," that is, given or appropriated to the sole use of the devil, in order to propitiate the good services of that malign being. This piece of land is on the southern declivity of a lofty eminence. At the upper end of the ridge, there is a flat circular stone of about eight feet in diameter, in which there are a number of holes, but for what purpose tradition is silent. Like other crofts of this description in Scotland, the present remained long uncultivated, in spite of the spread of intelligence. The first attempt to reclaim it was made not more than fifty years since, when a farmer endeavoured to improve it; but, by an accidental circumstance, it happened that no sooner had the plough entered the ground than one of the oxen dropped down dead. Taking this as an irrefragable proof of the indignation of its supernatural proprietor, the peasant desisted, and it remained untilled till it came into the possession of the present occupant, who has had the good taste to allow the large flat stone to remain, a memorial of the idle fancies of preceding generations. James Ferguson, the celebrated astronomer, was a native of Rothiemay, and spent his earliest years in the parish of Keith.

KEITH, a town in the county of Banff, the capital of the above parish, and one of the principal towns in the shire, is situated in lat. 57° 30' north, and in long. 3° west, at the distance of twenty miles south-west of Banff, seventeen east-south-east of Elgin, eight east by south of Fochabers, and twelve south of Cullen. It is divided into three distinct towns, namely, Old-Keith, New-Keith, and Fife-Keith, the whole lying on the banks of the Isla, in the centre of an amphitheatre of hills. Old-Keith, which stands on the south bank of the Isla, is of unknown antiquity, and by its trade and jurisdiction of regality was of superior consequence to Banff, Cullen, and Fordyce—at one period the only other towns in the county. The court of regality sat in the church, and

here were judged all crimes, including the four pleas of the crown. In early times, the magnitude of the town corresponded with the importance of its judicial authority, as it seems to have stretched a good way along the stream; but being built in a most inconvenient irregular manner, it was gradually abandoned, and has latterly dwindled into a mean hamlet. On the south-west extremity of this antique village is the burial-ground of the parish, in which formerly stood the parish church, a very ancient building, and coeval with those of Fortlach and Fordyce. It was removed in 1740. This old edifice and its contiguous town are not without connexion with some moving historical events. In the civil war of 1645, on the last day of June, the armies of Baillie and Montrose met near the church. Baillie had the advantage of being posted on ground capable of defence, and where he could not be assailed without great risk. When Montrose learned the peculiarities of his adversary's position, he sent him a message, offering to fight him a set battle on fair ground. But the covenanting general answered, that he would not receive an order to fight from an enemy. The church-yard was the scene of a desperate skirmish, in the spring of 1667, between the inhabitants of the parish and a band of outlaws, under the command of one Patrick Roy Macgregor, a Highland freebooter. The peasantry, headed by Gordon of Auchinachy, and Gordon of Glengarrick, succeeded in defeating these banditti and capturing their chief, who was conveyed to Edinburgh, and there suffered on the gallows. In September 1700, the celebrated James Macpherson, who was among the last of the Highland freebooters, was apprehended at a fair in Old-Keith, and was executed at Banff, under circumstances narrated in that article. During the civil war of 1745, a rencounter took place in Old-Keith, between Captain Glasgow, an Irish officer in the French service, and a party in the service of government, stationed there. Glasgow completely defeated the latter, and carried off 150 prisoners, whom he presented to Prince Charles at the encampment on the banks of the Spey, where the insurgent troops then lay. To pass from Old to New-Keith: This modern town, which was feued out at the middle of the last century, is agreeably situated on the eastern declivity of a gentle eminence, to the south-east of Old-Keith, and consequently on the

same side of the stream. The plan of this town is very regular, consisting of five principal streets, three furlongs ninety-six yards in length. The distance between three of these is 120 yards, and between the other two, sixty yards, the intervening spaces being appropriated for gardens. Three of the streets are complete, and a fourth is half built. The streets are intersected at right angles by lanes of twelve feet in width, and distant from each other thirty yards. Near the centre of the town is the market-place, a spacious square, 712 feet in length, and 150 wide. In this square is the town-house, an elegant mass of building. There are six places of public worship in the place. The parish church, which is of Gothic architecture, finished in 1819, is the most conspicuous, and is perhaps the most tastefully built church in the north of Scotland. This church has a tower 104 feet in height, containing two bells and a very fine turret clock, with three dials. A handsome Roman Catholic chapel of Roman Doric architecture was lately erected. The plan of it was taken from the much-admired church of St. Maria de Vittoria at Rome, and is quite unique in Scotland. The interior is tastefully ornamented. A row of massy pilasters, surmounted by handsome Corinthian capitals, supports a cornice of correct proportions, upon which rests a light arched roof. Charles X. of France, in 1828, ordered an altar-piece for this beautiful chapel to be painted by his principal artist. It is a picture of great merit, representing the incredulity of Thomas, and the figures are as large as life. Both the chapel and painting are much admired by visitors. The other places of worship are two Secession meeting-houses and an Episcopal chapel, all plain buildings. There is also a Methodist chapel, but it has had neither minister nor congregation for some years. Keith has four public libraries. The chief is the Subscription Library established in 1810, by the Rev. James Maclean, the then parish minister, and a number of other gentlemen. It consists of a very extensive collection of useful and amusing works, and the terms of subscription amount only to a guinea of entry-money, and eight shillings of future annual payment. Strangers are admitted in a very liberal manner, on recommendation by a member. The other three libraries are chiefly of a religious nature. There are two public schools of good repute, besides the

parochial one. A branch of the Aberdeen Commercial Bank has been in operation here for sixty years. A branch of the Aberdeen Town and County Bank was established in 1825, and a branch of the National Bank in 1826. There are some friendly and masonic societies in the town. Keith, at one time, carried on a pretty extensive trade in the yarn and linen manufactures; but owing to the general introduction of cotton into this country, those branches of trade are now almost extinct. There are two establishments for the manufacture of tobacco. The Earl of Seafield, in 1823, built a very commodious inn, containing a large hall in which the courts are held. There are four annual fairs held at Keith, two of which are large cattle-markets. Summer eve f. held in September, was at one time the largest fair in the north of Scotland, and was attended by trading people and manufacturers from Glasgow, Perth, Dundee, and other towns in the south, who were met by all the merchants in the western Highlands and northerly part of the kingdom. For cattle and horses it is still by far the greatest fair in the north. A weekly market is held on Friday, for the disposal of agricultural and other produce; grain is a staple commodity. Having thus described two of the Keiths, we now proceed to the third—Fife-Keith. This village lies on the north side of the Isla, opposite Old-Keith. It is of very recent growth, dating its origin only in the year 1816. It consists of a main street—lining the great road from Aberdeen to Inverness—three parallel streets running south and north, and a crescent, in a line with the course of the Isla. There is a small neatly built square in the centre of the town, and the houses are in general well built. It is joined to Old-Keith by two bridges over the Isla; and as Old-Keith is connected with New-Keith by a street of 250 yards in length, the whole appears like one town, extending in all to about a mile in length. The government of Keith is confided to a baron-bailie.—Population of the parish, including the above towns, in 1821, 3926.

KEITH-HALL AND KINKELL, a united parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, lying on the left banks of the Ury and Don, which unite opposite its centre, extending about six miles in length by five in breadth, bounded by Fintray on the south and east, and Bourtie on the north. The district

is hilly, but not mountainous. The western part, having a fertile soil, produces good crops; but the eastern is in general very unfruitful. Some parts of the parish are now under thriving plantations. We are informed in the Statistical Account that Johnston, next to Buchanan, the best Latin poet of modern times, was born in the parish, at a place called Caskiebean, which he celebrates. The high constable of Dundee, Scrimgeour, who fell at the battle of Harlaw, was buried at Kinkell, where there is an ill-preserved monument to his memory, with a Latin inscription. Many others who fell in that battle are said to have been buried at Kinkell, which was the principal church in that part of the country at the time. It is related by tradition that in this part of Aberdeenshire a sanguinary and decisive battle was fought with the Danes, in which the invaders were routed.—Population of the united parish in 1821, 838.

KEITH-INCH, a promontory in the parish of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, being the most easterly point of land in Scotland.

KELLS, an extensive parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in its north-west quarter, lying between the Ken on the east (which separates it from Dalry, Balmaclellan, and Parton,) and the Black Water of Dee, one of its tributaries, (separating it from Girthon and Minigaff) on the south and west; Carsphairn bounds it on the north. Its extent is not less than sixteen miles, by a breadth of nine at the widest part. The district is altogether mountainous and pastoral, except along the banks of the rivers in the low grounds, where cultivation is attended to and where there are some fine plantations, and gentlemen's seats. Near the southern extremity of the parish, Loch Ken is formed by the river of the same name, and from thence a good road proceeds along the river towards the north. In travelling in this direction there is much pleasing scenery and some interesting objects to attract notice. The first and most distinguished seat is Kenmure Castle, the residence of Viscount Kenmure, an ancient castle situated upon a lofty mount overlooking the head of Loch Ken, and approached by a noble avenue of old trees. The older parts of this castellated edifice are in the turreted style of the fifteenth century, and even the more modern parts exhibit an antiquated taste. The Viscounts Kenmure are a respectable and ancient branch of the family of Gordon, and were

for a long time knights of Lochinvar. The title was granted by Charles I., in 1638, to Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar. It was forfeited in 1716 by William the seventh Viscount, who was beheaded on Towerhill for his concern in the insurrection of 1715. After being thus extinct for a hundred and eight years, it was revived in favour of the grandson of the above unfortunate Viscount, who now enjoys it. Near this mansion stands the royal burgh and small town of New Galloway, already noticed. A few miles further up the vale is situated Glenlee-Park, the seat of Sir Thomas Miller, Bart., a Senator of the College of Justice, who has hence assumed the title of Lord Glenlee. The lofty series of hills called Kell's Range, the most elevated and conspicuous mountains in Galloway, are within the northern part of the parish. A great natural curiosity is to be seen on the side of one of these hills, namely, a rocking stone of eight or ten tons weight, so nicely balanced on two or three points that it moves from one to the other by the pressure of the finger. Whether this stone be of natural or Druidic origin is uncertain.—Population of the parish in 1821, 1104.

KELLY-BURN, a rivulet separating the northern part of Ayrshire from Renfrewshire, and falling into the Firth of Clyde at the place called Kelly-bridge port. Kelly, a gentleman's seat, is in the vicinity, in Renfrewshire.

KELSO, a parish in the county of Roxburgh, lying in two almost equal parts on both sides of the Tweed, bounded on the east by Ednam and Sprouston, on the west by Roxburgh, Makerston, and Smalholm, and on the north by Nenthorn. On the south the parish is narrow, and adjoins Eckford parish. Its medium length is rather more than four miles, by a breadth of three at the widest. The present parish comprehends the three old parochial districts of St. James, Maxwell, and Kelso, as well as a portion of that of Roxburgh, including the ancient castle of Roxburgh. The division of the parish on the left bank of the Tweed was within the diocese of St. Andrews, while that on the south side belonged to Glasgow, the river being here the boundary of these ecclesiastical jurisdictions. The modern parish of Kelso is one of the most beautiful and most productive in Scotland; everywhere cultivation being on the

best system, and the whole being enclosed and ornamented with the most exuberant plantations. The district is watered (sometimes in too great a degree) by the Tweed and the Tyviot, both excellent rivers for salmon and trout fishing. On the peninsula near the junction of the streams, stands, or rather stood, Roxburgh Castle, one of the most interesting objects of historical and antiquarian disquisition in the country, and noticed at length under its proper head.

KELSO, a considerable town of great but unknown antiquity, the capital of the above parish, and the largest town in the county of Roxburgh, though not the seat of its various jurisdictions, occupies a most delightful situation on the north bank of the Tweed, in the midst of a rich and picturesque district, at the distance of forty-two miles south-east of Edinburgh, twenty-three west from Berwick-upon-Tweed, sixty from Carlisle, eleven from Jedburgh, and about six from the nearest point of the borders of England, which is at Carham on the Tweed. Before describing the present condition of this interesting place, it will be a matter of entertainment and instruction to offer a few particulars on its ancient and varied history.* The original title of Kelso seems to have been indifferently Calceo, Calcou, Kalchow, Kelcow, Kelsou, besides other variations of the same word, whose etymology, according to Chalmers, is *calc* and *how*,—the chalk heugh, which is significant of its local situation. Situated on the borders, it was repeatedly desolated by fire and sword, during those unhappy conflicts which devastated both countries for so many ages. Kelso, or its immediate neighbourhood, was the usual rendezvous of our armies on the eastern marches, when the vassals were summoned either to repel the invading enemy, or to retaliate on English ground the injuries which had been committed on their own. Kelso is also famous as a place of negotiation; and many truces, or treaties, were here concluded between the two nations. It was likewise frequently honoured by the presence of the sovereigns of both kingdoms; and derived a consi-

derable importance from being in the near neighbourhood of Roxburgh Castle, with which its history is intimately associated. The earliest incident in the history of the town worth mentioning, was the erection of an abbey at the beginning of the twelfth century, through the piety and munificence of David I. This establishment was first settled at Selkirk, but the monks not being pleased with the situation of that place, and appreciating the beauties of the sunny vale of the Tweed, long before consecrated by the erection of the Abbey of Melrose, induced David to remove their house to Kelso, a locality much nearer the royal residence at Roxburgh. The abbey of Kelso, agreeable to this arrangement, was finished in 1128, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Evangelist. The edifice was constructed in the form of a Greek cross, in a beautiful style of Saxon or early Norman architecture, with the exception of four magnificent central arches, which were of the Gothic order, and thus it differed in its appearance from the Abbeys of Melrose and Jedburgh, but in a style akin to the subsequently erected Abbey of Dryburgh. When the latter was completed, in 1159, no part of Scotland, within so small space, could boast of containing so many splendid religious houses, and it may be supposed that when in full operation the whole of this beautiful district would be a complete halidome, teeming with ecclesiastics, the only learned men of their times, a great part of whom were foreigners; and that a society would be formed of a comparatively refined description. Such a concentration of churchmen, we may conjecture, would be much enhanced by the occasional residence of the bishops of Glasgow at Aneram. The monks of Kelso were of a more useful class than the others, being of the order of Tyronenses, who, as may be seen at large in one of our preliminary dissertations, were admitted only when instructed in some branch of science or art; their house at this place was, therefore, a college of industrious artisans, among whom were found painters, sculptors, joiners, locksmiths, masons, vine dressers, horticulturists, &c. who were employed over a wide district of country, and brought their earnings into one common fund for general maintenance. By the rules of the society, the members were enjoined to poverty; but luxury and the love of ease, in-

* To the topographical and historical account of Kelso, from the pen of Mr. James Haig of the Advocate's Library, published as a goodly octavo, in 1825, we have to acknowledge particular obligations in the composition of this article.

herent in human nature, fostered by the endowments of pious princes, in time injured the primitive character of the association, and ultimately tended to bring about the Reformation of religion. David, the founder, gave to this house the monastery of Lesmahagow, with all its lands and all its men; as also the privilege of sanctuary, which that monastery enjoyed; and before the end of the thirteenth century, it had thirty-four parish churches, several manors, many lands, granges, farms, mills, breweries, fishings, rights of cutting turf, salt-works, and other possessions, spread over the several shires of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, Dumfries, Ayr, Edinburgh, Berwick, and even as far north as Aberdeenshire. David II. (1292-92) further granted to the monks the whole forfeitures of all the rebels within Berwick. Owing to the enormous wealth they thus enjoyed, the abbot was reputed to be more opulent than most of the bishops in Scotland, and he was, at least, nearly as powerful, as he had received a mitre from the Pope, in the year 1165. At the Reformation, after many previous injuries, this splendid establishment was violently broken up, and the edifice being destroyed, it is now in that ruinous condition we shall soon have occasion to describe. Its immense property was confiscated by the crown, and, in the year 1594, was parcelled among the greedy favourites of the court. No event of historical importance appears to have occurred at Kelso, prior to the reign of William the Lion, when, in 1200, the bishop of Rochester left his see in England, and came to take refuge in the town, the kingdoms of England and Wales having been laid under an interdict by the Pope, on account of the contumacy of King John. William de Valoines, Lord Chamberlain of Scotland, died at Kelso in the year 1219, and was buried at Melrose. In the course of the visit of Henry III. of England and his Queen, to their relative, Alexander III. at Roxburgh, these personages, with a splendid retinue, were introduced with great pomp into Kelso, and sumptuously banqueted in the abbey, in the company of most of the Scottish nobility. Truces between the kings of England and Scotland were made at Kelso in 1280 and in 1291. James II. on being unfortunately killed at the siege of Roxburgh, on the 3d of August 1460, by the bursting of a cannon, was carried to Edinburgh for interment, and his widowed Queen, the pious Mary of

Gueldres, with her infant son, being at the time in the camp, she brought him to the nobles, who, availing themselves of the opportunity of their being assembled with the royal army, conducted him to the abbey, where he was crowned with great solemnity, and received their oaths of fidelity and allegiance. In 1487, commissioners met at Kelso to prolong a truce then about to expire, in order to afford time for concluding a treaty of marriage between the eldest son of James III. and the eldest daughter of Edward IV. The fatal battle of Flodden, in 1513, does not seem to have been attended with injury to Kelso; but we learn that the abbey, unprotected by the king, was seized on the following night by one Carr, a friend or dependant of Lord Hume, who turned the abbot out of the monastery, and took possession of it. This was the first of a series of troubles, which ended in the dissolution of the house. During the subsequent minority of James V. the Duke of Albany, as governor of the kingdom, arrived in Kelso in the year 1515, in his journey through the country, for the purpose of ascertaining the measures proper to be adopted, in order to put a stop to the murders and robberies then so frequent. Here the people presented many heavy complaints against Lord Hume, the Earl of Angus, and others, who, by their feuds and oppressions, tormented this district of the kingdom. Seven years later, in 1522, Kelso and the adjoining district received the first shock of the war entered into by Henry VIII. in resentment for the continued domination of the Regent Albany. The fleet of the English sovereign, under the Earl of Shrewsbury, having arrived in the Forth, the forces were landed and marched into the interior, laying the country waste in their route; and in their progress being joined by Lord Dacre, they entered Kelso, one half of which they destroyed by fire; the other they plundered, and falling upon the abbey, they entered the vaults, the houses adjoining, and the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, (in which some beautiful Episcopal seats or stalls were constructed,) to a heap of ruins. They also burnt all the cells and dormitories; and what is still worse, they unroofed all the houses of the monastery, carrying off the lead with which they were covered. From the interruption to all kinds of work arising from these aggressions, the walls fell into a state of de-

cay, and for some time continued to fall down piecemeal. During the time the abbey continued in this state, the monks resorted to the adjoining villages, where they, reduced to a state of great poverty and want, celebrated divine worship. Kelso again suffered similar misfortunes in the war of 1542, levied by Henry VIII. in his rage against the king of Scots. In the course of the march of the English forces through the district of the eastern marches, under the duke of Norfolk, they arrived at Kelso, which, in spite of the army of Huntly which hovered on the Lammermoor hills, they burnt along with the abbey, destroying at the same time several neighbouring villages. In the year 1545, Henry, a third time enraged at the Scots, on account of their refusing to give the young princess Mary in marriage to his son, afterwards Edward VI., sent in a hostile army by the eastern marches, under the Earl of Hertford, who plundered and destroyed Jedburgh and Kelso, at the same time ravaging the neighbouring villages and hamlets. This lamentable event once more brought ruin to the abbey, which was again burnt. but not till it had held out a short siege; being manfully defended by three hundred Scotsmen, who were at length forced to yield to an overpowering force, after a great number had been slain. The towns and villages burnt on this occasion amounted to five score, and the abbey destroyed were those of Kelso, Jedburgh, Melrose and Dryburgh. In 1557 Kelso was again involved in a border war. The queen regent, Mary of Lorraine, having collected a numerous army, it was marched to Kelso, under the command of the Earl of Arran; where being joined by the French with their artillery, it crossed the Tweed, and encamped at Maxwell-heugh, a village about half a mile distant from the town, and afterwards proceeded to Wark castle, which, however, they were not able to reduce. It was therefore thought advisable to withdraw the army, leaving only a garrison at Kelso and Roxburgh, for the protection of the Borders. An annoying war to both sides now ensued, and Kelso being nearest to danger, was put into a state of defence by Lord James Stuart, afterwards Earl of Moray, who along with the Queen Regent, and the French general D'Oysel, concerted measures here for the defence of the kingdom. The year 1560 witnessed the final destruction of

the abbey by the reformers. Having expelled the monks, they first plundered the edifice of its most valuable materials, and then the great altar with all the images of a combustible nature were committed to the flames. One year after this event, Mary Queen of Scots, having now the reins of government in her own hand, commissioned Lord James, with James, Earl of Bothwell as his assistant, to be her lieutenant and judge over this border district, at that time open to every species of robbery. In 1566, Mary herself visited Kelso in the course of her expedition to repress disturbances on the borders, remaining two nights in the town. At a subsequent era, in the reign of James VI. (1594), Kelso and the border country around it were subjected to the vexatious marches and warlike operations carried on by the lairds of Cessford and Buccleugh against Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, which ended in the expatriation of the latter. In the reign of Charles I. Kelso comes again into notice, having, in 1639, been made the quarters of a detachment of the covenanting army sent to oppose the king. According to Law's Memorials, Kelso was totally destroyed by an accidental fire in the month of March 1684. We believe that the town was assisted in being re-built by a general contribution throughout the country, as a public proclamation was made for that purpose. About eighty years ago, says Mr. Haig, it met with nearly a similar fate; and since that period, it has suffered considerably at different times, from the acts of wilful incendiaries. So frequent at one time were the attempts at wilful fire-raising, that the inhabitants were put into a state of the utmost consternation, and it was deemed necessary to institute a nightly watch for their safety. The next historical incident connected with Kelso occurred in 1715, during the disturbances of the civil war. Invited by the promising appearance of a rising in the north of England, Macintosh of Borlum, with his party in the Jacobite interest, departed from Seaton house, whither they had come from Leith, and arrived at Kelso, where they effected a junction with the forces from Northumberland and Nithsdale. Thus increased in magnitude, they remained in Kelso a few days; and proclaimed James VIII. at the market cross; at length, hearing of the approach of General Carpenter, by way of Wooler, it was agreed to retire from the town, which was

speedily done, and taking the road to the south by Jedburgh, the whole proceeded to Preston, where they were surrounded by the government troops, and forced to surrender prisoners at discretion. On the occasion of the civil war of 1745, Kelso a second time sustained, against the inclinations of the inhabitants, a visit from an army of the house of Stuart. Prince Charles, on departing from Edinburgh southward, headed a division of 4000 men, who took the route to England in this direction. After a stay of a single day, and having sent a small party down the Tweed to Carlham, as the nearest English ground, to proclaim King James, he marched towards Carlisle by Hawick and Langholm. With the departure of this prince, the last of a long line of kings who had, in many instances, been munificent patrons of Kelso, closes its historical memoirs. Since this event it has steadily increased in size, opulence, and respectability, and has attained a high rank among the provincial Scottish towns. The beauty of the situation of Kelso, which is hardly excelled by any in this country, is not more striking than the cleanliness, the substantiality, and the city-like appearance of the town itself. Built, as we have said, on a plain on the north or left bank of the Tweed, and indebted to the great fire of 1684 and subsequent conflagrations for the restoration of its houses in a modern and uniform style, it consists of a spacious square or market-place, with four streets and some considerable wynds, diverging from it in different directions. The principal street, which bears the name of Roxburgh Street, is upwards of a quarter of a mile in length, and is esteemed the most healthy, as it certainly is the most pleasant, in the town, running in a parallel direction with the river. Bridge Street, though not equal to Roxburgh Street in extent, surpasses it in general appearance, as it contains many elegant houses. The market-place is chiefly composed of modern buildings, containing the principal shops, and from its aspect would not be unworthy of the metropolis. In very few towns are the houses built so lofty or with so dignified an air, and in still fewer is there seen such regularity and general neatness. Some handsome villas embellish the environs, and there are some pleasing residences close upon the Tweed, standing amidst luxuriant gardens and shrubberies. From the bridge

across the stream, which is here of a much enlarged size, being just augmented by the Tiviot on its right bank, the view up or down is equally delightful, and can perhaps be only matched by the prospect from the bridge of Perth. The view up the stream to the west is met, on the south side, by the woody locality whereon once stood the castle of Roxburgh, and, on the opposite side, by the plantations and pleasure-grounds of Fleurs, the princely seat of the Roxburgh family, which is seen on the face of a declining bank. A pretty little verdant islet, ornamented with a few shrubs, lies in the centre of the river, in the foreground, and assists in forming one of the most charming pictures. The bridge of Kelso, which was erected in the year 1800 to supply the place of the former bridge, swept away by a flood in 1797, and which cost altogether with its approaches about £18,000, is the best on the Tweed, and is of the most elegant proportions. It consists of five elliptical arches, and is the model of Waterloo bridge over the Thames. Remond was the architect of both. Unfortunately it has been necessary to subject the passage to a pontage both for carriages and foot passengers. Recently this toll let for £900 per annum. In entering Kelso by this thoroughfare from the south, the stranger passes on his right hand the conspicuous ruin of the abbey church, still noble in its decay. It stands almost close upon the street, but is secluded from intrusion by a rail. Of the very extensive erections little now remains but the transept, and the great central tower, which rises to the height of about ninety feet. The arches are clustered with admirable strength and beauty, and those which support the lantern are more magnificent than any in the island, except those of York Minster. The building was begun to be used as a parish church, at an unknown period subsequent to the Reformation, and continued as such till within the last sixty years, when public worship was discontinued in it, on account of its dangerous state. The modern additions which had been made, either to render it useful as a church or for some other cause, had lately greatly disfigured its ancient simplicity and beauty; such were, however, removed by the two last Dukes of Roxburgh, and now the side arches and several windows are exposed to view. In consequence of an apprehension that the ruin, from its decayed condition,

would soon fall, the heritors and others subscribed £.500 to keep it in repair, and it was rendered firm and durable in the most tasteful manner, under the professional and gratuitous superintendence of Mr. Gillespie Graham. Next to the ruin of the Abbey church, the most prominent object, in the character of a public edifice, is the Town-House, a modern building in the Grecian style, of considerable elegance; it has a good situation on the east side of the market-place, and is surmounted by a neat spire. The other public erections, as churches, &c. do not bear or require description. The government of the town, (which was originally a burgh of regality,) is vested in a baron bailie, appointed by the Duke of Roxburghe, assisted by fifteen stent-masters or councillors, who act in conjunction with him in the assessment of the inhabitants. Of these stent-masters, his Grace has the nomination of eight, who hold their appointment for two years; the others are elected annually by the different corporations, of which there are five. The bailie holds a court every Saturday, for the recovery of small debts within the jurisdiction of the town; and the justices of the peace sit here once a-month for the recovery of small debts within the county. The streets are kept in a very cleanly condition, a cart with a bell, taking away, as in Edinburgh, all the refuse of the domiciles. Though not ranking as a manufacturing or commercial town, Kelso enjoys a considerable trade, from being the chief seat of population in a wide agricultural district, which affords employment and support to a numerous body of the working classes. The first and principal branch is the dressing of lamb and sheep skins, the tanning of hides, and the currying of leather, all which are carried on to a great extent; the number of lamb and sheep skins dressed annually amounts, on an average, to not less than 100,000. Pork is here cured to a great extent, and finds a ready sale in the English market. The manufacture of flannel is pretty extensive, as is also that of different kinds of linen. Woollen cloth is likewise made here, but not in any great quantity. The manufacture of hats forms an important branch of the trade of the town, and the quantity of stockings made annually is considerable. Boot and shoe-making is carried on upon a very large scale, supplying not only the town and neighbourhood, but the different fairs and markets in the north of England,

where immense quantities are disposed of. The town has a great variety of respectable shops, dealing in nearly all kinds of goods for inland consumpt. A distillery upon a large scale was commenced shortly after the law was passed, allowing the introduction of whisky into England. A severe drawback upon nearly all manufactures, as well as the general comfort of the town, is the absence of coal in the neighbourhood, this article having to be carted from a great distance. Kelso has a weekly market on Friday for the sale of corn by sample, and is the best attended in the county. There are besides twelve monthly markets, or fairs, which, by a recent regulation of the Border Agricultural Society, are held on the third Friday after the Coldstream market, which is permanently fixed to take place on the last Thursday of each month. Besides these markets there are four annual fairs; the first held on the second Friday of May; the second, or Summer fair, on the second Friday in July; the third, St. James' fair, on the fifth of August; and the fourth, or Winter fair, on the second of November. The privilege of holding St. James' fair was originally granted to the burgh of Roxburgh, but that town being now extinct, it is ranked with the Kelso fairs, nevertheless, though still held on the spot once occupied by Roxburgh, about a mile from the town. This fair is the largest, for its show of horses and cattle, in the south of Scotland—St. Boswell's excepted. Kelso has a neat butcher market, fitted up in the style of the high market at Edinburgh. The trade of Kelso, and its vicinity, is aided by branches of the Bank of Scotland and Commercial Bank; the former was settled here as early as 1774—a great antiquity for a Scottish Branch Bank. The town has also a Savings Bank. There are seven places of public worship in Kelso—the Parochial church (a very inelegant edifice) an Episcopal chapel, (a tasteful Gothic building on the banks of the Tweed) and a Relief, Burgher, Antiburgher, Cameronian, and Quaker meeting-house. The town possesses a good Grammar-school for the learned languages, and an English school, also some private schools, including those for female education, and two Sunday-schools;—a charity school was instituted in 1816. The inhabitants support an excellent subscription library, of the date 1795, and some others less extensive. Some years ago one of those

valuable establishments, named Schools of Arts, was begun here with every prospect of success. Kelso has the credit of publishing a newspaper, which has a good circulation on the borders. It is entitled the *Kelso Mail*, and was begun in 1797. It is published on Mondays and Thursdays. There was at one time another paper, which has been lately discontinued. A public Dispensary was established in a healthy situation, at the head of the town, in 1789, chiefly by the philanthropic exertions of Mrs. Baillie of Jarviswood, and, as it also answers the purposes of an Infirmary, it has been of great benefit to the place. Kelso owns several benefit societies, and two lodges of free masons, besides two or three clubs. An association composed of the noblemen and gentlemen residing in this quarter, styled the Bowmen of the Border, was instituted in 1768, by a diploma from the Royal Company of Archers. Kelso has been long celebrated for its horse-races. About ten years since a very suitable new course was opened at the request of the Duke of Roxburghe, and prepared by the voluntary labour of the inhabitants, at the distance of a mile to the northward of the town. There is an excellent stand on the model of that at Doncaster. Races are here run twice in the year—in Spring and Autumn, and never fail to attract a concourse of persons, of the upper ranks, from both sides of the border. The Royal Caledonian Hunt meets occasionally, and during the stay of the noblemen and gentlemen of that association the town presents a more than ordinarily gay appearance; and at this period, and while the races last, brilliant assemblies are held almost every evening. The town possesses a neat small theatre, in which scenic representations take place generally in the summer season. This place of public amusement was first fitted up by a body of French officers, who were here as prisoners on parole, during the last war, and who, in gratitude for the polite attention and kind treatment they had experienced, left the whole standing, with all the scenery and decorations, as a present to the town. The beauty of the scenery around Kelso, and the neat city-like appearance of the town, are not more observable by strangers than the polite manners of the inhabitants, which, as Mr. Haig says, they be traced to the place being "the resort of all the fashion in the vicinity, and of numerous visitors of the first rank in both kingdoms.

The higher classes are allowed to be affable and courteous in their address, and benevolent and liberal in their dispositions. The middle classes are polite and obliging, hospitable and friendly. The poorer orders are, in general, sober, honest, and industrious. The upper ranks dress in the first style of fashion, and the balls and assemblies present an elegance of female attire not to be exceeded out of the metropolis." Notwithstanding the well-known affability and hospitality of the people of Kelso, whose peculiarities in this respect are by no means only of modern date, the town, by some strange fatality, is the subject of a popular proverbial expression of a contrary import. The phrase is "*a Kelso convey*," which has been in use from time immemorial in the Lowlands of Scotland, to signify the circumstance of being accompanied by one's host no farther than the threshold, or rather, as it is commonly termed, "a step and a half over the door-stane." The origin of this stigma upon the hospitality of Kelso is unknown; but, that the reader may the better understand the extent of satire which it implies, it is necessary to inform him, that at all old Scottish mansion-houses, there was a tree at some distance from the door, called the coglin tree, (variously the covan tree,) where the landlord met his guests, and to which he always accompanied them uncovered, when they took their departure. In old society, accustomed to such punctilio, and with whom any neglect of the laws of hospitality was held more heinous than at least two of the pleas of the crown, it is easy to conceive how the coldness of a *Kelso convey* would be appreciated.—Population of the town in 1821, about 4000, including the parish, 4860.

KELTIE WATER, a rivulet in the parish of Callander, Perthshire, a tributary of the Teith.

KELTO, the parish in the stewartry of Kirkcubright, somewhat of a triangular figure, with its apex to the north, having its western side presented to the river Dee, which separates it from Tongland and Balmaghie, bounded on the north by Crossmichael, on the east by Buittle, and on the south by Berris and Kirkcubright. The length of the parish is about six miles by a breadth nearly as great at the widest part. The present parish comprehends the three ancient parochial divisions of Kelton, Grelton, and Kirkcumbick. The surface is uneven, and in some parts hilly, and

in the northern district it is chiefly flat, though not characterised for its fertility. In this quarter is situated the modern thriving town of Castle Douglas, which has been already noticed. From one to two miles south from thence is the Kirk of Kelton, and near it is the village of Keltonhill, a place once noted for its great annual horse-market, on the 17th of June O. S., now transferred to a more eligible locality at Castle Douglas.—Population in 1821, 2416.

KELTON, a sea-port village on the east side of the embouchure of the Nith, Dumfriesshire.

KELTY, a small village in the parish of Cleish, Kinross-shire, five miles south from Kinross.

KELVIN, a river equally belonging to Stirling, Dumbarton, and Lanarkshires. It originates at a place called Kelvin-Head on the borders of the parishes of Kilguth and Cumbernauld, from whence it flows, a mere rivulet, in a direct south-westerly course, not reckoning small sinuosities, fifteen miles, dividing Stirlingshire from Dumbartonshire and Lanarkshire, when turning towards the south-east, it flows a few miles in that direction, and again wheeling into a south-westerly course, it flows into the Clyde about two miles below Glasgow. This river resembles the Leven in Fife, though not large, being of similar importance in communicating a water-power to mills, and of equal use to bleachfields. Having a natural tendency to overflow its banks, its channel has been in many places greatly improved by straightening and banking up. While entering the parish of New or East Kilpatrick, a few miles from its mouth, it passes beneath an aqueduct bridge of the Forth and Clyde Canal, which is 330 feet in length, 57 feet broad, and 57 feet in height. The bridge is of four arches, each 50 feet in span, and 15 feet high; it is reckoned one of the chief objects of interest in this part of the country. Before steam-power came so much into use, the Kelvin was chosen for the settlement of a great number of mills, mostly in the proprietary of houses in Glasgow. These and other trading characteristics on its banks have very much detracted from the original beauty and romantic appearance of the scenery through which it passes, which has furnished a theme for at least one beautiful Scottish song; but still the Kelvin is not destitute of a variety of delightful land-

scapes throughout its course, and is well worthy of the visits of the tourist. The above canal pursues a line parallel to and at a short distance from the Kelvin on its south side.

KEMBACK, a parish in Fife, lying between the parishes of St. Andrews and Ceres, and Cupar, and having Dairsie and part of Leuchars on the north: The river Eden is the boundary with the two latter. Its length and breadth is about three or three and a half miles, being somewhat triangular in its figure, with the broadest side to the Eden. This parish is not very level in its surface, but it is one of the richest and most beautiful districts in Fife, having now many fine plantations, everywhere the best enclosures, and a variety of improvements. Freestone, coal, and limestone abound.—Population in 1821, 634.

KEMNAY, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying with its western side on the Don, which separates it from Chapel-of-Garioch and Monymusk. Inverury, also separated from it by the Don, lies on the north. It is bounded by Kintore on the east, and Cluny on the south. The length of the parish parallel with the Don is between four and five miles; the breadth being not more than two. The district is arable adjacent to the river, and in the low parts. Kemnay house is pleasantly situated among plantations and pleasure-grounds, near the centre of the parish.—Population in 1821, 657.

KEN, a river in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, rising in the upper part of the north-west division of that district, and in its course separating it into two almost equal divisions. The Ken rises in the parishes of Carsphairn and Dalry, and its first tributary is the Deuch water, or rather we may say the Ken is a tributary of the Deuch, for it appears the most direct fountain of the river. After this junction the Ken flows in a south-easterly direction for about eight miles, separating the parish of Kells from Dalry and Balmacellan, when it expands into a lake, termed Loch Ken, which extends four and a half miles in length, by half a mile in general breadth, and is continued nearly an equal length under the name of the Dee, in consequence of that water falling into it on the west-side. The waters of the joint rivers fall into the Solway firth at Kirkcudbright. The vale of the Ken, and the district adjacent on both sides is usual.

ly styled Glenkens, and enjoys a high reputation in the south of Scotland for its peculiarly fine breed of sheep.

KENETHMONT, or KINNETHMONT, a parish in Aberdeenshire, having Gartly on the north, Insch on the east, Tullynessie on the south, and Clatt on the west. It extends six miles in length from east to west, by three in breadth, and is six miles from Huntly. The surface is diversified with hills and eminences, and is generally productive, with a variety of plantations. Kenethmont has a parish in whole, or in part, annexed to it, named Christ's Kirk, the church of which is in ruins.—Population in 1821, 974.

KENLOWIE, a small stream in the eastern part of Fife, parish of St. Andrews.

KENMORE, a parish in the Highland district of Breadalbane, Perthshire, surrounding the large beautiful lake called Loch Tay; bounded on the north by Fortingall, on the east by Dull, on the south and west by Comrie, Killin, and Weem; twenty-one miles in length from east to west, by an irregular breadth of five to twelve. There is also a large detached portion of this parish, a considerable way to the west, in the beautiful and sequestered vale of Glenlochay. *Kenmore* signifies "the great head," and we must therefore suppose that the origin of the name is reflective. Loch Tay, which in some measure gives figure and character to the parish, is twenty-one miles long, a breadth of about one, and from that to two miles; the great river Tay issuing from its north-east extremity. The banks of this loch are densely peopled by a race of small crofters, who, having been permitted to remain upon the *paupera regna* of their fathers, while the greater part of the country around is thrown into sheep farms, form a rather extraordinary feature in the population of the Highlands. It is to the benevolence of the earl of Breadalbane, the proprietor of the parish—we ought to say of the province—that we are indebted for this existing memorial of a former state of things. The parochial church is situated at the village of Kenmore, at the north-east extremity of the parish; but this disadvantage is now counterbalanced by the establishment of various subsidiary places of worship in different parts of the district. With the exception of the banks of the lake, where the crofters have their little patches of potato ground and their humble clay-built cottages, the

parish is generally mountainous: Ben Lawers, which is 4015 feet high, rises on the north-east side of the loch. The waters of Loch Tay seldom or never freeze, and it is remarkable that they are occasionally liable to strong agitations, which only can be accounted for on the supposition that they are connected with earthquakes in other parts of the world. The loch abounds in salmon and other fish. The clean, elegant village of Kenmore, with its church, its inn, and its few white cottages, occupies a lovely eminence at the north east end of the loch, close by the point where it opens into a river. Over that river is thrown a handsome bridge of three arches. Kenmore ranks unquestionably as among the most beautiful villages in Scotland; a kind of object, it must be confessed, which Scotland does not as yet possess in great numbers, while it is decidedly one of the most remarkable features of the sister kingdom. It is a favourite point in a tour to the Highlands, and hence is much visited in summer. In the fine alluvial vale below the village, are the park and castle of Taymouth, the seat of the Earl of Breadalbane. The original name of this place was Balloch, from its situation at the bottom of a lake. It became the property of the Breadalbane branch of the Argyle family in the sixteenth century, ere it was as yet ennobled. Sir Colin Campbell, ancestor of the earls, built the castle in 1580. Within the last few years, the Earl of Breadalbane has improved the original narrow residence of his fathers into a splendid modern castellated mansion, consisting of one huge square tower, with turrets at the corners, after the fashion of Inverlochry, together with several additional portions of less altitude, but equally beautiful architecture. The varied ~~turreted~~ ^{towered} outline of the building renders it one of the most pleasing architectural objects in the whole kingdom. The park, which spreads away around the house till it meets the fine wooded hills which rise on all sides except towards the lake, is laid out in admirable taste, and has few equals in beauty. Within Taymouth castle is a large collection of portraits of the principal personages of the reign of Charles I., painted by the Scottish Vandyke, Jamieson of Aberdeen; in addition to which, are many fine miscellaneous pictures and portraits, rendering "the Breadalbane gallery" one of the best in Scotland. At the opposite extremity of Loch

Tay, near the village of Killin, is a little island, whereon Alexander I. founded a small priory, in 1122; it was dependent on the abbey of Scone. Sybilla, consort of Alexander I., was buried there. The Earl of Breadalbane has, by his charters, liberty to fish for salmon upon Loch Tay at all seasons, without any regard to statutory restriction. The privilege, it is said, was intended for supplying the nuns who lived in this convent with fish.—Population in 1821, 3347.

KENNET, otherwise **NEW KENNET**, a neat small village, of modern growth, in the parish and county of Clackmannan, in the proprietary of the family of Bruce of Kennet—a seat in the vicinity. About a mile south from thence, at a place on the coast of the Firth of Forth called Kennet-Pans, there has long been a considerable distillery.

KENNOWAY, a parish in the county of Fife, extending from north to south about four miles, by nearly an equal breadth at the widest part, bounded on the north by Kettle, on the east by Scoonie, on the south by part of Wemyss and Markinch, and on the west altogether by Markinch. The whole parish lies with a pleasing exposure to the south, and is in the present day nearly altogether under the most productive tillage or thriving plantations, and is well enclosed. The village of Kennoway, situated twelve miles north-east of Kinghorn, and eight south-west of Cupar, is built along the top of a very beautiful and romantic den, the sides of which are steep and rocky, and contain some caves. Besides the parish church there is a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod. The inhabitants are chiefly employed as linen weavers; the place has two annual fairs. Population of the parish and village in 1821, 1649.

KERERA or **KERREBA**, an island belonging to Argyllshire, in the Sound of Mull opposite Oban, at the distance of eight miles from Mull, and one from the mainland, on which Oban is situated. Kerera measures four miles in length by two in breadth; "but," says an intelligent traveller who visited it, "excepting on its shores, it has no features of any kind to attract attention, unless it be the inequality and confusion of the surface, which is extreme. Not only is there nothing like level ground, but the hilly parts are so steep and frequent, the valleys so deep, and the whole so intermixed, that the toil of walking

over it is incredible. Its want of beauty is however much recompensed by the noble prospects which it affords of the bay of Oban, and of that magnificent range of mountains which encloses the Linnhe Loch, with all the islands that are scattered about its variegated sea. The southern shore of the island affords one very wild and picturesque scene, of which Gylen Castle proves the chief object. On the margin of a high cliff impending over the sea is perched this tall grey tower; the whole bay, rude with rocks and cliffs, presenting no traces of land or of verdure; appearing as if it had, for uncounted ages, braved the fury of the waves that break in from over the whole breadth of the inlet and far out to sea. A scene more savage and desolate, and more in character with the desert and melancholy air of this solitary dwelling, that seems to shun all the haunts of man, is not easily conceived. This castle must have belonged to the Macdougalls, as it is of a date at least equal to Dunolly, and to the times when this family were lords of Lorn. It was in Kerera that Alexander II. died, (July 8, 1249,) when preparing to invade the western islands, then under the supreme dominion of Norway and of Haco. The tale has something of the superstition of the times, when there was a solution for every dream in its being a warning from the land of shadows. As his majesty lay in his bed, there appeared to him three men; one of them dressed in royal garments, with a red face, squinting eyes, and a terrible aspect, the second being very young and beautiful with a costly dress, and a third of a larger stature than either, and of a still fiercer countenance than the first. The last personage demanded of him whether he meant to subdue the islands, and on receiving his assent, advised him to return home; which warning he having neglected, died. The three persons were supposed to be St. Olave, St. Magnus, and St. Columba; although what interest the latter could have in taking part with the two Norwegian saints, does not appear; as the piratical invaders of that country had been early and bitter enemies to his monastery. There is a short ferry from this island, though an indirect one, to Oban, constituting a part of the greater ferry to Mull, and therefore well known to all tourists."

KERSHOPE BURN, a rivulet belonging equally to England and Scotland, rising in the heights on the east side of the parish of

Castletown, Roxburghshire, and running a course of about eight miles, forms, from head to foot, with very small exceptions, the boundary of the two kingdoms. It falls into the Liddel about three miles below the village of Castletown, and abounds in trout of an excellent quality.

KET, a rivulet in Wigtonshire, which passing Whithorn, falls into the sea at the bay termed Port Yarrock.

KETTINS, a parish in the south-west corner of Forfarshire, extending three miles and a half in breadth from east to west, and four miles and a half in length, bounded on the east by Newtyle and Lundie, and on the west by Cupar-Angus in Perthshire. The district has a pleasant exposure to the valley of Strathmore, on the northern descent of the Sidlaw hills; the greater part is now well cultivated, enclosed, and embellished with plantations. It possesses several fine seats and some villages, that of Kettins being the largest. It has also some bleachfields. The road from Perth to Forth passes through the parish. The church of Kettins, prior to the Reformation, belonged to the ministry of the Red Friars at Peebles.—Population in 1821, 1215.

KETTLE, a parish in the county of Fife, extending nearly eight miles from north-west to south-east, by a breadth of about three miles and a half in the middle part, bounded by Falkland on the west, Markinch, Kennoway, and Scoonie on the south, Culps on the east, and by Collesie on the north. The parish forms a large portion of that rich and beautiful territory on the north side of the Howe of Fife, and, whatever was its original condition, it is now under an excellent system of cultivation. The small river Eden, with a slight exception, bounds the district on its northern side, and in this quarter the land is still moorish. The parish contains two villages, styled Kettle and Hole-Kettle; the latter is of small size, and lies on the main road through Fife to Cupar. Kettle, the capital of the parish, is situated away from all thoroughfare, in the lower ground, about a mile to the north-east, at the distance of seven miles west from Cupar. It is inhabited chiefly by weavers, and besides the church has a Relief meeting-house. The strange name of Kettle is of very obscure etymology, and all that can be said of it is, that anciently it was called *Katul*; in common phraseology it is invariably

entitled *the Kettle*. At one period the parish was denominated King's Kettle, from being the property of the crown.—Population of the parish, in 1821, 2046.

KIL, or KILL. When names of places begin with this adjunct, it is generally imported that the place was originally the cell or hermitage of a saint, whose name is frequently found forming the second half of the appellation. In the Highland districts, *Kil* as often implies a burial-place.

KILARROW.—See KILLARROW.

KILBAGIE, a place in the parish and county of Clackmannan, celebrated for the whisky which has been long manufactured at its extensive distillery. We feel inclined to suggest that it must have anciently been the spot on which stood the cell or residence of St. Bega, a pious virgin, who flourished in Scotland in an early age, and for a notice of whose life, Camcrarius refers to the history of the Sinclairs and others.

KILBARCHAN, a parish in Renfrewshire, lying like a peninsula betwixt the river Gryfe (which separates it from Houston) on the north, and the Black Cart (which separates it from the Abbey parish of Paisley) on the south-east. Lochwinnoch chiefly bounds it on the south. It extends between six and seven miles in length, by a breadth of nearly four at the widest end. In the quarter near the junction of the above rivers, the land is of a mossy nature; in other places, the parish has undergone various improvements as to cultivation and planting. The parish contains some remains of antiquity, but they do not appear to be of much interest. It appears that John Knox, the Scottish reformer, was descended from a very ancient family in the parish, his ancestors having been originally proprietors of the lands of *Knock*, in the parish of Renfrew, from whence they assumed the surname of *Knocks* or *Knock*. They afterwards obtained the lands of *Craigends* and *Ranfurly* in this parish. The family failed in the person of Mr. Andrew Knox, a clergyman of the moderate party in the reign of James VI., who gave him the bishopric of the Isles, and afterwards the see of *Raphoe* in Ireland. The *Sempills* of *Belltrees*, a family in which poetical talent was long hereditary, were also at one time distinguished proprietors in the parish. Besides the large village of *Kilbarchan*, the parish contains the thriving village of the

Bridge of Weir, which is situated on the Gryfe, two miles north-west from Kilbarchan, and about a mile from Houston. The Bridge, or Brig' o' Weir, originated in 1790 as a seat for a cotton manufactory, and it has now four considerable cotton mills moved by the water of the Gryfe, besides a tanyard. The inhabitants are supposed to be about 1000 in number, and are said to be sober and industrious. The village has a dissenting meeting-house.

KILBARCHAN, a considerable village or town in the above parish, at the distance of four miles from Lochwinnoch, one mile and a half from Johnstone, five and a half from Paisley, and thirteen from Glasgow. It is delightfully situated on a southern declivity, sheltered on both sides by two large eminences rising to the height of nearly 200 feet above the valley in which the lower part of the town is built. Of these eminences, the one on the east side of the village is mostly within the policies of Milliken, and is tastefully adorned with fruit-trees. From a quarry of excellent freestone, on the west side of this hill, almost contiguous to the village, the houses are mostly built. The other eminence, which is called Bankbrae, is partly within the policies of Glentyan, and is similarly embellished. Kilbarchan, originally the settlement of an apostle of Christianity in this part of the country, who appears to have been a foreigner, from not having his name noticed by Camerarius, has been long a place of great activity and trade. Linen weaving was introduced by the establishment of a large factory in 1739, but this branch of trade has completely given way before the cotton and silk manufacture, in which six hundred looms were lately engaged. The inhabitants, who are mostly weavers, are characterised by their ingenuity in different branches of the trade; and the young women are reputed as being among the most expert in the art of tambouring, embroidering, or making flowers on fine muslin and silk. Two annual fairs are held here, one on Lillia's day, the third Tuesday of July, O. S., the other on Barchan's day, the first Tuesday of December, O. S., the last, which was formerly a celebrated fair for lint and tow, is now a noted horse market. Kilbarchan possesses, besides the parish church, a Relief Meeting-house, and a Baptist Chapel. We are informed by our authority, Fowler, that "there is a strong turn for letters, antiquities, and natural history,

and especially a taste for poetry, among the inhabitants: many of them write good verses; and some of them are acquainted with the learned languages." Perhaps such poetical qualifications might be traced to the example given to the people by the above-mentioned Sempills, one of whom, Robert Sempill, son of Sir James, the ambassador to England in 1599, was the author of "the Life and Death of the Piper of Kilbarchan," a poem which has enjoyed its full share of celebrity, though now valuable merely as being the first of that popular race of hobbling elegies in which Scottish poets have taken such great delight, and which Burns carried to a state of perfection. Francis, the son of this poet, a zealous partizan of the Stu^r family, exercised the poetical talent of his own in panegyrics on James VII., addresses on the births of his children, and satires aimed at the Whigs. If these have little merit, his "Punishment of Poverty," and his well-known songs entitled "Maggie Lauder," and "She rose and loot me in," display no mean poetical genius. Habbie Simson, the piper so honourably alluded to in the former of these songs, it seems, was the town-piper of Kilbarchan, and a personage of whom the inhabitants, from his notoriety, have had occasion to be proud. With that taste for popular antiquities which is noticed above, and which is now insensibly creeping upon people in authority, a statue of Habbie, copied from an original picture, has lately been affixed to the steeple of the school-house of the town. Kilbarchan is placed under a committee of town-management, with justices of peace resident in the neighbourhood; the inhabitants have formed themselves into a variety of Friendly Societies; a society for mutual protection against loss by fire; a Curler's society; and the Kilbarchan and Neighbourhood Agricultural Society, which has stated shows of cattle, when premiums are awarded. There is also a mason lodge in the town; and there are two public libraries, containing several thousand volumes.—Population of the parish, including the villages, in 1821, 4218.

KILBERRY, a parish in Argyleshire, united to Kilcalmonell.—See KILCALMONELL.

KILBIRNY, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, bounded on the north by Largs, on the east by Lochwinnoch, on the south by Beith, and on the west by Dalry. The surface is uneven, and though at one time

moorish to a considerable extent, is now under improvements, and in the lower parts adjacent to the Garnock water, is ornamented with plantations, and well enclosed. The Garnock, in its upper part, is the only river of any consequence, and intersects the parish. On its banks stands the village of Kilbirny, inhabited chiefly by weavers. Kilbirny House, a very ancient settlement of the Crawford family, situated amidst pleasant parks and plantations, is situated in the vicinity. At the distance of less than a mile east from the village lies the Loch of Kilbirny, which extends about two miles in length by half a mile in breadth, and is well stored with pikes, perch, trout, and eel.—Population in 1821, 1333.

KILBRANDON, a parish in Argyleshire, lying on the Sound of Mull, incorporating the abrogated parish of Kilchattan, and owning the islands of Luinng, Seil, Shuna, Forsa, and Easdale. The total length of the united parish is ten miles, by a breadth of six, including the narrow sounds intersecting the islands. The greater part is of the usual hilly and pastoral character of Argyleshire, with some arable land. Kilbrandon appears to derive its name from having been a cell of St. Brandan, one of those early apostles of Christianity, whose names are found in so many of the local appellations throughout Scotland, and who was a holy man of such distinction, that the people of Bute, over which island he peculiarly presided, were frequently called by the epithet of Brandanes. We translate an account of St. Brandan from Camerarius:—"Saint Brandan, abbot and apostle of the Orkneys and Scottish isles, who, when a boy, stuck close to the side of that erudite man, Bishop Hercus, from whom he derived the elements of learning. His father was Finlag: his mother was called Cara. She one night dreamt that her lap was filled full of gold, that her breasts took fire, and shone with a great light; which having told to her husband, he immediately related the case to Bishop Hercus, who, understanding the mysterious dream, said, 'Finlag, your wife shall bring forth a son, in power very great, in holiness very illustrious; wherefore I request that you will bring him to me to be nursed.' This was done, and, as we said, he adhered to the instructions of this holy bishop. One St. Peter's day, St. Brandan, seeing an immense multitude of fishes, commanded them to praise

God, whereupon they leapt out of the water, and began to tune their voices. At another time, being brought to the grave of a young man, whose parents and friends were lamenting him bitterly, the holy man, full of piety and faith, commanded him who was dead to become again alive, and the order was obeyed." St. Brandan appears to have lived in the sixth century.—Population of Kilbrandon in 1821, 1492, and of Kilchattan, 1152.

KILBRANNIN SOUND, an arm of the sea, between the peninsula of Cantire, and the isle of Arran; and which most probably derives its name from the saint noticed in the above article.

KILBRIDE, a parish in Argyleshire, united to Kilmore.—See **KILMORE**.

KILBRIDE, a parish in the county of Bute, isle of Arran, being about one half of the island, on the east side, extending eighteen miles in length, by a breadth of from four to six. On the east side of the parish are Brodick Bay and Lamlash Bay; Holy Island, which belongs to this parochial division, lying in the latter. Goatfield, and the other exceedingly high mountains of Arran, are within the parish. This parish and the places beneath of the same name are understood to have derived their title from St. Bride or Bridget, a pious virgin, who is said to have been coeval with King Congalus, and who, after a life of great piety, died and was buried at Abernethy, in the lower part of Strathearn, having wrought a great variety of miracles, both before and long after her death. The fame of this sainted Scottish female seems to have been extended over the whole of Britain.—Population in 1821, 2714.

KILBRIDE, (EAST) a parish on the west side of Lanarkshire, extending nearly ten miles in length by from two to five in breadth, bounded by Carmunnock and Cambuslang on the north, Blantyre and Glassford on the east, Strathaven on the south, and Ayrshire on the west. It comprehends the abrogated parish of Torrance. A considerable portion remains in a moorish state, especially in the southern quarter of the parish, while the other parts are generally arable. In the parish are some extensive lime works. The village of Kilbride lies on the road from Glasgow to Muirkirk, eight miles south-south-east of the former, eight north of Strathaven, and six south-west of Hamilton. Its inhabitants

are chiefly weavers, and, besides the parish kirk, it has a relief meeting house. The parish has produced several eminent men, among whom are found Dr. William Hunter, and his brother, Mr. John Hunter, the celebrated anatomist and physiologist.—Population of the village and parish in 1821, 3685.

KILBRIDE, (WEST) a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, lying on the shore of the Firth of Clyde, and comprehending the island of the Lesser Cumbray, which is situated opposite to it. Ardrossan bounds the parish on the south. In extent it stretches six miles along the shore by a breadth inland of from two to three miles. The whole is part of a mountainous tract of country, which, commencing at its southern boundary, extends all the way to Greenock. It, therefore, presents everywhere a broken, unequal surface, rising in many places into high hills, interspersed with a number of romantic rivulets. From the tops of these hills an extensive and varied view may be obtained. A great part of the parish is pastoral. The district, besides possessing the ruins of some old castles, has other objects of antiquity, and it may be remarked that near the shore of the parish one of the largest of the vessels composing the Spanish armada sunk in ten fathoms water. An attempt was made about eighty years since to examine the condition of this ship, and the operation succeeded so far, that a piece of ordnance was raised. The village of Kilbride is situated about four miles north-west from Ardrossan.—Population in 1821, 1371.

KILBUCHIO, a parish in the county of Peebles on its western side, now incorporated with the adjoining parish of Broughton. It is a pleasing pastoral district; and its name has been traced to St. Bega, a Scottish saint of early times, noticed above under the head of **KILBAGIE**.

KILCALMONELL, a parish in the county of Argyre, incorporating the abrogated parish of Kilberry, situated in the most northerly part of the peninsula of Cantire, and bounded on the north by the isthmus of Tarbert. For a short distance, it comprehends the whole breadth of the peninsula, from Loch Tarbert on the west to Loch Fyne on the east, till separated from the latter by the narrow but long parish of Skipness, whose northern extremity once formed a part of Kilcalmonell.

On the west, the parish stretches twelve miles along the shore. The face of the country has the greatest variety in its appearance, consisting of flats and hills, vallies, woods and lakes. The original character of the district has been considerably altered by improvements in cultivation, planting, &c., especially on the west coast.—Population in 1821, 2511.

KILCHATTAN.—See **KILBRANDON**.

KILCHOMAN, a parish in the island of Islay, Argyreshire, extending twenty miles in length by six in breadth, and occupying the south-western corner of the island. The general description given of ISLAY under that head precludes the necessity of specifying the peculiarities of this district.—Population in 1821, 3966.

KILCHRENNAN, a parish in Argyreshire incorporating the abrogated parish of Dalavich, extending twelve miles in length by eight in breadth, and lying on both sides of Loch Awe. The parish kirk stands on the west side of this beautiful lake, whose vicinity is now finely embellished and improved by a road along its banks.—Population in 1821, 591.

KILCHRIST.—See **URRAY**.

KILCONQUHAR, a parish in the east part of Fife, extending, in an oblong form, almost seven miles from north to south, and about five from east to west at the broadest, but more generally about two miles. It is bounded on the south by the Firth of Forth and the parish of Elie, on the east by the parishes of St. Monance, Carnbee, and Cameron, on the north by Ceres, and on the west by the parishes of Largo and Newburn. Its surface is somewhat irregular, being flat in the south for a mile and a half from the sea, and rising gently to the north for about two miles; the rest being all of an upland character. The flat part to the south is a sandy soil and very fertile. There are a number of elegant seats in this parish; Balcarras, the seat of the Hon. Mr. Lindsay, and from which the family of that gentleman takes the title of Earl of Balcarras, Kilconquhar, the seat of Mr. Bethune, Newton, Lathallan, Kincaig, and Grange. The royal burgh of Earlsferry, and the villages of Colinsburgh, Kilconquhar, and Barnyards are in the parish. The village of Kilconquhar has an extensive tanwork, besides which there are a number of shoemakers and weavers. For some particulars regarding the neighbourhood of Earlsferry, see that article. Kilconquhar Loch is a fine

sheet of water, three quarters of a mile in length, and nearly the same in breadth, with two small islands, which harbour a few swans. Coal and limestone are found in the parish. Besides the parish church at Kilconquhar, which is a remarkably elegant modern structure, with a fine tower, there is a dissenting meeting-house at the village of Colinsburgh. Kilconquhar might be supposed to imply the cell or religious place of some holy man of the name of Conquhar; and such is the etymology suggested by the writer of the Statistical Account. The ordinary name it bears is *Kinnuchar*, which is a word so different from the above that we consider the one to have no relation to the other; believing rather that Kinnuchar is of Celtic etymology, and is significant of the character of the *locale*.—Population in 1821, 2817.

KILDA (ST.), or HIRTA, a solitary isle in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to the range of the Hebrides, though removed to such a distance, as not only to seem distinct from them, but from Scotland itself. The nearest land to it is Harris, from which it is distant sixty miles in a west-south-west direction; and it is about 140 miles from the nearest point of the mainland of Scotland. It belongs to the parish of South Uist, one of the archipelago of the Long Island. It is about three miles long, from east to west, and two broad, from north to south. An island so solitary and remote, so small, and containing such a slender population, naturally excites a lively interest, and we shall therefore treat it more at large than some districts of greater political importance. The island consists of a lofty uneven ridge, fenced round on all sides by one continued perpendicular face of rock, of prodigious height, except a part of the bay or landing-place, and even there the rocks are of great height; and the narrow passage to the top is so steep that a few men with stones could prevent any hostile multitude from landing on the island. The bay is also of difficult access, as the tides and waves are so impetuous, that unless in a calm, it is extremely dangerous of approach. The surface of the island is rocky, rising into four eminences, the tallest of which, called Conachan, is ascertained by Dr. Macculloch to be 1800 feet above the level of the sea. The general surface of the ground is a black loam, six or eight inches deep, and presents a nearly uniform, smooth, and green surface. Excepting some imperfect peat on the

highest point, the whole is covered by a thick turf of the finest and freshest verdure. The sides of the island go sheer down to the sea, as at the Bass in the Firth of Forth, and thus there is clear riding ground for vessels all round. The hill Conachan is cut down abruptly on one side into a steep-down precipice of about 1800 feet high, being thus perhaps the highest cliff in Britain. "It is a dizzy altitude," says Macculloch, "to the spectator who looks from above on the inaudible waves dashing below. There are some rocky points near the bottom of this precipice, one of them presenting a magnificent natural arch, which in any other situation, would be striking, but are here lost in the overpowering vicinity of the cliffs that tower above them. In proceeding, these soon become low; but at the north-western extremity, the island again rises into a hill nearly as high as Conachan, terminating all round towards the sea by formidable precipices, which are continued nearly to the south-eastern point of the bay. Here, a rock, separated by a fissure from the island, displays the remains of an ancient work; whence it has derived the name of *Dune*. The island contains three principal springs, of which, one called Tober-nam-buy, rises by a large well, producing at once a considerable stream. Of St. Kilda, who communicated his name to the island, nothing seems to be ascertained. At least I have searched the Irish hagiology for him in vain. In Martin's time (1690) it appears to have been known by the name of Hirt or Hirta, a term derived from the parent of Terra by the same inversion as our own earth. It is a remarkable instance of the zeal or influence of the early clergy, that in a spot like this three chapels should have existed. They were extant in Martin's time, and the traces of two still remain." St. Kilda is the property of the chief, or laird of Macleod, and the island was formerly visited annually by his steward, to collect the rents, which used to be paid in sheep, butter, and wild fowl, particularly the solan geese. The property is now under the supervision of a tacksman, which must have occasioned a considerable change in that particular. The people who, in Martin's time, amounted to 180 persons, and in 1764 were reduced by an attack of small pox to 88, are at present a little above 100. They are evidently the same race with the natives of the other Hebrides; but, though the Gaelic is

the vernacular language, they show no trace of tartan, or of that distinct fashion of clothes which is peculiar to the Highlands. They all live in a small village about a quarter of a mile from the bay, on the south-east, consisting of two rows of houses, with a pavement in the middle, and their habitations are nearly flat in the roof, like those of the Oriental nations, in order to avoid injury from the storms which sweep over the island. Excepting a small tract near the village, the whole island is in pasture, though the soil would admit of cultivation to any extent. But the violence of the west winds limits the agriculture to the south-east declivity where there is most shelter. This tract is held conjointly by all the village, on the system of run-rig, the ridges being interchanged after three years, and the work is performed by the spade and *caschrom*, or hand-plough. The produce consists chiefly of bear, as in the Long Isle, but it said to be the finest in the Highlands. The oats are very inferior in quality, and are scantily cultivated; nor are potatoes grown to nearly the extent which is usual in Highland farming. There is nowhere any attempt at a garden. A few horses are kept for the purpose of carrying peat, together with some goats, which are milked like sheep. But the pasture is principally allotted to sheep and black cattle. In Martin's time the former amounted to about 1000, and the latter to 90; a tolerable measure, probably, of their present proportion. As the adjacent islets of Soa and Borera contain also from 400 to 500 sheep each, the whole amount of the flocks must be about 2000. The breed of sheep is exclusively the Norwegian, distinguished by the extreme shortness of their tails—and the wool is both thin and coarse. They are occasionally of a dun colour, and are subject here, as in Iceland, to produce an additional number of horns. The mutton is peculiarly delicate and high-flavoured. The cattle are small, and both the ewes and the cows are milked. The cheese, which is made of a mixture of these milks, is much esteemed; forming one of the prevailing articles of export to the Long Island, the mart in which all their little commerce centres. Their other exports consist of wool and feathers, and with these they purchase the few articles of dress and furniture which they require. The St. Kilda system of husbandry is quite original and peculiar. The soil, though

naturally poor, is rendered extremely fertile by the singular industry of the inhabitants, who manure their fields so as to convert them into a sort of garden. All the instruments they use, or indeed require, according to their system, are a spade, a mallet, and a rake or harrow. After turning up the ground with the spade, they rake it very carefully, removing every small stone, every noxious root or growing weed that falls in their way, and with the mallet pound down every stiff clod to dust. They then manure it with a rich compost prepared in the manner afterwards to be described. It is certain that a small number of acres, prepared in this manner, must yield a greater return than a much greater poorly cultivated, as in the other isles. The inhabitants of St. Kilda sow and reap much earlier than others in the same latitude. The heat of the sun, reflected from the high hills upon the cultivated lands to the south-east, is very great, and the climate being rainy, from the attraction which the hills exercise upon the clouds from the Atlantic, the corn grows fast and ripens early. The harvest is commonly over before September; and if it unfortunately happens otherwise, the whole crop is liable to be destroyed by the equinoctial storms, which, in this island, are generally attended with the most dreadful hurricanes and excessive rains. Potatoes have been lately introduced, and cabbages and other garden-plants are now beginning to be used. The walls of the cottages are built of coarse freestone, without lime or mortar, but made solid by alternate layers of turf. The doors have bolts of wood, which, we should think, are scarcely necessary for security. In the middle of the walls are the beds, formed also of stone, and overlaid with large flag-stones, capable of containing three persons, and having a small opening towards the house. All their houses are divided into two apartments, the interior of which is the habitation of the family; the other, nearest the door receives the cattle during the winter season. The walls of their houses are raised to a greater height than the cottages in the other western islands. This is done to allow them to prepare the manure for their fields, which they do in the following manner; after having burnt a considerable quantity of dried turf, they spread the ashes, with the greatest care, over the apartment in which they eat and sleep; these ashes, so exactly

laid out, they cover with a rich vegetable mould or black earth; and on this bed of earth they scatter a proportionate quantity of peat dust; this done, they water, tread, and beat the compost into a hard flour, on which they immediately kindle large fires, which they never extinguish till they have a sufficient quantity of new ashes on hand. The same operations are punctually repeated, till they are ready to sow their barley, by which time the walls of their houses have sunk down, or rather their floors have risen about four or five feet. The manure thus produced is excellent, and scattered every year over their fields causes the land to yield large crops. They speak highly in its praise, and call it a "commodity inestimably precious." Though cleanliness is highly conducive to health and longevity, yet, in spite of the instance of indelicacy already given, and many more which might have been added, the St. Kildians were as long-lived as other men. Their total want of those articles of luxury which destroy and enervate the constitution, and their moderate exercises, keep the balance of life equal between them and those of a more civilized country. Besides the habitations we have mentioned, there are a number of cells or store-houses, scattered over the whole island. These are spoken of by Martin as pyramids, but are in reality of a conical form. They are used for saving the produce,—the peats, the corn, the hay, and even the birds. They are described by Macculloch as "round or oval domes, resembling ovens, eight or ten feet in diameter, and five or six feet in height. They are very ingeniously built, by gradually diminishing the courses of dry stone—affording free passage to the wind at all sides, while the top is closed by heavy stones, and further protected from rain by a covering of turf. No attempt is made to dry the grass or corn out of doors; but when cut they are thrown loose into these buildings, and thus secured from all risk. It is remarkable that this practice should have been alluded to by Solinus as common in the Western Islands, and that it should now be entirely unknown any where else. It is well worthy of being imitated on the western shore, where the hay and corn are often utterly lost, and generally much damaged by the rains, and by the slovenly method in which the process of harvesting is managed. "It would be a heresy worthy of Quemadero," continues this lively

writer, "to suppose it possible that Arthur's Oven, the temple of the god Terminus, the never-to-be-forgotten cause of anti-quarian groans and demonstration, had been one of Solinus's ovens; a St. Kilda barn. Yet there is a most identical and unlucky resemblance between them, in construction, form, and magnitude; and, indeed, I have been long inclined to think that this Otho was only a bad halfpenny." The people of St. Kilda, placed thus far "amid the melancholy main," are a kind of moral phenomenon in our Scottish population. They have probably maintained the same manners, customs, and general style of life for centuries. It very seldom happens that any one migrates either to or from the island; and hence, the community is as essentially peculiar as any large nation living within the pale of continental Europe. Though it appears that there were three religious buildings on the island before the Reformation, the inhabitants continued for ages after that event unsolaced by the blessings of religion, being only connected with a parish by name. They were also unable to read and write. These disadvantages are now obviated by the establishment of a missionary and a schoolmaster, under the patronage of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. From the remoteness of the island, the people can scarcely be imagined to have any political connexion with Great Britain. They probably never heard of the revolution of 1688 till this blessed hour. After the suppression of the insurrection of 1745, a rumour was propagated that Prince Charles had sought refuge in St. Kilda. General Campbell repaired to the island with a large fleet, which no sooner approached, than the people fled to the caves and the tops of mountains; and it was not without considerable difficulty that the general could procure a hearing among them. His men asked those whom they found, "what had become of the Pretender?" to which they answered, that "they had never heard of such a person." It turned out that all they had heard of the late troubles, by which the tranquillity of the mainland was so effectually shaken, was that their laird (MacLeod,) had been at war with a woman a great way abroad, and that he had got the better of her! The land had been in arms for King George, and they probably supposed that if any other body was concerned on that side, it must have been under him.

Clarke, who visited the island, gives an account of the terror which had been inflicted upon them by a French privateer; and Dr. Macculloch relates that, though he visited the island in 1815, the people not having heard of the conclusion of the recent American war, thought his vessel a privateer from that quarter, and were with difficulty assured of the contrary. A writer of the last century gives an account of a native of St. Kilda, who could conceive, though not write poetry; and some specimens of his genius, which have been preserved, are certainly found to throw the ideas that might be expected to enter an untutored mind amidst such a scene, into very poetical forms. But this person must have been a rare wonder in St. Kilda. The people live much upon the wild sea-fowl, with which the precipices abound, and their mode of catching them is very entertaining. The men are divided into fowling parties, each of which generally consists of four persons, distinguished for their agility and skill. Each party must have at least one rope, about thirty fathoms long, made out of a strong raw cow-hide, salted for the purpose, and cut circularly into three thongs of equal length. These thongs being closely twisted together form a threefold cord, able to sustain a great weight, and durable enough to last two generations. To prevent its receiving injuries from the sharp edges of the rocks, it is covered with sheep skins, dressed in the same manner. This rope is the most valuable piece of furniture a St. Kildian can be possessed of: it makes the first article in the testament of a father, and if it falls to a daughter's share, she is esteemed one of the best matches of the island. By help of these ropes, the people of the greatest prowess examine the fronts of rocks of prodigious heights. Linked together in couples, each having the end of the cord fastened about his waist, they go down and ascend the most dreadful precipices. When one is in motion, the other plants himself in a stony shelf, and takes care to have so sure a footing, that if his fellow-adventurer makes a false step and tumble over, he may be able to save him. When one has arrived at a safe landing-place, he sets himself firmly, while the other endeavours to follow. Mr. Macaulay gives an instance of the dexterity of the inhabitants in catching wild fowl, to which he was an eye witness. One of them fixed himself on a craggy shelf, his companion des-

cended about sixty feet below, and, having darted himself away from the face of a most alarming precipice, hanging over the ocean, he began to play his gambols, sung merrily, and laughed very heartily; at last, having afforded all the entertainment he could, he returned in triumph, full of his own merit, with a large string of sea-fowls round his neck, and a number of eggs in his bosom. Upwards of 20,000 solan geese are annually consumed by the natives of St. Kilda, besides an immense number of eggs. The following is from the ever vivacious Macculloch. "Swift, in his Tale of a Tub, describes a land of feathers, and perhaps he drew the hint from St. Kilda. The air here is full of feathered animals, the sea is covered with them, the houses are ornamented by them, the ground is speckled by them like a flowery meadow in May. The town is paved with feathers, the very dung-hills are made of feathers, the ploughed land seems as if it had been sown with feathers, and the inhabitants look as if they had been all tarred and feathered, for their hair is full of feathers, and their clothes are covered with feathers. The women look like feathered Mercuries, for their shoes are made of a gannet's skin; every thing smells of feathers; and the smell pursued us over all the islands, for the Captain had a sackful in the cabin." "The rent of St. Kilda," says this writer, in reference to the island before the arrival of the tacksman, "was then extremely low, compared with the average of insular farms, being only L. 40, or L. 42 per family; a sum far inferior to the value of the land, excluding all consideration of the birds. Independently of the food which these afford, that value is considerable, as the whole of the rent was paid in feathers, not in money, while a surplus of these also remained for sale. Thus the land was in fact held rent free; the whole amount being also paid by a small portion of that labour which was more than compensated by the food it produced. It is evident that this rent might have been augmented without any refusal; if, however, St. Kilda chose to refuse payment and rebel, it would not be easy to execute a warrant of distress or ejectment without a fleet and an army. All this may be pretty speculation for an economist; but I shall be sorry to find that it has influenced the conduct of the proprietor. When we have been saddened at every step

by the sight of irremediable poverty and distress in all its forms, it is delightful to find one green place in this dreary world of islands, where want is unknown. I trust that St. Kilda may yet long continue the Eden of the western ocean. It is in a state of real opulence. Their arable land supplies the people with corn, their woods with game, and their cattle with milk. If this island is not the Utopia so long sought, where is it to be found? Where is the land which has neither arms, money, law, physic, politics, nor taxes? That land is St. Kilda. War may rage all around, provided it be not with America, but the storm reaches it not. Neither Times nor Courier disturbs its judgments, nor do patriots, bursting with heroic rage, terrify it with contradictory anticipations of that 'which will ne'er come to pass.' Francis Moore may prognosticate, but it touches not St. Kilda. No tax-gatherer's bill threatens on a church; the game-laws reach not gannets. Well may the pampered native of the happy Hirta refuse to change his situation. His slumbers are late, his labours are light, and his occupation is his amusement, since his sea-fowl constitute at once his food, his luxury, his game, his wealth, and his bed of down. Government he has not, law he feels not, physic he wants not, money he sees not, and war he hears not. His state is his city, and his city is his social circle; he has the liberty of his thoughts, his actions, and his kingdom, and all his world are his equals. If happiness be not a dweller in St. Kilda, where shall it be sought?"

KILDALTON, a parish in Islay, Argyleshire, occupying the south-east part of the island, extending fifteen miles in length by about six in breadth. Its ancient primitive character has been greatly improved. The kirk of Kildalton, now in a ruined state, is situated at Ardmore point, a foreland at the centre of the east side of the island, and the church in common use is at Lagambuilin, some miles to the southward, where there is a small village.—Population in 1821, 2427.

KILDONAN, an extensive pastoral parish in Sutherlandshire, near its east side, separated from the county of Caithness by the mountain range terminating at the Ord of Caithness, bounded by Loth on the south and south-east, Clyne on the south-west, and Farr on the north. The centre part is the vale through which flows the water of Helmsdale,

the lower part of which, wherein the church stands, being wooded, and in the upper part there is a variety of lakes, the sources of the stream. The parish is computed to extend twenty miles in length, and though narrow in the lower part, widens out to a breadth of eight miles. It contains some lofty mountains. The population, as elsewhere in this wild pastoral country, has prodigiously diminished. In 1755, there was a population of 1433, which remained steady till within the last twenty years, when by the too well-known process of expulsion, it had sank to 565 in 1821. The vale of Kildonan before this expatriation took place, was remarkable for producing the tallest and handsomest men in Sutherland. Among five hundred strapping fellows whom this district boasted of containing, scarcely one was found beneath six feet. They seemed, in fact, a distinct race from the rest of the shalesmen. It is affectionately remembered of the Kildonan men, many of whom are now over the Atlantic, that they were such hearty fellows as to be able even to *sup whisky with their porridge*.

KILDRUMMY, a parish in the upper parts of Aberdeenshire, intersected by the river Don, about twenty miles from its source, and having a valley of two or three miles square on its banks, bounded by Kearn and Auchindoir on the east and Towie and Cabrach on the west. In the vale of the Don stands the ruins of the once magnificent castle of Kildrummy, anciently the property of David, Earl of Huntingdon and Garioch, and at one period a seat of Robert Bruce, whose queen enjoyed a retreat here in the winter of 1306.—Population in 1821, 496.

KILFINAN, a parish in Cowal, Argyleshire, lying on the east side of Loch Fyne, extending fifteen miles in length by from three to six in breadth. The parish church stands on the borders of the lake. The district is beautified by a considerable extent of natural wood and shrubs, and shows a variety of pleasing improvements.—Population in 1821, 1839.

KILFINICHEN and **KILVICEUEN**, a united parish in Argyleshire, island of Mull, of which it forms the south-western limb or Ross, which is peninsulated by the projection of Loch Seriden; it has also a portion on the north side of this salt-water lake. Its superficies may be twenty-two miles in length by twelve in breadth. The district is bleak and

mountainous, and is only interesting as connected with the early history of Christianity in this part of Scotland. To the parish is attached the island of ~~Molm~~kill, already sufficiently described, Eorsa and Iuch-Kenneth.—Population in 1821, 1839.

KILL, a rivulet in Ayrshire, parish of Stair, a tributary of the water of Ayr.

KILLALLAN.—See **HOUSTON**.

KILLARROW, a parish in the island of Islay, Argyshire, occupying the central division and incorporating the abrogated parish of Kilmeny (in which is now a parliamentary church.) The appellation of Killarrow is now almost sunk in the modern title of Bowmore, from the name of the chief or only town, where the parish church is situated. The parish extends about eighteen miles in length by eight in breadth, and is of a hilly nature, but greatly improved, particularly on the shores of Loch Indal. On the east side of this arm of the sea, stands Bowmore, a thriving small town begun in 1768 on a regular plan. Besides the church, which is a circular building with a neat spire, there is an edifice of recent erection, containing a jail and an assembly room. There is likewise a large and excellent parochial school, built and liberally endowed by Campbell of Shawfield, a considerable proprietor in the island. It stands on an eminence at a short distance from the town, and commands a beautiful prospect of the lake and Islay House, environed in plantations at its upper extremity. In the school, the learned languages, mathematics, geography, &c. are taught. Much to the credit of the patroness of this useful institution, Lady Ellinor Campbell, she has awarded thirty elegant prizes for distribution at the public examinations, and furnishes books for the poorer pupils. Bowmore has a good pier for shipping at the harbour, with eight or nine feet of water at ordinary full tides. Distillation is here carried on to a considerable extent. At the village of Bridgend, about three miles from Bowmore, a justice of peace court is held. A road leads across the island from near Bowmore to Port Askaig on the sound of Jura, at which steam-boats touch.—Population of the parish of Killarrow or Bowmore in 1821, 3777—of Kilmeny district, 2001.

KILLASAY, an islet of the Hebrides on the west coast of Lewis.

KILLEAN and **KILCHENZIE**, a united parish in Cantire, Argyshire, extending

eighteen miles in length by about four in breadth, bounded on the south by the parish of Campbelton, on the north by Kilcalmonell, on the east by the united parish of Saddel and Skipness, and on the west by the Atlantic ocean.—Population in 1821, 3306.

KILLEARN, a parish in Stirlingshire of an irregular figure, but in a general sense consisting of a large portion of the south side of the vale of the Endrick, and altogether measuring twelve miles in length by two and a half in breadth. It is bounded by Fintry on the east, Strathblane on the south, Drymen on the west, and Balfon on the north. The beautiful, though small, river Endrick runs along the greater part of its north side, and on its banks and the adjacent district the land is finely cultivated and wooded. The scenery is justly esteemed as among the most picturesque and charming in "sweet Innerdale." The banks of the Blane, a tributary of the Endrick, likewise possess much beauty. In proportion as the land recedes from these waters, it rises higher, and finally is elevated in a lofty hilly range. The village of Killearn stands in the centre of the district in a pleasant part of the country, at the distance of $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Glasgow, and 20 from Stirling. The parish abounds in gentlemen's seats and pleasure-grounds, and contains localities consecrated by the birth or residence of men eminent in the biography of Scotland. In its more secluded recesses, Sir William Wallace is known to have occasionally found a retreat; and in a much later age, Napier of Merchiston, inventor of the logarithms, when he was making his calculations, resided for some years at Gartness, a place on the Endrick, to the west of Killearn. The house in which this ingenious man resided adjoined a mill erected on the water; and it is a tradition in these parts, that the rushing of the cascade, though very noisy, gave him no uneasiness, because of its non-intermission, but that the clack of the mill, which was only occasional, greatly disturbed his thoughts. He was, therefore, when in deep study, sometimes under the necessity of desiring the miller to stop the mill, that the train of his ideas might not be interrupted. "No spot in the parish, or perhaps in Scotland," writes the author of the Statistical Account, "has a better claim to the attention of the public, than the indisputable birth-place of GEORGE BUCHANAN, the celebrated poet and histori-

an. This great man, whose name is deservedly famous through Europe, was born at a place called the *Moss*, a small farm-house on the bank of the water of Blane, and about two miles from the village of Killearn. The farm was the property of George Buchanan's father, and was for a long time possessed by the name of Buchanan. The place is called the *Moss*, because it is situated in the vicinity of a peat-moss, which is part of the farm. The dwelling-house, considered as a building, is very far from being conspicuous; although it is no worse, and probably never was worse, than the ordinary farm-houses in this part of the country. Its appearance of meanness arises from its being very low, and covered with straw thatch. Part of it, however, has been rebuilt, since George was born, in the year 1506. Mr. Finlay is highly to be commended for preserving, as much as possible, the ancient construction and appearance of this far-famed and much-honoured house. The most superb edifice would sink into oblivion when compared with the humble birth-place of George Buchanan. Long may the *Moss of Killearn* afford mankind a striking proof that the GENIUS of learning does not always prefer the lofty abodes of the great and powerful. It must, however, be remarked, that the parents of Buchanan, although not very opulent, yet were not in abject or indigent circumstances. The farm, which consists of a plough of land, was able, by the aid of industry and economy, to keep them easy. A place in the neighbourhood is, to this day, called *Heriot's Shields*, so denominated from Buchanan's mother, whose name was Agnes Heriot, and who first used that place for the shielding of sheep. It is reported, that he received the first rudiments of his education at the public school of Killearn, which was for a long time in great repute, and much frequented. He afterwards, by the liberal assistance of his uncle George Heriot, after whom he was named, went to Dumbarton, Paris, &c. &c. to complete his studies. A considerable number of old trees yet remain adjacent to the house, and are reported to have been planted by George when a boy. A mountain ash, famous for its age and size, was blown down a few years ago; but care is taken to preserve two thriving shoots that have risen from the old stool. The gentlemen of this parish and neighbourhood, led by a laudable ambition to

contribute a testimony of respect to their learned countryman, lately erected, by voluntary subscription, a beautiful monument to his memory. By such public marks of approbation bestowed upon good and great men, the living may reap advantage from the dead. Emulation is thereby excited, and the active powers of the mind stimulated, by an ardour to excel in whatever is praiseworthy. Buchanan's monument is situated in the village of Killearn, and commands an extensive view. It is a well proportioned obelisk, 19 feet square at the basis, and reaching to the height of 103 feet above the ground.—Population in 1821, 1126.

KILLEARNAN, a parish in Ross-shire, bounded on the west by Urray, on the north by a range of common dividing it from Ferintosh, on the east by Kilnuir-wester and Suddie, and on the south by the Firth of Beauly, along which it is pleasantly situated. Population in 1821, 1371.

KILLIECRANKIE, a noted pass in the district of Athole, Perthshire, formed by a narrow vale or chasin, through which flows the tumultuous river Garry, a tributary of the Tay, and which, moreover, forms part of the great access to the Highlands between Perth and Inverness. Previous to the general revival of the Highland roads, this pass was the most wild in appearance, and the most dangerous, in the whole of the north of Scotland; the road being led along a narrow tract by the left bank of the river, with a stupendous precipice rising almost perpendicularly above it. Here, according to the account given by one of the present writers in a former work (*History of the Rebellion of 1689, Constable's Miscellany*) the bold dark hills which range along the vale of the Garry on both sides, advance so near, and start up with such perpendicular majesty, that the eagles call to each other from their various tops, and the shadow of the left range lies in everlasting gloom upon the face of the right. The road (now) passes along the brink of a precipitous brae on the north-east side, the bare steep face of the hill rising above, and the deep black water of the Garry tumbling below, while the eye and the imagination are impressed by the wilderness of dusky foliage which clothes the opposite hills. This road, formerly so difficult and dangerous, is now no longer terrible, unless to an imagination unaccustomed to such wild scenes. The pass of

Killiecrankie, which extends two or three miles in length, is remarkable as giving name to a battle fought upon the rough ground at its north-west extremity, July 27, 1689, between the forces of General Mackay, commander of the government troops for the protection of the Revolution settlement, and the Highlanders, who assembled under Viscount Dundee, in behalf of King James VII. The former being defeated, were driven back through the vale, amidst whose tortuous and contracted recesses great numbers were slain by the pursuing Highlanders. On the other hand, the cause of King James suffered more by the death of Dundee, who was killed by a musket bullet near Urrard House, while cheering on his men to victory. So dreaded was the pass of Killiecrankie by regular soldiers after this event, that, in 1746, when the Hessian troops furnished to this country to assist in the suppression of the insurrection, were brought to enter the Highlands at this point, they started back and returned to Perth, declaring it to be the *ne plus ultra* of a civilized country.

KILLIN, a parish in the Highland district of Breadalbane, Perthshire; bounded generally on the south by Balquhither, on the east by Kenmore, on the north by Fortingall, and parts of Weem and Kenmore, and on the west by Glendochart or Glenorchy; being in length about twenty-eight miles, and from six to eight in breadth. The parish consists chiefly of the vale of the Dochart, which is the principal feeder of Loch Tay; and the church town, called also Killin, is situated at the eastern extremity of the parish, where that river falls into the lake. Glendochart is, upon the whole, an arid, moorish, and marshy valley, and does not support a great population. The Highland road from Stirling to Fort William passes through it. The mountains on both sides rise to a great height, the highest being the well known Benmore. The name Killin, which has extended from the town to the parish, signifies the cell or religious building at the waterfall, an etymology justified by circumstances, as in the very centre of the village the river forms a series of beautiful, though gentle cascades. A small eminence in the neighbourhood of the village is pointed out as the burial place of the famed Highland hero Fingal. It has been already noticed under FILLAN (St.), that that celebrated saint, who died in 649, spent the latter part of his life and gave his

name to a vale in this parish (Strathfillan), where a chapel and priory were afterwards erected in his honour by Robert Bruce, who gave the church of Killin to the Abbot of Inchaffray, on condition that one of the canons should always officiate in St. Fillan's chapel. The king was induced to pay this respect to St. Fillan, from gratitude for the *hand*, or rather the arm, which his reverence was supposed to have had in the battle of Bannockburn; such a relic of the saint having been present in a box, and understood to be very powerful in bringing about the victory. It would appear from these circumstances that Killin has been a seat of population, and a scene of public worship, from a very early period. At present, the village is famed for the picturesque beauty of its situation at the south-west end of Loch Tay, and is therefore, like Kenmore, from which it is distant sixteen miles, a favourite point in the tour of the central Highlands. There is a good inn. Besides this village, there is another called Clifton, in the western part of the parish, which contains about 200 inhabitants, chiefly employed in working the lead mine of Cairndoom.—Population of the whole parish in 1821, 2103.

KILMADAN, or KILMODAN, a parish in Cowal, Argyshire, extending twelve miles in length by one in breadth, consisting chiefly of a vale bounded by hills on the west and east. The parish of Kilfinnan lies on the west, separating it from Loch Fyne. The river Ruail pursues a southerly course through the vale and falls into Loch Ridon. The extent of sea-coast is about three miles. The small village of Kilmodan is situated in the vale of Ruail, on its left bank, and here an annual meeting of the Cowal Agriculture Association takes place, on the last Wednesday of September, with a show of cattle and sheep.—Population in 1821, 731.

KILMADOCK, or DOUNE, an extensive parish in the southern part of Perthshire, district of Menteith, bounded by Callander and Muthill on the north, Dumblane on the east, Lecropt, part of Kincardine, and Kippen on the south, and Port-Menteith and Callander on the west. The river Forth is the boundary, with Kippen on the south, and the Teith intersects the district from the north-west to south-east. Altogether the parish consists of a superficies of about sixty-four square miles. The original, and still legal,

title of the parish, Kilmadock, is derived from a locality in the district, once honoured by the residence of St. Madock or Madocus; but this appellation has been gradually dropped since 1756, when the old parish church being removed, the seat of worship was transferred to the village of Doune, where a new kirk was erected. For a description of this thriving village, with the Castle of Doune, and the scenery around them, we refer to the article DOUNE. The parish of Kilmadock and part of Kincardine parish on the south comprise a series of most beautiful rural and woodland scenes in the vale of the Teith, which is now highly cultivated and enclosed. This part of the country is populous, and has been enriched by being made the settlement of certain extensive cotton works at a place called Deans-ton, which lies on the west bank of the Teith, opposite Doune. Adjacent to Doune are the small villages of Buchany and Burn of Cambus.—Population of the village of Doune in 1821, nearly 1000, including the parish, 3150.

KILMAHOG, a small village in Perthshire, parish of Callander, situated on the left bank of the Teith, about a mile west from the village of Callander. Immediately to the westward is the celebrated pass of Leny.

KILMALCOLM, a parish in the western part of Renfrewshire, having Port-Glasgow and the Clyde on the north, Erskine, Houston, and Kilbarchan on the east, Lochwinnoch and part of Ayrshire on the south, and chiefly Greenock on the west. This district, which may be a square of six miles, is among the most moorish and unpromising in the county, a very great part of it in the south being a waste called Kilmalcorm Moss. It is not mountainous, though there are frequent risings on the surface, and some parts of it are rocky. The Gryfe and the Duchal, in their upper parts, intersect and water the parish, and have their banks cultivated, and in some places planted. The village of Kilmalcorm is situated on the east side of the parish, on the road from the Bridge of Weir to Port-Glasgow.—Population in 1821, 1600.

KILMALIE, an extensive mountainous parish in the West Highlands, partly belonging to Argyleshire, but the greater proportion to Inverness-shire, and being a part of the country of Lochiel. It is intersected in three different places, by as many arms of the sea,

and, measuring by straight lines, is sixty miles in length by thirty in breadth. Altogether, its superficies will be nearly 600 square miles. The chief indentation of the sea is Loch Eil, into which falls the Caledonian Canal. Near the junction of the latter with the Loch, and on the northern side, stands the parish kirk. On the other side of the canal and river is the castle of Inverlochy, the military strength of Fort-William, and the village of Maryburgh, all described in this work in their proper places. Upon the banks of the rivers Lochy and Nevis, and in several other places, there is a good deal of arable land.—Population in 1821, 5527.

KILMANIVAIG, an extensive pastoral and mountainous parish in Inverness-shire, lying to the east of the above parish of Kilnallie, having Fortingal on the south-east, Laggan on the east, Glenelly and Kintail on the north, and Boleskine on the north-east. Its appearance is very much diversified by ranges of lofty mountains towards the extremities, intersected by extensive glens in different directions, and rapid rivers, which all discharge themselves into the river Lochy. The Kirk-toun of Kilmanivaig is situated at the south-western extremity of Loch Lochy. The chief natural curiosity of this district is the series of parallel roads in the vale of Glenroy;—see GLENROY.—Population in 1821, 2842.

KILMANY, a parish in the county of Fife, separated by Balmerino and Forgan from the Tay, having Logie-Dairsie, and Cupar on the east and south, and Moonzie and Ceres on the west. In figure, the district is very irregular, being six and a half miles in length by five in breadth at the west end, and tapering to two miles and less in the eastern part. The parish is wholly agricultural and highly productive. In modern times it has, in many places, been much improved by plantations, &c. The small village of Kilmany, with its kirk placed in a romantic and beautiful situation on the face of a bank rising from a small stream, is situated on the old road from Cupar to Dundee, about five miles north from the former, and three and a half from the harbour of Balmerino on the Tay. Rather more than a mile westward is the village of Rathillet, and near it is the house of Rathillet, the ancient seat of the Hackston family, one of whom obtained great distinction during the troubles in Scotland betwixt the Restoration and Revolution.—Population in 1821, 751.

KILMARNOCK, a parish in the district of Cunninghame, Ayrshire, about nine miles long and four broad, bounded by Loudon on the east, by Fenwick and Stewarton on the north, by Kilmaurs upon the west, and by the river Irvine, which divides it from Riccarton and Galston, on the south. The surface is level, or with only a slight declination towards the Irvine, and the whole is in a state of the highest cultivation. The name Kilmarnock, or Cellmarnock, evidently denotes a religious place originating in reference to St. Mar-nock, a holy man who is said to have died so early as 322, though it is hardly credible that he could have lived here. The Duchess of Portland, and the Marchioness of Hastings, (Countess of Loudoun,) are the principal proprietors of the parish. The most remarkable object in the parish is the ruin of Dean Castle, an ancient, extensive, and well defended house, formerly the property of the Earls of Kilmarnock. It stands in a dean or hollow, less than a mile north from the town of Kilmarnock, and is an august object. It was burnt down in 1735, in consequence of the inattention of a servant girl, who, in preparing some lint for spinning, unfortunately let it take fire. There afterwards sprung up in one of its ruined halls, a large ash-tree, which verified, it was said, a prediction uttered in the time of "the Persecution." Half a mile north-west from the town is an extensive coal-field, whence coal is driven for the works in Kilmarnock, besides large supplies which are transmitted by a rail-way to Troon, where they are shipped for various places.

KILMARNOCK, a town in the above parish—the principal one in Ayrshire, for population, wealth, and appearance, though neither a royal burgh nor the capital of the county. This large and flourishing town is situated on level ground near the debouché of the Kilmarnock water into the Irvine, distant from Edinburgh, (through Glasgow,) sixty-five and a-half miles; Glasgow, twenty-one and a-half; Ayr, twelve; Irvine, six and a-half; Ballantrae, forty-six; Girvan, thirty-two; Maybole, twenty-one; Largs, twenty-eight; and Mauchline, nine and a-half. The aspect of the town is agreeable, especially in its central parts, where the streets are regular, and the greater part of the houses are erected in an elegant style in freestone. Recently the town has extended considerably to the south and east, and in these directions

has now many handsome edifices. Two centuries ago, Kilmarnock was a mere hamlet, depending upon the baronial castle in its neighbourhood. It received its first charter as a burgh of barony in 1391, a second in 1672, and in 1700, its burgesses were able to purchase, from its feudal superiors, the whole common good and customs of the burgh. The five incorporated trades which now exist in the town, namely, the bonnet-makers, skinners, tailors, shoemakers, and weavers, have all been created within the last two hundred years; the bonnet-makers, in 1646, being the first incorporated. For many years and generations, the place seems to have been only distinguished by the manufacture of the broad flat bounnets, which so long were the characteristic wear of the Scottish lowland peasantry, as also the striped cowls which yet bear the name of the town. As this business increased, so grew the population; and in 1731, the number had swelled so much, that the parish church was found inadequate for its accommodation, and a new church was built. Some years later, according to the Rev. Dr. Mackinlay, in his Statistical Account of the parish, "the principal trade was carried on by three or four individuals, who bought serges and other woollen articles from private manufacturers, and exported them to Holland. When the demand afterwards increased, a company was formed, who erected a woollen factory for different branches of that business, which has ever since continued in a very flourishing state. The shoe trade was introduced about the same time." At the time when this gentleman wrote (1791), the proportion of the produce of the chief manufactures was as follows:—

Carpets manufactured,	-	L.21,400
Shoes and boots,	-	21,216
Tanning,	-	9000
Gloves,	-	3000
Bonnets, night-caps, and mits,	-	1706

And the whole amount, including a variety of different articles, was L.86,850. The advantages of the place as a site of manufactures were coal, healthiness of situation, a populous country around, and abundance of provisions; the chief disadvantage the distance from the sea, (six or seven miles,) and the consequent expense of land carriage. It would appear that the former have been much too powerful for the latter; for Kilmarnock, since the date of the above statement, has made prodigious

advances in business, in all its former branches of manufacture. It is now a rival to Kildermister in the manufacture of carpets; the number of firms in that line in 1826 being six. It continues to enjoy its pre-eminence as a place for making shoes, the number of professors of this art in the same year amounting to thirty-three. Since 1791, it has entered into and carried on to a large extent, the cotton manufacture; the number of agents for the management of that branch of employment in 1826 were twenty. Shawls, gauzes, and muslins of the finest texture and most elegant pattern are here produced upon an extensive scale. Bonnets and plaids, now that they have become articles of fancy wear, are wrought in greater quantities than ever, no fewer than seventeen houses being employed in 1826 in making bonnets alone. The tanning and dressing of leather, extensive dye-works, a large calico printing concern, breweries, together with several large nurseries, all add to the wealth and importance of the town. It must also be mentioned, that the whole of the different branches of business are carried on in an amazingly active and liberal spirit. A good idea of the value and extent of the manufactures of this thriving town may be gained from the following statistical facts, published in the newspapers in July 1831:—“In Kilmarnock, about 1200 weavers and 200 printers are engaged in the manufacture of harness and worsted printed shawls. From 31st May 1830 to June 1, 1831, there were no less than 1,128,814 of these shawls manufactured, the value of which would be about L.200,000. In the manufacture of Brussels, Venetian, and Scottish carpets and rugs, the quality and patterns of which are not surpassed by any in the country, there are upwards of 1000 weavers employed. The annual amount of this important branch of manufacture cannot be less than L.100,000. About 2400 pairs of boots and shoes are made every week, of which three-fourths are for exportation; annual value about L.32,000. The manufacture of bonnets is also extensive, there being upwards of 224,640 yearly made by the corporation, the annual value of which is L.12,000. The number of sheep and lamb skins dressed annually exceeds 140,000.” The town, both in its public and private business, is a notable example of the negative advantage which is so often seen to attend the exemption from political privileges. Its magistracy, consisting of

two bailies, a treasurer, and sixteen councillors, are in a great measure a committee of the inhabitants for the management of the town, and, being under no particular control or temptation, from neighbours anxious to obtain a place in parliament, they conduct public affairs simply with a regard to the general good, neither swerving to the right nor the left. The three magistrates, the baron bailie, and the convener of the trades, *ex officio*, together with sixteen ordinary commissioners, form a commission for the management of the police. There is, besides, an association entrusted with the improvement of the town. Kilmarnock was lighted with gas in 1823, by a joint-stock company formed of shareholders of ten pounds each share, the management being entrusted to a committee of twelve gentlemen. The shops throughout the town are filled with elegant assortments of goods, and a degree of animation prevails among the inhabitants, which makes a favourable impression upon strangers. The trade of Kilmarnock is assisted by branches of the Commercial and Ayr banks. A handsome new edifice at the east end of the town is in the course of erection for a new branch bank. The town-house, built in 1805, contains a court-room for the magistracy and public offices. In 1814, an elegant news-room was built in the centre of the town; this serves the double purpose of a reading-room, and a place of general resort, and is supplied with most of the London, Edinburgh, and Scottish provincial newspapers. Kilmarnock possesses an excellent academy, in which a variety of branches of education are taught by four masters; and, besides, there are nine private schools throughout the town. An association, under the title of a Society for Promoting Knowledge, has been established, and the town is furnished with a large subscription library, besides those which are managed by booksellers. There are three printers in Kilmarnock, one of whom prints a newspaper lately established; and it is not to be forgotten in the literary history of the town, that here was put to press and published the first edition of the poems of Robert Burns. The town contains several respectable and well-conducted societies, among which are the Procurators', the Merchants', with several benefit societies and clubs. A very fine observatory, some valuable machinery, and excellent telescopes have been constructed by the inventive genius of Mr. Thomas Morton, a

self-instructed mechanist residing in the neighbourhood. The religious culture of the people is superintended by three town clergymen, two of whom are colleagues in one church; by two ministers of the United Secession; and by one minister of each of the following denominations:—Relief, Original Seceders, Original Burghers, Independents, and Reformed Presbytery. Almost the only antiquity in the town used to be a cross, called Lord Soulia's Cross, commemorating the assassination of this nobleman by one of the family of Boyd. This stood in one of the streets, till it gradually fell to ruin. The incident took place in 1444. At Kilmarnock, strangers should inquire for a museum of curiosities, the property of Mr. David Gray, vintner. It consists of coins, minerals, natural curiosities, arms, &c., and is well worthy of a visit. Kilmarnock was a modern earldom in the old family of Boyd, attainted in 1745.—Population of the town in 1821, 12,500, including the parish 12,769.

KILMARNOCK WATER, a considerable rivulet in Ayrshire, rising in the upper parts of the parish of Fenwick (by whose name it is sometimes called) and after a course of eight or nine miles, and having intersected the above town of Kilmarnock, falls into the Irvine a short way to the east, at Riccarton.

KILMARONOCK, a parish in Dumbar-tonshire, lying at the south end of Loch Lomond, by which and the Endrick water, it is bounded on the west and north; Bonhill and Dumbarton lie on the south. From near Balloch on the west to Spittal on the Endrick, the direct distance is about seven miles, and from Loch Lomond to the boundary with Dumbarton, the distance is five miles. Within these dimensions, the parish is diversified with hill and dale, beautiful plantations and pleasure-grounds, and arable fields now in a good state of cultivation. Ardoch is one of the chief seats. The village of Kilmaronock is situated near the Endrick.—Population in 1821, 1008.

KILMARTIN, a parish in North Knapdale, Argyleshire, lying on the west coast, extending twelve miles in length by about three in breadth, bounded on the north-east for six miles by Loch Awe. The parish of Glassary or Kilmichael lies on the east. The district, like other parts of Argyleshire, in this quarter is hilly with arable fields intermixed. The parish comprehends the Crinan canal. The

church of Kilmartin is situated about four miles northward from thence, in a valley which proceeds to Loch Awe, and is esteemed for its romantic beauty.—Population in 1821, 1452.

KILMARNOCK WATER, a small river in the parish of Kilmuir, Isle of Skye.

KILMAURS, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, extending six miles from east to west, by at most three miles from north to south, and situated betwixt Kilmarnock and Dregghorn. The surface consists of large flat fields, with many gentle risings and declivities interspersed. The summits of these are covered with trees, and the whole district has a pleasing appearance. The village or town of Kilmaurs, the capital of the parish, is situated on the right bank of a rivulet which rises in Fenwick parish, and is here called Kilmaur's Water, but which is more properly styled the Carnel Water, at the distance of two miles north-west from Kilmarnock. "It was erected into a burgh of barony," says the author of the Statistical Account of the parish, "by James V., at the instance of Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn, and William his son, Lord Kilmaurs. That noble family then resided in this parish, where they had a house, some small ruins of which yet remain on the farm, which is called *Jock's Thorn*, near to the road leading from Stewarton to Kilmarnock, and their house known by the name of *the Place*, was situated, where the late Lord Chancellor had laid the foundation of a very extensive building. By a charter, written in Latin, and signed by the said Cuthbert and his son at Glasgow, 15th November 1577, it appears, that the five pound land of Kilmaurs, consisting of 240 acres, was disposed to forty different persons in feu farm and free burgage, and to be held in equal proportions by them, their heirs and successors, upon the yearly rent of eighty merks for every fortieth part." The charter which thus erected the then village of Kilmaurs into a free barony, contains many remarkable clauses, and among the rest, one to the effect that "no woman succeeding to an inheritance in the said burgh, shall marry without the special licence of the Earl of Glencairn." It was the design of this nobleman to bring together, into one place a number of tradesmen of different professions, and to lay the basis of a manufacturing and commercial population; but here, as almost everywhere, it was soon made

evident that trade and manufactures can hardly be coerced with a chance of success. The feuars, instead of turning their attention to the arts, in time drew their entire subsistence from the soil, and ultimately the place became noted for its production of the *best hail plants* in the country. The only trade which settled in the little town was the manufacture of clasp knives or whittles, the sharpness of the edge of which instruments gave rise in Ayrshire to a form of speech yet in use through the country: A man of acute understanding and quickness of action, is said to be *as sharp as a Kilmaurs whittle*, a mode of expression once so common that it is known to have entered into the pulpit eloquence of a certain old presbyterian clergyman, who, on one occasion, in addressing himself to his audience, upon rising to speak after a young divine, who had delivered a discourse in flowery language and English pronunciation, said, "My friends, we have had a great deal of fine English ware among us the day, but aiblins my Kilmaurs whittle will cut as sharply as any English blade!" In later times this species of manufacture was abandoned, and trade has subsequently been directed into the channel of weaving, &c. There is plenty of coal in the vicinity. The town now consists principally of one street, in the middle of which is a small town-house with a steeple and clock. It is governed by two bailies, chosen annually by a majority of the portioners, before whom debts may be recovered. Before the Reformation the church of Kilmaurs was a collegiate institution, founded in 1503, for a provost and several prebendaries, with two singing boys, by Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs. Besides the present parish church, there is a meeting-house of the United Secession body. In the cemetery of the Glencairn family, near the church, is a piece of beautiful ancient sculpture, erected as a monument to the memory of William, the ninth Earl, who was raised to the dignity of Lord High Chancellor of Scotland by Charles II.—Population of the town in 1821, 900, including the parish 1660.

KILMENY, an abrogated parish in the Isle of Islay, now united to Killarrow;—see KILLARROW.

KILMORACK, a parish in the north-eastern part of Inverness-shire, bounded on its north-eastern quarter by Beaully Firth and the parish of Kirkhill, and on the south-west

by Kintail and Lochalsh. This parish is among the largest in Scotland, and stretches from Farradale to the eastward of the village of Beaully, in a direction pretty nearly from east to west, till within a short distance of the Croe of Kintail,—a tract of ground upwards of sixty miles in length, by ten, twenty, and even thirty in breadth. Pastoral mountains and hills, glens, rivers, some arable grounds, and waterfalls enter into the description of this vast extent of country. Adjacent to the Beaully Firth the district is exceedingly beautiful and productive, and there are in this quarter large plantations of firs. The principal river is the Beaully, composed of three lesser ones, the Farrar, Canich, and Glass, which give names to as many glens. The falls of Kilmorack on the Beaully river, are noticed under the latter head.—Population in 1821, 2862.

KILMORE, a parish in Lorn, Argyleshire, to which the abrogated parish of Kilbride has been united, lying opposite the entrance to Loch Linnhe on the sea-coast, extending seven miles in length, by six in breadth, and including the island of Kerera. The country is hilly, but not mountainous. The hills, though low, are covered with heath. The vallies are generally arable. The parish includes the town of Oban, which, as well as Kerera, lying opposite to it, are described under their respective heads. The parish also includes the ruined Castle of Dunstaffnage, at the entrance to Loch Etive, a notice of which will also be found under its appropriate head.—Population in 1821, 804.

KILMORICH, a parish in Argyleshire, united to that of Loch-goil-head;—See LOCH-GOIL-HEAD.

KILMORY, a parish in the isle of Arran, county of Bute, occupying about the half of the island on its west side,—Kilbride parish forming the eastern division. The Kirk of Kilmory is at the southern extremity of the island.—Population in 1821, 3827.

KILMUIR, a parish belonging to Inverness-shire, in the isle of Skye, occupying the most northerly portion of the island, and being bounded by the sea on all sides but the south, where it has the parish of Snizort. Its length is computed at sixteen miles, by eight miles in breadth, and it is generally hilly and pastoral. The low grounds or habitable parts are arable. The parish church stands on the west coast, near the northern extremity of

the island. At a creek north from it is the ruin of the once magnificent Castle of Duntulm, the ancient residences of the M'Donald family. It is situated high on a rock, the foot of which is washed by the sea. A lofty mountain range terminates in this parish, and at its northern extremity there is, says the author of the Statistical Account of the parish, "a most curious concealed valley. It is on all sides surrounded with high rocks, and accessible to man or beast only in three or four places. A person seeing the top of the rocky boundaries, could never imagine that they surrounded so great a space of ground. In barbarous times, when perpetual feuds and discords subsisted between the clans, to such a degree that life and moveable property could not be secure, when the approach of an enemy was announced, the weakest of the inhabitants, with all the cattle, were sent into this secret asylum, where strangers could never discover them without particular information. It is so capacious as to hold, but not to pasture for any length of time, 4000 head of cattle, and is justly accounted a very great natural curiosity." There are a number of safe natural harbours on the coast, which is bold and precipitous, and a few small pastoral islands belong to the parishes of the district.—Population in 1821, 3387.

KILMUIR, (EASTER) a parish partly in Ross and partly in Cromartyshire, extending ten miles by four and a half on an average in breadth, bounded on the east by the small river of Balnagown, and by the sands of Nigg and bay of Cromarty on the south. The situation is highly delightful, having the best cultivated parts of six neighbouring parishes full in view. Beyond these, the eye extends over a prospect of thirty miles from east to west along the firth; and, towards the south-east, a passage opens between the two rocks, called the Sutors or Saviours of Cromarty, through which a considerable part of the county of Moray is visible; and all the vessels, small and great, that enter into the bay, and anchor in this *Portus salutis*, are seen from almost every house in the parish; the whole forming one of the richest and most beautifully variegated landscapes in Britain. The soil of this parish is various; along the shore, which is flat, it is generally light and sandy, but in rainy seasons very fertile; and, even in the driest summer, it seldom fails of yielding a good crop. About a mile from the shore, and almost

parallel to it, a sloping bank runs from east to west through the whole parish: here both the soil and the climate begin to change, though the bank at its utmost altitude is not more than thirty feet above the level of the sea.—Population in 1821, 1381.

KILMUN, a small village at the head of Holy Loch, district of Cowal, Argyleshire. Kilmun was formerly the capital of a parish of the same name, now incorporated with that of Dunoon; and here, in the year 1442, Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe ancestor of the Duke of Argyll, founded a collegiate church for a provost and several prebendaries,—“in honorem Sancti Mundi abbatis,”—from whom the name of the place is derived. The burial vault of the Argyll family is still at the old church of Kilmun.

KILMUIR, (WESTER) and **SUDDY**, a united parish in Ross-shire, now termed Knockrain.—See **KNOCKRAIN**

KILNINIAN, a parish in Argyleshire, island of Mull, forming the northern division of that island, and rendered peninsular by the indentation of Loch-na-Keal on the west, and the bay of Aros from the sound of Mull on the east. In extent it measures nearly a square of twelve miles, but being a hilly pastoral district, it contains little to excite description. In Loch-na-Keal there are some islands belonging to the parish, the chief of which are Ulva and Gometray, also Little Colonsay, Kenneth, and Eorsa. Farther out to sea is Staffa island, which is also ecclesiastically attached to the district. Between Gometray and Ulva and the main land of Mull is the sound called Loch Tua, and opposite this quarter, at some distance from land, is the Treshinish group of islets, also belonging to Kilninan. In the centre of the parish lies Loch Erisa. The modern town of Tobermory is on the sound of Mull in this parish, but it as well as the above islands and lochs being sufficiently described under their particular heads, do not here require notice.—Population in 1821, 4357.

KILNINVER, a parish in Lorn, Argyleshire, incorporating the abrogated parish of Kilmelfort, lying on the west coast to the south of Kilmore, being of a square form, measuring twelve miles each way. The Kilmelfort part of the parish is south of Kilnilver. The lower parts of the district on the west are generally smooth sloping declivities

towards the sea, yielding, when properly cultivated, and in favourable seasons, good crops of corn and potatoes. The upper parts, towards the east and south, are mountainous. There is a good deal of natural wood, and plantations in a thriving condition. The parish has six miles of sea coast opposite Mull.—Population in 1821, 685.

KILPATRICK, (NEW or EAST) a parish belonging partly to Dumbartonshire and partly to Stirlingshire, having a portion of its south-eastern extremity bounded by the river Kelvin, bounded on the west by Old or West Kilpatrick, on the north by Strathblane, and on the east by Baldernock; in extent it is upwards of six miles from north to south, by a breadth of from two to four miles. The surface is generally uneven and hilly, but is now in a great measure cultivated and enclosed, and improved by plantations. The Forth and Clyde canal intersects the parish in its southern part, entering the district on crossing the Kelvin by a stupendous aqueduct bridge (see **KELVIN**.) The parish has a variety of gentlemen's seats, and a village called Millguy, with a number of bleachfields, and mills for different purposes. The district was separated from Old Kilpatrick in the year 1649.—Population in 1821, 2530.

KILPATRICK, (OLD or WEST) a parish in Dumbartonshire of a triangular form, lying with its base to the Clyde, bounded by Dumbarton on the west, and East Kilpatrick on the east; in extent it presents a shore of eight miles to the above river, by a depth inland, narrowing to an obtuse point, of upwards of four miles. The surface is uneven and mostly hilly, being excellently adapted for cattle and sheep pasture; the lower parts are arable. The district has several small rivulets, which, from the number of the works erected upon them, have added very much to the wealth and population of the parish; calico printing, bleaching, paper-making, and iron founding, and distilling, are the chief trades carried on upon a great scale. The Forth and Clyde Canal intersects the lower or southern end of the parish, and falls into the Clyde at Bowling Bay, a short way westward from West Kilpatrick. This village lies ten miles west from Glasgow on the road from thence along the Clyde to Dumbarton, from which it is five miles distant. It occupies a pleasant situation at the foot of the hilly country in

view of the Clyde, and contained in 1821 about 700 inhabitants. The village is not distinguished by manufactories, but in the neighbourhood is an extensive paper manufactory, and two miles to the northward are two of the largest cotton mills in Scotland; these and the other works in the parish give employment to some thousands of hands. The village has two good inns. At the entrance from Dumbarton stands the established church, a neat stone building with a handsome tower and a good clock. Kilpatrick has, besides, a Burgher and a Relief meeting-house. Contiguous to the village is the parochial school. The name Kilpatrick implies the *Cell of Patrick*; and it is universally allowed that this was the birth-place of the celebrated tutelar saint of Ireland, who, in the words of the song,

“—drove the frogs into the bogs,
And banished all the varmint.”

According to the ancient monkish biographers of St. Patrick, he first saw the light about the year 372, near the town of Dumbarton. Scotland was then a Roman province, excepting what lay to the north of the wall which ran through this parish; and the father of St. Patrick was a Roman provincial, named Purnius, his mother's name being Cona. Mr. Dillon, the late Secretary of the Scottish Antiquarian Society, in a paper published in the second volume of the *Archæologia Scotica*, conjectures that the ancient, but now extinct, village of Duntocher, which stood on a hill in this parish, was the proper birth place of the frog-compelling saint, instead of Kilpatrick, which more probably was a religious place brought into existence in commemoration of him, or founded by himself. To support this theory, Duntocher is found to exhibit the remains of a Roman statue, while nothing of the kind is to be traced at Kilpatrick. At all events, the birth-place of the saint is certainly within the parish. When Patrick was sixteen years of age, a band of Irish pirates made a descent upon this civilized Roman district, and carried him off, along with other captives, to their own comparatively barbarous country. Thus commenced his connexion with Ireland. He was placed as a slave under Milcho, a petty king at Skirry, in the county of Antrim; from whom, however, he afterwards made his escape in a ship that carried him to the Continent; whence he subsequently rejoined his

parents in his native country. Having now acquired that gift of holiness for which he was so distinguished, he re-visited Ireland in the imposing character of an apostle of Christianity; and after a most eventful and useful life, he died in 491, in the 120th year of his age. There is good reason to suppose that he was buried at Glasgow, on the spot which was subsequently occupied by the cathedral. In the river Clyde, opposite to the church, there is, or was, a large stone or rock, visible at low water, called St. Patrick's stone. As already mentioned, the celebrated wall of Antoninus, which crossed the island from the Forth to the Clyde, terminated on the west, in this parish, at the place called Dunglas, and vestiges of this massive work of art are still visible. In much later times Dunglas was the site of a fortlet which being situated on a low rocky promontory on the Clyde, was serviceable in commanding the passage up or down the river. It is now a complete ruin shrouded in ivy, and has a romantic appearance in the eye of the tourist. By a very excusable ignorance, the writer of the Statistical Account, Webster, and the common herd of topographers who have blindly followed their descriptions, have founded this castle of Dunglas with another of the same name, on the borders of East Lothian and Berwickshire, (see OLDHAMSTOCKS,) seven miles below Dunbar, by mentioning that it was blown up in the year 1640, by the treachery of an English boy, when the Earl of Haddington and other persons of rank were killed. The Dunglas on the Clyde, which had no connexion with this event, was formerly the property of the Colquhouns of Luss, who likewise enjoyed the whole tract of country from that to Dumbarton, at one time known as the barony of Colquhoun. Adjacent to Dunglas on the west, rises a strangely shaped basaltic hill, termed Dumbuck, which shoots up its fantastic head into the air, and bears a resemblance to the rock of Dumbarton Castle in the vicinity. From the propinquity and resemblance of these objects, has arisen the proverbial expression in this part of the country, that "after swallowing Dumbuck, it's needless to make faces at Dumbarton"; a sentiment similar in moral signification to the elegant adage, "Eat a cow and worry at the tail."—Population of this parish in 1821, 3692.

KILRENNY, a parish in the county of Fife, of a triangular form, with its base, of from two to three miles in extent, along the shore of the Firth of Forth, near its mouth, and having a depth inland of nearly the same dimensions. It includes the fishing village of Cellardykes or Nether Kilrenny, on the coast contiguous to Easter Anstruther. The parish of Crail encompasses the district on the north and east. The shore is bold and rocky, and is in some places perforated with caves. The country is here under the best processes of productive agriculture, and is well enclosed and embellished with plantations.

KILRENNY, a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish, situated one mile east of Easter Anstruther, three west of Crail, and about three quarters of a mile north of Cellardykes or Nether Kilrenny. This latter place was included with Kilrenny in a charter from James VI., creating the town a royal burgh. In virtue of this imprudent grant, the burgh, unless when disfranchised by some informality, has joined with Crail, Easter and Wester Anstruther, and Pittenweem, in electing a member of parliament. In the present day, Kilrenny may be said to be almost extinct, as it certainly is unknown, as a town, having had a population of only 630 individuals by the census of 1821. Its civic government is composed of a chief magistrate, two bailies, and a treasurer. Kilrenny derives its name from the ancient church of the parish, which was dedicated to St. Irenæus, bishop of Lyons, whose fame for piety was in early times great throughout Christendom. By the ordinary custom of cutting down names in Scotland, St. Irenæus was usually styled St. Irmie, and from that, the title was finally turned into St. Renny, which has been since in common acceptance. A tradition was till lately current in this part of Fife, that so much was St. Irmie held in esteem previous to the Reformation, that the devotees of Anstruther, who could not see the church of Kilrenny till they travelled up the rising ground to what they called the Hill, on arriving at the summit, pulled off their bonnets, fell on their knees, crossed themselves, and prayed to the saint to whom it was dedicated. Such an alteration in the name of St. Irenæus is countenanced by the change in the name of a contiguous estate, which, from being at one time called Irmiehill, is now entitled Rennie-

hill.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 1494.

KILSPINDIE, a parish in Perthshire, lying partly in the Carse of Gowrie, and partly among the Sidlaw hills; it is nearly of a square form, measuring three and a half miles from east to west, by a breadth of about three miles, bounded by Kinnoul, Scoon, and St. Martins on the west and north-west, Kinnaird on the north-east, Errol on the south-east, and Kinfauns on the south. Except a portion on the south-eastern side which belongs to the beautiful and highly cultivated Carse of Gowrie, nearly the whole is a hilly and generally a pastoral territory. The Kirktown of Kilspindie stands on a public road in the south-eastern part. A short way north from thence is the village of Rait, once the capital of the parochial division of Rait, now incorporated in the present parish; and in its immediate vicinity is Fingask castle, the elegant seat of Sir Peter Murray Threipland, baronet.—Population in 1821, 722.

KILSYTH, a parish in the southern part of Stirlingshire, extending a length of seven miles chiefly along the north side of the Kelvin water, by a breadth of four miles, and at the east end by a breadth of only two miles, bounded by Fintry and St. Ninian's on the north, Denny on the east, Cumbernauld in Dumbartonshire on the south, and Campsie on the west. The rivers Carron on the north, Bushburn on the east, Kelvin on the south, and Inchburn on the west, form, in a great measure, the boundaries. The surface is rough, being an almost uninterrupted succession of hill and dale, with a lofty mountainous range called the Kilsyth hills, a continuation of the Campsie fells, in the northern division. The district is chiefly arable and of a pleasing nature towards the Kelvin. The parish abounds in coal and iron ore, vast quantities of the latter being supplied to the Carron iron works near Falkirk. The village of Kilsyth is situated on the public road twelve and a half miles from Glasgow, eleven and a half from Falkirk, sixteen from Stirling, and seven from Cumbernauld. It is a straggling, irregularly built, but populous place, and the inhabitants, amounting to upwards of two thousand individuals, are chiefly engaged in weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers. Kilsyth is a burgh of barony with the privilege of holding five annual fairs. Besides the parish church, there is a Relief meeting-house. Charles II. in 1661,

elevated Sir James Livingston, a branch of the family of Linlithgow, to the dignity of Viscount Kilsyth, Lord Campsie, &c. for his faithful services during the preceding civil wars; but the title was lost in the person of William, the third of the rank, whose honours were attainted and estates forfeited for joining the Earl of Mar in the insurrection of 1715. In the burial vault, at Kilsyth, of this unfortunate family, the bodies of the last Lady Kilsyth and her infant son lie embalmed. Kilsyth is commemorated in the history of Scotland by having given its name to by far the most brilliant victory of the Marquis of Montrose, over General Baillie and the parliamentary forces, in the year 1645. This battle was fought at a place about two miles east from Kilsyth, in a field so broken and irregular, that, did not tradition and history concur, it could hardly be believed that it had ever been the scene of any military operation. It lies around a hollow, where a reservoir is now formed for supplying the great canal, a little north of Shaw-end. Two or three of Baillie's regiments began, by attempting to dislodge a party from the cottages and yards, but meeting with a warm reception, were forced to retire. A general engagement commenced, and the undisciplined and almost savage army of Montrose soon effectually routed their opponents. Near the field of battle, on the south, lies a large morass, called Dullater Bog, through the midst of which the Forth and Clyde Canal now stretches, and into this dismal swamp several of Baillie's cavalry in the hurry of flight ran unawares and perished; both men and horses in good preservation having been dug up, according to the author of the history of Stirlingshire, in the memory of persons still alive.—Population of the parish in 1821, 4260.

KILTARLITY, a large mountainous parish in Inverness-shire, incorporating the suppressed parish of Conveth; extending at least thirty miles from the north-east to the north-west, by an average breadth of six miles, bounded on the north-east by Kirkhill, on the east by Durris, on the south by Urquhart, and on the west and north by Kilmorack. The church of Kiltarlity stands on the right bank of the river, nearly opposite the Kirktown of Kilmorack. The lower grounds are arable, and the district is now well wooded.—Population in 1821, 2429.

KILTEARN, a parish in Ross-shire, in the district of Easter Ross, lying on the north side of the Firth of Cromarty, and extending about six miles in length. The breadth is various; that part which is well cultivated is about two miles broad from the sea-shore to the foot of the hilly ground on the north, but there are several grazings and Highland possessions at the distance of five, ten, and even fifteen miles from the sea. It is bounded by Ainess on the east, Contin and Lochbroom on the north, and by Dingwall and Fodderty on the west. The Highland district of this parish is, for the most part, wild and uncultivated, consisting of high mountains separated from each other by rapid rivulets, and extensive tracts of moor and mossy ground. The low district of the parish, which inclines gently from the foot of the hills towards the sea, is of a very rich and beautiful nature, exhibiting well cultivated fields, plantations, and pleasure and garden grounds. The chief river in the parish is the Skiach, which falls into the Cromarty Firth at Kiltarn. On its left bank stands the small village of Drummond.—Population in 1821, 1656.

KILVICEUEN, a parish in the island of Mull, now incorporated with Kilfinichen.—See KILFINICHEN.

KILWINNING, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, extending about nine miles at the utmost each way, and bounded on the north by Dalry, on the east by Dunlop and Stewarton, on the south by Irvine, and on the west by Stevenston, which divides it from the coast of the Firth of Clyde. The parish lies upon a gentle inclination towards the east, with slight intermediate undulations, the tops of which are generally covered by beautiful plantations. Like the rest of this fertile district, it is in a state of the highest cultivation, and is everywhere well enclosed. It is watered by the Garnock water, and by the Lugton, a tributary of that rivulet. There are several large collieries in the parish, and freestone and limestone are found in great abundance. A great part of the parish is composed of the barony of Eglinton, which is one of the most beautiful pieces of cultivated territory in Scotland, and its seat, Eglinton Castle, is one of the most elegant and distinguished mansions. For the early history of this family, see EGLINTON CASTLE. This spot has been the principal seat of the family for between four and

five hundred years, and has conferred upon it its title. The ancient family house was rebuilt since the commencement of the present century, in the castellated style, and the result is well entitled to the description above bestowed upon it. It is surrounded by about two thousand Scotch acres of park and pleasure ground, laid out in the very best taste. The first efforts for the decoration of this spot were made by Alexander Earl of Eglinton, a most liberal and patriotic young nobleman, who unfortunately was shot in 1780, ere his plans for the good of his country had been half completed. Ayrshire, as already mentioned, owes much of its present advancement in agriculture to his exertions; and it ought here to be mentioned that a great part of the cultivated and wooded beauty of Kilwinning is also owing to him. The statist of the parish very properly characterises him in the well-known stanza:—

Cul pudor et justitiae soror
Incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas,
Multis ille bonis seculis occidit.

KILWINNING, an ancient and now a considerable and thriving town in the above parish, situated on a rising ground about two miles from the sea, three miles north-north-west of Irvine, four south of Dalry, and three north-east of Saltcoats. Kilwinning depends chiefly on the weaving and manufacture of gauzes, muslins, &c. for the Glasgow and Paisley markets. With the contiguous village of Byres on the west, its inhabitants amounted in the year 1821 to 1934. Two fairs are held in the town annually. Besides the parish church, there are two dissenting meeting-houses. This curious old-fashioned little town stretches westward from the right bank of the Garnock, and consists chiefly of one street and some bye-lanes, together with a few rows of modern houses. It is approached through long umbrageous paths, skirted by beautiful fields, and the traveller, on entering from the east, is reminded of the ancient sacred character of the place by ascending the *Cross Hill*, an eminence where, in former times, the monks of Kilwinning Abbey had established the revered ensign of Christianity, to receive the preliminary adoration of the pilgrims who flocked to visit their shrines. The Abbey of Kilwinning, from which the town has evidently taken its origin, was one of the most wealthy and important institutions of that kind in the king-

dom, and was founded by Hugh de Morville, constable of Scotland, in the year 1140, while the pious David was king of Scotland. As such buildings were frequently founded upon spots previously consecrated by the residence of holy men or the ceremonies of an earlier worship, this is believed to have been placed here, in consequence of the previous residence of St. Winning, a saint of the eighth century. The memory of this pious personage is preserved in the name of the place, *Kilwinning* signifying simply the cell of Winning. It is also commemorated by a well at no great distance from the present manse, being called *Winning's Well*; as also by a fair held annually on the first day of February, and called *Winning's Day Fair*. Either this fountain, or some other near Kilwinning, is said by the old monkish writers to have exemplified the miracle, in 1184, of running for eight days and nights with blood; a portent which had formerly appeared, but never for so long a space. In the opinion of the people of the country, this prognosticated war. Probably a redness was given to the water by some natural cause. *Hailes' Annals*.—An old popular name of Kilwinning is *Saig-town*, which the statist of the parish conjectures to mean Saint's-town—an etymology, however, which we believe may be liable to correction. The abbey of Kilwinning was dedicated to St. Winning, and appropriated for the reception of monks of the Tyronensian order, a detachment of whom were brought from Kelso. King Robert Bruce, who appears to have been a most munificent benefactor of the church, probably in order to appease the clergy for the murder of Comyn before one of their altars, granted to the monks of Kilwinning the lands of Halland near Irvine, as also *viginti solidos, quos annuatim de terra sua de Kilmernock hereditibus de Baholo reddere solebant*. Previous to the Reformation, through the gifts of various persons, the monastery is supposed to have enjoyed a revenue equal to L.20,000 of present money. The following is a list of the parish churches belonging to it at that time: Kilwinning, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Loudon, Ardrossan, Kilbirnie, Kilbride, Beith, Dunlop, Dreghorn, Dalry, Stevenston, and Stewarton, in the district of Cunningham; Dumbarton and Kilmarnock in Dumbartonshire; South and North Knapdale in Argyllshire; Kilmeny and Kilbride in the isle of Arran. The last abbot was Gavin

Hamilton, a man of high historical note, on account of the vigorous resistance which he made to the progress of the Reformation. This zealous divine not only thought it necessary to battle with the arms of the spirit, but was induced by the exigency of the time to take up mortal weapons. He perished in a skirmish between the adherents of Queen Mary and those of James VI. fought near the Watergate of Edinburgh, June 28, 1571. At the general dissolution of the religious houses, Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, so noted for his zeal in promoting the Reformation, obtained a grant of the abbey of Kilwinning; but the temporalities were afterwards (1603) erected into a lordship in favour of the Earl of Eglington. The most remarkable circumstance connected with this monastery is, that its erection is believed to have given occasion to the introduction of Free Masonry into Scotland. The foreign architect employed in building the house is supposed to have brought that inexplicable, but apparently trifling and unmeaning mystery—art—craft—*aut alioquinque nomine gaudeat*—and planted it in this place. It seems at least certain, that Kilwinning was the first place in Scotland, where Free Masonry was established. For centuries, Free Masonry seems to have made little impression in Scotland; at least it scarcely rises into notice in history. It cannot therefore be ascertained whether it was in those early ages employed for what appears to have been its original purpose, a communication of ideas and sentiments more free than what were sanctioned by the public authorities, or only what seems in later times to have been its chief and almost exclusive use, the promotion of a more decorous, but not less seductive species of conviviality. The first historical notice of it occurs in the reign of James I., that monarch having appointed that the Grand Master should be chosen by the brethren from either the nobility or the clergy, and that this officer, being approved by the crown, should receive an annual revenue of L.4 Scots (6s. 8d. sterling) from each Master-Mason. From the early use of such titles, we should suppose that masonry at the first was a grotesque imitation, on the part of the class of artisans from which it takes its name, of the great associations instituted in the time of the Crusaders for the protection of the Holy Sepulchre, one of which survived till recent times in the

Knights of Malta. The dignity of Grand Master was afterwards granted as a hereditary office to the family of William Sinclair, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, who had testified his love of at least the operative department of masonry, by erecting the beautiful collegiate church of Roslin. The office having passed into the Roslin branch of this nobleman's descendants, they used to hold their principal annual meetings at Kilwinning; and the lodge of that place as the parent institution, was in the habit of granting constitutions and charters to other lodges throughout the country, all of which joined the word Kilwinning to their own name, in token of respect to the acknowledged birth-place of masonry. In 1771, William Sinclair of Roslin, finding himself to be the last of his race, resigned the office into the hands of the Edinburgh and neighbouring lodges; and since then it has been elective. In gratitude for this gracious act on the part of the old baron, his memory is still regularly toasted at the meetings of the Edinburgh, and perhaps also of other lodges. The statist of the parish of Kilwinning says, "The sobriety and decency of the brethren in all their meetings, the very peculiar and distinguishing harmony in which they lived, and their humanity and liberality to the sick and indigent, made the mother lodge highly respected in the sixteenth century. An uncommon spirit for masonry then exhibited itself. Laws founded on the original acts and constitutions of the mother lodge, were renewed, and are still adhered to. The records yet extant at Kilwinning contain a succession of grand masters, charters of creation to other lodges, &c. as daughters of the mother lodge. The Earls of Eglinton have successively patronized this lodge. Some years ago, the present Earl made a donation to the fraternity of a piece of ground for building a new and very elegant lodge, and, with many other gentlemen, anxious to preserve the rights of the very ancient and venerable mother lodge, liberally contributed to its erection. There is a common seal, expressive of the antiquity of the mother lodge, and of the emblems of the ancient art of masonry, and by which charters and all other public deeds of the society are ratified." By the institution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which is located at Edinburgh, the use of the Kilwinning mother lodge has been of late years in a great measure superseded; but still we must acknowledge, with the author of

the Beauties of Scotland, "that the humble village of Kilwinning, considered as the spot where this order was preserved while it was extinguished on the continent of Europe, and from which it was to rise from its ashes, and spread to the rising and setting sun, enjoys a singular degree of importance, which it could scarcely have obtained from any other circumstance." Besides its distinction on account of free-masonry, Kilwinning is also remarkable for being the seat of a very ancient company of archers. This noble art is practised at different places in Scotland, as at Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Peebles, and Musselburgh; but nowhere does it seem to have so long flourished as at Kilwinning. While archery seems to have been practised at those places only for amusement, and from no remote date, it would appear to have originated here, in consequence of the acts of the early Scottish kings for the encouragement of archery as a branch of the military system of the state. It is pretty well authenticated that the company existed in 1488. The members meet to practise their delightful and romantic recreation in June. "Two kinds of archery," says the statist so often quoted, "have been practised here from time immemorial. The one is a perpendicular mark, called the papingo. The papingo is a bird well known in heraldry: [the parrot.] It is on this occasion cut out in wood, fixed in the end of a pole, and placed 120 feet high on the steeple of the monastery. The archer who shoots down this mark is honoured with the title of Captain of the Papingo. He is master of the ceremonies for the ensuing year, sends cards of invitation to the ladies, gives them a bull and supper, and transmits his honours to posterity by a medal with suitable devices, appended to a silver arrow. The prize from 1488 to 1688 was a sash, or as it was called a *benn*, consisting of a piece of taffeta or Persian, of different colours, chiefly red, green, white, and blue, and not less in value than L.20 Scots. This honourable badge was worn and kept by the captain, who produced another of equal value the following year. At the revival of archery in 1688, there was substituted a piece of plate, which continued to be given by every captain till 1723, when the present silver arrow was substituted. The other kind of shooting is at butts, point blank distance (about twenty-six yards.) The prize at butts is some useful piece of plate, given annually to the society by the senior

surviving archer " It cannot have escaped the recollection of our readers, that the custom of shooting the papingo is introduced fictitiously into the tale of " Old Mortality," where, however, it is called the *Popinjay*. Unless we are misinformed, this latter word is now generally used to designate the Kilwinning festival, and the mark is composed, not as formerly of a piece of wood, but of a bundle of feathers, arranged in such a way as to resemble a parrot, and this is tied to the top of the pole by a string, like the pigeon shot for in the fifth book of the *Æneid*. The Society, or more properly the Company, is at present in a most respectable and flourishing condition. Kilwinning is superintended magistrally by a baron bailie. The parish church, with a fine modern spire, stands amidst the few remaining fragments of the once splendid abbey.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 3696.

KINBATTOCH.—See TOWIE.

KINCARDINESHIRE, a county on the east coast of Scotland, of triangular form; bounded by Aberdeenshire on the north, by Forfarshire on the south-west, and on the remaining quarters by the sea; extending in its greatest length from south-west to north-east 32 miles, and in a direction, at right angles across, 22 miles. By a correct measurement taken in 1774, by Mr. Gardner, who surveyed it for a map, it was found to contain 243,444 English acres; which, by a very minute investigation, made by Mr. George Robertson in 1807, were found to be characterised as follows:—

In actual cultivation	74,849
Improvable by tillage	27,816
Woodland, natural or planted	17,609
Mountains, &c.	123,170;

occupied by the following descriptions of live stock:—

Milch cows	6236
Draft oxen	446
Calves rearing	5280
Other cattle	12,863
Horses of all kinds	3887
Sheep	24,927
Swine, fully grown, chiefly brood swine	478

The population in 1821, was 29,118, of whom only about 8000 lived in towns or villages. The valued rent of the county is £74,921, 1s. 4d. Scots; the real rent in 1804 was £67,748 Sterling, in 1811 £139,875. It

must now be much more. Kincardineshire is occasionally, in popular parlance, called the *Mearns*; but this phrase, after the strictest investigation, seems only properly applicable to the champaign and more populous district of the county. Part of this district is called the *Howe* (or hollow) o' the *Mearns*, from its being sunk between a large branch of the Grampians on the one hand, and a more gentle swelling territory which divides it from the sea on the other; it is properly a continuation of the great valley of Strathmore. *Mearns* is probably a word of local meaning; but it is generally said to have been affixed to this part of Scotland, from its having become the property of *Mernia*, a brother of King Kenneth II.; another brother, called *Angus*, conferring his name upon the neighbouring county of *Forfar*. The county is naturally divided into four districts, whereof the *Howe* of the *Mearns*, and the swelling ground between it and the sea, are the most important; the third division, consisting of the detachment of the Grampians above mentioned, generally called the *Braes of Fordoun*, while the fourth lies in the northern part of the county, within the district of *Mar*. The term *Mearns-shire*, which is sometimes used, is a vulgar error. Kincardineshire has figured very little in history; its peasantry, however, have always been considered an industrious and able race of men. "The *Men* of the *Mearns*," is a proverbial expression of old date: There is also another common saying, flattering to this people—"I can do fat I dow (*can*); the men o' the *Mearns* can do nae mair." The *Hollow* of the *Mearns* being the only proper access to the north of Scotland, owing to the hills occupying uninterruptedly all the rest of the breadth except at this point, it has been the common passage for armies going to and fro, since the earliest periods of history; yet, unless the great battle between *Galgacus* and *Agricola* took place here, it has not been the scene of any great military achievements. The county is now almost exclusively of an agricultural character; for though blessed with a sea-coast of thirty-five miles in extent, it possesses no harbour of any eminence; neither have manufactures of any kind made a great progress in the district. The soil is of a very productive kind, and is cultivated in a style no where surpassed in Scotland; of which there is good evidence in the fact that of all the lands in tillage nearly a

seventh part is yearly in turnip. Much of this is owing to the example set by the landed gentlemen in the latter part of the last century, in the introduction of a more spirited system of cultivation; an example readily adopted by an intelligent and industrious tenantry. The county, in its more level parts, is highly embellished by the country seats of its numerous resident proprietors, each amid its own thriving woodland. Kincardineshire takes its name from Kincardine, formerly a small town in the parish of Fordoun, and which was the seat of the county courts, &c., till the year 1600, when they were removed to Stonehaven. Kincardine, which has now dwindled into a mere hamlet or farm-stead, was connected with an ancient seat of royalty, called Kincardine Castle, of which only the foundations of the walls can now be traced. Kincardine signifies, in Gaelic, the clan of friends; and the name is applied to several parishes and towns throughout Scotland, though it does not designate any parish in the county under notice. In Kincardineshire there is no coal or marl, and very little limestone, all of which circumstances bear hard upon agricultural improvement,—though it must be confessed they only seem to have excited more strongly the spirit of enterprise in its husbandmen, who import lime in great quantities from England, and from the Firth of Forth. The county is divided into nineteen parishes, and it contains seven or eight small towns, as Stonehaven, the county-town, Bervie, a small royal burgh, Johnshaven, Lawrencekirk, Fettercairn, Fordoun, and Auchinblae, &c. The principal rivers connected with the county are—the Dee, which passes for eight or ten miles through the northern limb of Kincardineshire, the North Esk, which forms the boundary on the south-west for about ten miles, Cowie Water, which falls into the sea at Stonehaven, after a course of ten miles, Carron, which is describable in the same terms, Bervie Water, which, after a course of fourteen or sixteen miles, discharges itself into the sea at Inverbervie, and the Luther Water, a tributary of the North Esk. The chief mountains are,—the Cairniemount, called of old the *Black Mount*, (and perhaps the *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus,) a steep and barren mountain, 2000 feet high, in the south front of the Grampians, and over which the direct road from Forfarshire to Dee-side passes in a zig-zag fashion—

Clachnabane, in the parish of Strachan, 2370 feet high, remarkable for a protuberance of solid rock at the top, which projects about 100 feet above the surface, and looks like the ruins of some ancient fort; serving also, as a good land-mark at sea, fifteen or twenty miles off—Strathfenella, a detached Grampian in the vicinity of Fordoun, supposed to be from 1200 to 1500 feet high—Mount Battoch, on the boundary line between Kincardine and Forfar-shires, stated in Garden's Map to be 3465 feet in height, and the most lofty of all the Grampians in this quarter—and the Hill of Fare, in that part of the county which lies to the north of the Dee, 1500 feet high. Among the gentry of this county, there are hardly any surnames that can be said to predominate, unless perhaps a colony of Scotts upon the east coast; but among the tenantry and lower orders, the surnames of Beattie, Lyall, but above all Mylne and Wylie, are remarkably prevalent. Surnames taken from diminutives, such as Will, Tom, and Jamie, are also very common. The people have, in common with those of Aberdeenshire, a remarkable peculiarity of dialect, consisting in the perpetual substitution of *F* for *Wh*, as *Fan*, *Fa*, *Far*, instead of *When*, *Wha*, and *Where*,—the broad *a* being also prevalent here, as in other parts of Scotland.

KINCARDINE, a parish in the southern part of Perthshire, district of Menteith, chiefly lying as a peninsula betwixt the Forth on the south, and the Teith on the north, these streams uniting at the south-east point of the parish. This division of Kincardine parish is bounded by Kilmadock on the west and north, Leacroft on the east, and Gargunnock on the south; in its extent measuring upwards of four miles from east to west, and above three miles in breadth at the widest part. There is a second division of the parish of about half the size of this, lying beyond Kilmadock parish on the west, adjoining Port-Menteith, and bounded by Kippen on the south. Altogether, the parish has been computed to contain 6000 acres. The parish is situated in the widest part of the valley, called the Strath of Menteith, and both on the Forth and Teith possesses the most beautiful grounds, with plantations in the finest order, and cultivation on the best scale. Adjacent to the Teith, and on the road from Stirling to Doune by the right bank of that river, is the highly ornamented

and improved estate of Blair-Drummond, whose moss has obtained a considerable notoriety from the operations performed upon it. This moss, which for ages had been of no farther use than the production of peats to the neighbouring inhabitants, was begun to be improved in the year 1770, by the late Henry Home, Lord Kames, a senator of the college of justice, and the author of several eminent works, and continued by his son and successor, Mr. Home Drummond. Originally covering 2000 acres, with a depth of from three to twelve feet of peat bog, this vast extent of moss has been for the last sixty years in the course of gradual diminution, by a process of cutting and floating away into the waters of the Forth and Fife. Many hundreds of acres of the superincumbent moss have been thus cleared, leaving a soil for agricultural operations similar to that of the Carse lands, and the ground is now under a course of regular farming. Such a violent system of improvement has been frequently objected to as highly injudicious, and it has been often said that the reduction of the moss to ashes by burning would have been more to the purpose of creating a productive soil. This is, however, one of the nicely disputed points among agriculturists. It has been asserted, probably erroneously, that the incessant pollution of the above rivers by the masses of floating mossy matter, has been the means of injuring the salmon-fishings in the Forth. As the pieces of moss neither sink nor decompose for a considerable space of time, they may be seen at all times floating over the whole of the Firth and for a great distance out to sea. The parish of Kincardine contains two villages, both in the western division, and now almost united, namely, Thornhill and Norricston. The parish church being at the centre of the eastern division, there is a chapel of ease at Thornhill.—Population in 1821, 2388.

KINCARDINE, a considerable thriving town in the parish of Tulliallan, in the southern detached part of Perthshire, situated on the shore of the Firth of Forth, near its upper extremity, at the distance of five miles east from Alloa, four west from Culross, ten from Dunfermline, fifteen from North Queensferry, and twenty-two from Perth. At one time the place used to be called West-Pans, from the salt-works carried on, and which, in the year 1760, were fifteen in number; but these

manufactories, as well as the name they induced, are now gone. The houses of Kincardine are well built, but the streets are narrow, dirty, and irregular. The sea-port Kincardine is one of the most thriving towns on the Forth, having now a good quay and harbour, and there being a considerable trade in the building of vessels, chiefly for coasting. That predilection for being ship-owners, mentioned under the head of Kirkaldy, as being strongly characteristic of the inhabitants along the shores of Fife, is here particularly observable. By a recent calculation, there were upwards of fifty ship-owners in Kincardine, which is a great proportion of the persons engaged in trade. A company is formed among the ship-owners for mutual insurance of their vessels, a complete protection against the danger of individual loss at sea being thus judiciously rendered. In the town there are works for making sails and ropes. Distillation is carried on at Tulliallan in the neighbourhood. There is a brewery in the town. Kincardine is a burgh of barony under the government of several bailies. A fair is held on the last Friday in July. The established church is at Tulliallan, but there is a dissenting meeting-house in the place.—Population in 1821, about 2500.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying with its south-western side to the river Dee, and stretching northwards from thence a distance of between seven and eight miles, by a breadth of seven in the southern division, and but three in the northern; bounded by Aboyne and Lunphanan on the west, Tough and Keir, Cluny and Midmar on the north and east, and Banchory-Terman on the south-east. The district is partly hilly and pastoral and partly arable, with a proportion of excellent plantations. The village of Kincardine O'Neil, which is the seat of a presbytery, stands on the public road on the left bank of the Dee, and commands an extensive prospect up the river towards the Grampian mountains. It is esteemed as an excellent place for the summer retirement of invalids.—Population in 1821, 1793.

KINCHARDINE, a parish in Inverness-shire, incorporated with Abernethy.—See **ABERNETHY** and **KINCHARDINE**.

KINCLAVEN, a parish in the beautiful and fertile district of Stormont, Perthshire, bounded by Caputh on the north and north-east, Cargill on the south-east, and Auchter-

gaven on the south and west; in form, it is oblong, being about four and a half miles long by little more than two broad. The Tay sweeps round the northern and eastern boundary of the district, and it is chiefly in the vicinity of this noble river that the land is under good cultivation, enclosures and plantations. The principal village in the parish is Arntilly, situated in the south-western part, a few miles west from the church. Besides this, there are some small villages, all on the public roads. The fishings of the Tay are here valuable. The ancient castle of Kinclavin stands in ruins on the banks of the river.—Population in 1821, 986.

KINCRAIG POINT, a headland on the coast of Fife, immediately east of Largo bay.

KINDER, (LOCH) a small lake in the parish of New-abbey, stewartry of Kirkeudbright, with an islet showing the ruins of an ancient chapel, and emitted by a streamlet to the estuary of the Nith.

KINF A U N S, a parish in Perthshire, at the western extremity of the Carse of Gowrie, beautifully situated on the left bank of the Tay, bounded by Errol and St. Madoes on the east, part of Kinnoul parish and the Tay on the south, the larger division of Kinnoul on the west and north; also on the north by Kilspindie. In form it is very irregular, extending about five miles in length, by the average breadth of two and a half, and containing altogether 3780 Scots acres. The parish lies chiefly in a hollow or valley, which gradually opens in an easterly direction, into the plain of the Carse of Gowrie, and is partly encompassed by lofty eminences richly wooded. A part of the conspicuous and romantic hill of Kinnoul is within the parish. The road from Dundee to Perth passes through the lower division of the parish near the Tay. In this quarter stands the ancient seat of the family of Seggieden, who still possess their drinking horn, a vessel which has enjoyed a considerable celebrity. It is about fourteen inches deep, straight and tapering, with ornamental rings round it. The principal use of this heir loom seems to have been similar to that of the horn of Rorie More, as described by Dr. Johnson: every successive heir of the family, on his accession to the estate, had to prove his being a worthy representative of his ancestors, by drinking its contents at a draught. There was a rhyme used on this occasion: "Sook it out, Seggieden! though it's thin, it's weel pledged;" and the young laird

had to sound a whistle at the bottom of the horn, after having *sooked out* the liquor, to signify that he had redeemed his pledge. The same ceremony was gone through, to prove the powers of the laird's guests. Nearly a mile west from Seggieden, stands Kinfauns Castle, the seat of Lord Gray. This remarkably fine edifice occupies a delightful situation on an elevation overlooking the Tay, and the Carse to the east. "In the Castle of Kinfauns," says the writer of the Statistical Account of the parish, "is kept a large old sword, probably made near five hundred years ago, and to be used by both hands. It is shaped like a broad sword, and is five feet nine inches long, two and a half inches broad at the hilt, and of a proportionable thickness, with a round knob at the upper end near eight inches in circumference. This terrible weapon bears the name of *Charteris' sword*; and probably belonged to Sir Thomas Charteris, commonly called Thomas de Longueville, once proprietor of the estate of Kinfauns. Sir Thomas Charteris, *alias* Longueville, was a native of France, and of an ancient family in that country. If credit can be given to accounts of such remote date, when he was at the court of Philip le Bel, in the end of the thirteenth century, he had a dispute with, and killed, a French nobleman in the king's presence. He escaped, but was refused pardon. Having, for several years, infested the seas as a pirate, known by the name of the *Red Reaver*, from the colour of the flags he carried on his ships, in 1301 or 1302, Sir William Wallace, in his way to France, encountered and took him prisoner. At Wallace's intercession, the French king conferred on him a pardon, and the honour of knighthood. He accompanied Wallace on his return to Scotland, and was ever after his faithful friend, and aided in his exploits. Upon that hero's being betrayed, and carried to England, Sir Thomas Charteris retired to Lochmaben, where he remained till Robert Bruce began to assert his right to the crown of Scotland. He joined Bruce; and was, if we may believe Adamson, who refers to Barbour, the first who followed that king into the water at the taking of Perth, January 8, 1313. Bruce rewarded his bravery, by giving him lands in the neighbourhood of Perth, which appear to have been those of Kinfauns, and which continued in the family of Charteris for many years. It

is to this ancient knight, and to the antique sword above-mentioned, that Adamson refers in these lines (Book VI.) of his *Muse's Threnodie*.

— Kinfauns, which Thomas Longueville
Some time did hold, whose ancient sword of steel
Remains unto this day, and of that land
Is chiefest evident.

About forty years ago, upon opening the burying vault under the aisle of the Church of Kinfauns, erected by this family, there was found a head-piece, or kind of helmet, made of several folds of linen, or some strong stuff, painted over with broad stripes of blue and white, which seems to have been part of the fictitious armour wherein the body of Thomas Longueville, or Charteris, had been deposited. — Population in 1821, 802.

KINGARTIL, a parish in the county and isle of Bute, occupying the southern part, to the extent of a third of the whole island. Loch Fadd is its boundary from the parish of Rothesay. The kirk is situated inland, opposite Kileatten Bay on the east coast. Mount-Stewart, the elegant seat of the Marquis of Bute, is within the parish, and occupies an agreeable site on the east side of the island, having an extensive prospect towards the Cumbray Islands and the Ayrshire coast. It is environed by extensive plantations. — Population in 1821, 890.

KING-EDWARD, properly **KEN-EDAR**, a parish in the northern part of Aberdeenshire, extending twelve miles in length from east to west, by from two to five in breadth, having its western extremity lying on the river Deveron, and bounded by Gamrie on the north, Tyrie on the east, and Montquhitter and Turiff on the south. The surface is hilly, heathy, and only about one half arable. There are, however, large plantations, and the district is improving. The only village is New-Byth on the south-eastern extremity of the parish, situated about three miles north from Cuminston, both of which places arose, in the course of last century, by the exertions and patronage of their respective proprietors. New-Byth was begun to be feued in 1764. A streamlet, tributary to the Deveron, flows through the parish in a westerly direction, and on its right bank stands the ruin of the ancient Castle of Ken-Edar, once the seat of the potent Earl of Buchan. — Population in 1821, 1822.

KINGHORN, a parish in the county of Fife, bounded on the south and east by the Firth of Forth, on the west by Burntisland and Aberdour, on the north by Auchtertool and Abbotshall; extending about three miles along the coast, and stretching rather more into the interior. The island of Inchkeith, in the Firth of Forth, is a detached part of the parish.

There are two harbours, one at the town of Kinghorn, the other a little to the west at Pettycur: these form the ordinary landing places on the north side of the Firth of Forth for boats crossing by the ferry from Newhaven. On the coast about half way between the two ports, is a basaltic rock, composed of columns about twelve feet in height, of different diameters, each having from four to seven faces. Within the parish, moreover, is a mineral spring, considered to be of a powerfully diuretic quality, and calculated to give vigour to debilitated constitutions, as also to relieve difficulty of breathing, and allay inflammation both external and internal. An account of it was published in 1618 by the famous Dr. Anderson, inventor of the pills which go by his name. The surface of the parish is beautifully diversified by rising grounds, now generally under a high state of cultivation. About a mile to the west of the town, is the *fatal rock*, a lofty and rugged eminence, which proved the death of king Alexander III. This monarch was pressing forward from Inverkeithing to Kinghorn, late in the evening. The night was dark, and the road wound dangerously along some precipitous cliffs overhanging the sea; his courtiers earnestly entreated him to delay his journey till the morning; but he insisted on advancing; and his horse, making a false step, stumbled over a cliff, and, falling with its rider, killed him in an instant. The place is still pointed out, in the tradition of the neighbourhood by the name of "the King's Wood-end," and a cross of stone was erected on the spot, which existed in the reign of James II. The fatal consequences of the death of this monarch, who had so long governed Scotland "in love and lee," are well known. The accident happened on the 16th of March 1285. In England, if we are to believe the chronicler Knighton, the death of Alexander was considered as a judgment from heaven for his having broken the holy season of Lent by a visit to his queen! The country herabouts was at that early period entirely covered with

wood. A farm in the neighbourhood of the scene of the accident is called Woodfield-park. At one period there was a regular royal residence on the high ground overlooking the town, and we observe that, previous to the death of Alexander III., it was frequently occupied by the kings or their relatives. When Alexander II. married the Princess Joan of England in 1221, she was secured in a jointure rent of L.1000 upon the royal lands of Jedburgh, Lassudden, Kinghorn, and Crail. The royal house and demesne were afterwards gifted by Robert II. to Sir John Lyon, who had married the king's third daughter Jane by Elizabeth Mure; hence, the family of Lyon, which first was advanced to the dignity of the baronage under the title of Lord Glamis, and was in 1606 elevated to a superior rank under the title of Earl of Kinghorn. This title was changed by the consent of Charles II. to that at present borne by the family (Earl of Strathmore) in consequence, we have heard, of the dislike which Patrick, the third earl of Kinghorn, conceived against it. It is said by tradition that the title Kinghorn became abbreviated into the mean and disagreeable epithet of "Hornie," and that as the earl was walking along the streets of Edinburgh, the very boys would cry that word after him in ridicule. Hence, as the place was at the best a rather homely seat for an earldom, his lordship made interest to obtain the more noble and sonorous title of Strathmore.

KINGHORN, an ancient town and royal burgh, the capital of the above parish, occupying an agreeable situation on the face of a sloping ground to the Firth of Forth, directly opposite Leith, at the distance of three miles west from Kirkcaldy. Kinghorn is understood to be one of the oldest towns in Fife, and derives its name—not from any circumstance connected with a *king*,—but from the adjoining promontory of land, styled in Gaelic *cean gorn* or *gorn*, signifying the blue head. Such an etymology is found to be countenanced by the popular title *kin-gorn*, the name in use by the common people being *kin-gorn* is often the case elsewhere, the more correct. The town had risen to some consequence in the reign of David I., in the twelfth century, when it was created a royal burgh, having all its privileges confirmed by Alexander III. Till within the last forty years we find Kinghorn to have been one of the most irregularly and meanly constructed towns in

the district, the greater part of the houses being of two storeys, with outside stairs to the street, which was generally in a very dirty state. Several of these houses still remain, but in the present day the town has undergone a variety of beneficial improvements, and now possesses many modern substantial edifices. Formerly the court-house and jail were in an old building in the centre of the town, called St. Lawrence's Tower; but there is now an elegant new edifice for these purposes. Besides this, the only other public erection worthy of special notice, is a handsome new school-house, enclosed within an extensive play-ground at the west end of the town. The plan for this erection, which possesses a small spire, was furnished by Mr. Jamilton, and displays his usual taste for elegance combined with utility. It contains an infant school room, a female school-room, a common school-room, and a library and museum. Towards this building the town's people subscribed L.200, the burgh corporation gave the ground and L.150, and the heritors of the parish also contributed L.150. The system of education pursued is that which Professor Pillans has laid down in his well-known work on that subject. By referring to the article KIRKCALDY it will be seen that the town of Kinghorn is entitled to a portion of the munificent endowment for education by the late Robert Philp, Esq. of that place, and in virtue of this grant a certain number of children are gratuitously taught the elementary branches. Kinghorn possesses a small and not very good harbour, and though nominally enjoying the importance of being the seat of the ferry across the Firth of Forth to Leith and Newhaven, all boats engaged in this thoroughfare land at Pettycur, a small village or hamlet, with a more accessible port, lying about half a mile to the west. The trade of Kinghorn, it is satisfactory to remark, has not lagged behind in the general career of improvement and prosperity, observable in most of the Fife towns. Like the rest, its chief trade is that connected with the spinning and preparation of lint for the linen fabrics for which the county is now so deservedly reputed. The town now possesses two large spinning establishments, moved by steam power, which employ a good number of persons; weaving by the hand is the other chief trade in Kinghorn. Though labouring under the disadvantage of a poor harbour, in which hardly any shipping is ever

seen; and with the above exceptions, having little local traffic, Kinghorn exhibits a pleasing example of what may be done, under very discouraging circumstances, for the improvement and advancement of a town. These objects, with the cultivation of their minds, seem to occupy a great part of the attention of the inhabitants. Though the burgh be possessed of a very small free revenue, yet, by strict economy, private subscription, and, what is most honourable to the working classes, their voluntary labour after work hours, the burgesses are securing, as far as in their power, the comfort of good roads and streets, public libraries, and, in conjunction with the heritors and private subscribers of the parish, have founded a seminary and erected a school-house which would do honour to any city. Altogether, a stranger might be astonished to learn the progress which has been made in this ancient little burgh during the last four years in all kinds of establishments that tend to the diffusion of knowledge: two large scientific libraries have been instituted within a very short time. In searching for the cause of so creditable a taste for literature, it is found that much has been owing to the free perusal of newspapers and periodical works by the industrious artisans of the town, who, like most persons of their class engaged at large factories, are keenly alive to passing events. During the excitation of political feeling in 1880 and in the summer of 1881, the magistrates of the burgh rendered themselves highly popular by their singularly independent tone in the election contests. The civic government is placed in a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and town-clerk. The town-council in 1818, much to their honour, set an example of reforming themselves, and have since by their public acts and various improvements shown what a reformed magistracy may effect. The burgh joins with Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and Burntisland, in electing a member of parliament. Besides the parish church there is a Burgher meeting-house. The fast day of the church is the Thursday before the third Sunday of July.—Population of the town in 1821, 1500, including the parish, 2443.

KINGLASSIE, a parish in the county of Fife, bounded by Auchterderran on the west, Dysart on the south, Markinch on the east, and Leslie on the north, extending four miles in length by two in breadth at the east end, and four at the west. A hilly range separates

the gross of the parish from the vale of the Leven on the north, and from these uplands the grounds spread away into an arable vale of considerable length and breadth. Through the bottom flows the Lochty, a streamlet which joins the Ore, and on the former stands the confused village of Kinglassie, which is said to derive its name from being the "head of the grey moor," a signification pointing out the former condition of the vale. The village is situated at the distance of two miles and a half south-west of Leslie, and seven north from Kinghorn. The road on which it stands is rather unfrequented. The inhabitants are supported principally by weaving, and the place is entitled to hold two annual fairs. Inchduirn, the seat of John Aytoun, Esq., is pleasantly situated about a mile east from the village, amidst some old plantations.—Population in 1821, 1027.

KINGOLDRUM, a parish in Forfarshire, bounded by Lentrathen on the west, the upper division of Kirriemuir on the north, Cortachy and the lower division of Kirriemuir on the east, and Airly on the south. In length it extends seven miles by a breadth of two and a half. The Prosen water flows along a portion of its east side. The parish is hilly or mountainous, with small rivulets between the hills. In the north part of the district the mountains rise to a considerable height, especially one termed Catlaw. On this and the adjoining mountains there is excellent pasture for sheep, and Catlaw mutton is esteemed for its delicacy. The lower portions of the parish are in a high state of cultivation. The village of Kingoldrum lies in the southern part, a few miles north-west of Kirriemuir.—Population in 1821, 517.

KINGOODIE, a small village in the parish of Longforgan, Perthshire, erected to accommodate the workmen of an adjacent freestone quarry of the same name.

KING'S-BARNS, a parish in the eastern part of Fife, lying with its east side to the German Ocean, and bounded by Crail on the south, Denino on the west, and St. Andrews on the north; in form it is nearly a square of four miles. Originally the parish belonged to Crail, and it only became a separate cure in 1631. The district is arable and of a very productive nature. Pitmilny, the seat of one of the most ancient families in Fife, is in the northern part of the parish, near the sea.

The village of King's-Barns lies a mile to the south, on the public road, round the coast, and at a short distance, on the south-east, stands Cumbus-House, the seat of Sir David Erskine. The parish, especially in this quarter, abounds in freestone. Limestone, and ironstone also prevail. The village of King's-Barns stands six miles south-east of St. Andrews, and three and a half north of Crail. The inhabitants are generally employed in the weaving of linen goods; and the place is entitled to hold two annual fairs.—Population in 1821, 998.

KING'S KETTLE —See KETTLE.

KING'S-MUIR, a district in Fife.—See DENNO.

KINGUSSIE and INCH, a mountainous pastoral parish in the district of Badenoch, Inverness-shire, extending twenty miles in length, by seventeen in breadth, bounded on the north by Moy and Dalarossie, on the east by Alvie, on the south by Blair in Athole, and on the west by Laggan. The district is intersected by the Spey, which pursues a sinuous course through the low country, and on its left bank, on the great road from Perth to Inverness, stands the beautiful village of Kingussie, at the distance of 44 miles from Inverness, and 70 from Perth. It possesses a small jail, with a court-room, in which justice of peace courts for the district of Badenoch are held. The village is entitled to hold five fairs annually. About four miles further up the Spey is Spey Bridge, which carries the road across towards the south. Some miles down the river on the right bank stands the small village of Inch. Rothiemurchus is the next village on the same side. The conjoint parish of Kingussie and Inch is well watered by a number of small streams.—Population in 1821, 2006.

KINLOCH, a parish in Perthshire, of an irregular long figure, extending nearly seven miles in length, by an average breadth of one and a half; bounded by Blairgowrie on the east, Cluny on the south and part of the east, a smaller division of Blairgowrie also on the east, and Bendochy on the north. The surface is finely diversified by lakes, woods, and gentlemen's seats, all uniting to render the scenery highly beautiful. There are three lakes, all in the southern division, namely, Drumelie loch, the Rae loch, and the Fenzies loch; the first of these is the largest, and from 28.

their banks, the ground rises to the northward in well-cultivated fields for several miles. The kirk-town of the parish stands on the public road on the south-east verge of the district.—Population in 1821, 415.

KINLOSS, a parish in the northern part of the county of Moray or Elgin, lying on the shore of the Moray firth, bounded on the east by Alves, on the south and south-west by Rafford and Forres. It is of a square form, and level surface, measuring about three and a half miles each way. It is well-cultivated and enclosed. The village of Findhorn, at the mouth of the river of that name, is in the parish. Before arriving at this small sea-port, the river Findhorn forms a lake of considerable magnitude, and at its south-east extremity, on a streamlet which enters it, stands the kirk-town of Kinloss, which, judging from the situation, it is said, should be properly styled Kinloch; but such an etymology is extremely doubtful, for in old writings the place is variously called Killoss and Kilfloss which are interpreted into, "the church on the water." The religious structure thus designated, we imagine either to have been an abbey of Cistercian monks, of considerable celebrity, which was founded here by David I. in the year 1150, or some chapel which was then superseded, of a more remote antiquity. There prevailed at one time a popular tradition, to the effect that on one occasion the life of King Duffus was here preserved by concealing himself beneath a bridge, and that a chapel was reared in thankfulness for his escape from those who sought his life. Dempster, following this story, gives the following account of it, and the reason for its foundation: "Killoss, in Moravia, nomen habet a fluctibus, qui, præter annis naturam, de repente vicino in campo pullarent, dum Duffi Regis corpus revelaretur. Cœnobium, post duo fere secula quam Duffus occubuit, fundatum in memoriam miraculi quod ibidem contigisse memoratur." Boethius speaks of the circumstance in a similar manner. Pursuing the relation of the event, he adds, "Nunc ibi cœnobium est, cum amplissimo templo, Divæ Virgini sacro, atque augustissimo, aedibusque magnificæ structuræ piorum cœtu Cisterciensis instituti insigne, nulli in Albione religionis observatione secundum." One of the most distinguished abbots of the Cistercian monastery was Robert Reid, official of Moray in 1530, bishop of Orkney in 1557,

and president for some time of the court of session. He was employed in various state negotiations and assisted at the marriage of Queen Mary with the Dauphin of France. He has been much commended by Spottiswood, for his integrity and care in the administration of justice, but though the primary endower of the Edinburgh University, which was begun from a legacy of his, amounting to 8000 merks, specially for that purpose, his name has been completely forgotten in Scotland. The abbey of Kinloss owned property to the extent of upwards of £1200 per annum, and at the Reformation, when the whole was seized, Mr. Edward Bruce, commissary of Edinburgh, afterwards a lord of session, was made commendator of the establishment, and elevated to the condition of Baron Kinloss in 1604. His son, Thomas Bruce, received the increased dignity of Earl of Elgin in 1633, from Charles I., and his descendants still enjoy the title.—Population in 1821, 1071.

KINNAIRD, a suppressed parish in Forfarshire, now divided between the parishes of Fernell and Brechin.

KINNAIRD, a parish in Perthshire, in the district of Gowrie, and partly within the curse of that name, lying betwixt Abernethy on the north-east, and Kilspindie on the south-west, Inchturr and Gowrie on the south-east, and Collice on the north-east. In form it is nearly square, being three miles in length by two in breadth. The grounds in the hilly district on the north are pastoral; those in the beautiful carse on the south are agricultural. In the parish, on the right of the road in passing northward, are slight remains of the ancient castle of Kinnaird, which, along with the barony lands of Kinnaird, belong to the noble family of that name.—Population in 1821, 465.

KINNAIRD HEAD, a promontory on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, a short way north of Fraserburgh. Upon an old castle, the property of Lord Saltoun, a light-house was erected, in December 1787, in lat. 57° 42', and long. 2° 19' west of London; Cairnbulg from the light-house bearing by compass south-east, distant two miles; and Troup-head west north-west, distant nine miles. The lantern is 120 feet above the level of the sea at high water, and is lighted from the going away of daylight till its return.

KINNEFF, a parish in the county of Kincardine, lying on the sea-coast south from Dun-

notar, and bounded by Arbuthnot on the west, and Bervie on the south. From the water of Bervie, which is the southern boundary for a short distance, to the northern extremity the length is about five miles, and the whole superficies measures 6408 acres, of which 4023 are in cultivation, 1184 are capable of improvement, 17 in plantations, and 1184 hills and wastes. By computation, the parish lately possessed 1194 head of cattle, about 150 horses, 202 sheep, and 30 swine, while the real rental was £3406. The coast is here, as in Dunnotar parish, exceedingly bold and rocky. The parish, which incorporates the abrogated parish of Caterline, has probably taken its name from a castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen upon the margin of the sea, not above a hundred yards distant from the church. There is a vulgar tradition of this having been the residence of one of the Scottish monarchs named Kenneth.—Population in 1821, 1036.

KINNEL, a parish in Forfarshire, lying with its south side to the Lunan water, and separated from the sea by the parish of Lunan; bounded by Fernell on the south, and Guthrie and part of Kirkden on the west, extending above four miles in length by three in breadth. Unless in one quarter on the Lunan water, which is hilly, the surface is generally flat and under a good state of cultivation. Plantations are now also in a thriving condition. The church stands on the left bank of the Lunan water, at the distance of six miles from Arbuthnot.—Population in 1821, 732.

KINNEL or KINEL, a rivulet in Dumfriesshire, rising in the parish of Kirkpatrick-juxta, and running in a south easterly direction, it receives the Kirty at Esby, and falls into the Annan at Broomhill, in the parish of Lochmaben.

KINELLAR, a small parish in Aberdeenshire, lying with its north end to the river Don, near which it is intersected by the Inverury Canal, bounded on the west by Kintore, on the south by Skene, and on the east by Dyce and Newhills. It extends about four miles from the Don, but unless at a wide part on the south, is not more than a mile and a-half broad. The lands are generally enclosed and well cultivated.—Population in 1821, 996.

KINNESSWOOD, a small sequestered and ancient village in the parish of Portmoak, Kinross-shire, situated on the north-east shore of Loch Lven, at the distance of four miles

east from Kinross, and one west from the village of Scotland-well. The situation of the village is somewhat romantic and pleasing, being beneath the shadow of the western termination of the Lomond hills, and having a beautiful prospect in front, of the lake and its islands. Though otherwise obscure, it derives a slight fame from having been the birth-place of Michael Bruce, the Scottish poet, and author of many much-admired and often-printed pieces. The house in which he first saw the light—a thatched one of two storeys—is pointed out on the left side of a wynd proceeding up from the main street towards the hills. There is a garden behind, which once contained a bower formed by the youth's own hands, for purposes of study and poetical recreation. After a very brief, but pure and blameless existence, he died of consumption, and was buried in the church-yard of Scotland-well, (Portmoak,) where there is an obelisk to his memory.

KINNETTLES, a parish at the centre of Forfarshire, nearly of a square form, extending two miles and a-half in length by two in breadth, bounded by the parish of Glamis on the west and north, Forfar on the east, and Inverarity on the south. The district is arable, and among the most beautiful and productive in the shire.—Population in 1821, 566.

KINNOL, a parish in Perthshire, lying with its western extremity to the Tay, opposite Perth, and extending from thence in a most irregular manner for three or four miles, by a general breadth of one mile. Besides this larger portion, there are two detached parts—one to the north between St. Martin's parish and Kilspindy, and one on the Tay, encompassed by the parish of Kinfauns and St. Madoes. The surface of this parish is hilly, but romantic, and exceedingly beautiful, being clothed to a great extent with fine plantations, and having many gentlemen's seats. The hill of Kinnoul, rising from the Tay opposite, and within view of the town of Perth, is one of the very finest objects of the kind in Britain. It is crowned and highly embellished with wood, and has a variety of villas environed in shrubberies and gardens of the most exuberant description, the whole only paralleled in beauty and salubrity of situation by Richmond Hill. At the east end of the bridge which crosses the Tay from Perth, a large suburb or distinct town has

arisen under the name of Kinnoul or Bridge-end, which is a burgh of barony under the Earl of Kinnoul, and is entitled to hold a weekly market and four annual fairs. The houses, which are substantial and handsomely built, chiefly line the public roads for a short distance. About the year 1767, a nursery was begun in this parish, opposite Perth, by Mr. James Dickson of Hassendean-burn, near Hawick and it has continued ever since as a very extensive and useful establishment of the kind to this part of Scotland. The ancient church of the parish was long a rectory in the proprietary of the monastery of Cambuskenneth, and was dedicated to rather a rare saint, Constantine, who was a king of Scots in the tenth century, and who became a Monk among the Culdees of St. Andrews. The modern church of Kinnoul is a neat edifice built on a bank overhanging the Tay, south from the village. About a quarter of a mile south from the church once stood the old Castle of Kinnoul. This place has given the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Hay of Errol, the first of the title being ennobled in 1627, as Lord Hay of Kinfauns, and elevated to be Earl of Kinnoul, Viscount Dupplin, in 1633.—Population of the parish and village in 1821, 2674.

KINORE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, now incorporated with the parish of Huntly.

KINROSS-SHIRE, a small inland county, situated at the western extremity of the county of Fife, from which it was disjoined in the year 1426, and encompassed on its west and north sides by Perthshire, with Fife on its southern quarter. Its name is significant of its local situation, importing the "head of the peninsula." As now constituted, it measures from east to west, that is, from Auchmuir bridge at the bottom of the carse of Loch Leven to Fossaway kirk, eleven miles and a quarter in length; and from Kellybridge, nearly due north to Damhead, nine miles and three quarters. The general figure of the county is somewhat circular, although the line of its boundary is very irregular, and its total superficies amounts to seventy-eight square miles, or about 39,702 Scots acres. The boundaries or outskirts of the county are generally hilly, and in point of fact the shire may be described as an open vale, or plain, environed in uplands and hills. The Ochil hills, which separate the district from Strathern, are the northern boundary, the Lomond hills are the

eastern, Benarty hill the south-eastern, and Cleish hills the south and south-western. These hills are generally pastoral, and adapted for the rearing of cattle, but they are also suited in many places to cultivation, and exhibit many pleasing and productive arable fields. The original condition of this minute territory seems to have resembled that of the contiguous shire of Fife, having been of a moory, mossy nature, and most probably once bearing a forest of trees, the fit residence of wild boars and other animals usually found in savage countries. Up to a comparatively recent epoch, the lands of Kinross-shire were bleak and unreclaimed, a circumstance partly attributable to a certain local characteristic worth mentioning. The district has the remarkable peculiarity in its proprietary of being very much divided into farms, each owned in feu by its tenant, wherefore there are more resident lairds in proportion in this part of the country than are to be found anywhere else, establishing a resemblance betwixt the proprietary of this county and that of Fife. The farms, it appears, were feued about the commencement of the eighteenth century from the house of Kinross, to the tenants then in possession, whose descendants inherit the properties, paying for them an exceedingly trifling duty or quit rent. The marches of the various farms not having been well defined, and being distracted by the practice of run-rig, it was long before the county manifested very active signs of improvement. Within the recollection of persons of middle life, few districts were worse cultivated or less profitable than Kinross-shire; but the rack-rent taxes levied by Pitt, and other circumstances, among which is included the good example shown by neighbours, ultimately induced a spirited change, and now, from less to more, the agriculture, the mode of draining, enclosing, and planting, can vie with those of Fife or most other places. Draining on a great and effectual scale has been instituted on the carse east from Loch Leven and on its shore, there being in all directions in this quarter productive arable fields, where, only a few years ago, there was nothing but desolate moors and mosses. The county possesses no running waters except a few small rivulets which are chiefly tributary to Loch Leven. This beautiful and large expanse of water, which is sufficiently noticed in its proper place, lies at the east end of the

wide vale of the shire, and is emptied by a small river of the same name, which pursues an easterly course through Fife. By its recent partial drainage a considerable addition of land has been acquired, but generally of a poor quality. The river Leven, from its source to Auchmuir bridge above alluded to, is the boundary with the shire of Fife; Kinross-shire being on the north bank. Besides Loch Leven, there are a few small lakes or tarns on the hills above Cleish. The district is now in many places well sheltered by plantations. The mineralogy of the shire is a subject of little importance. Whinstone is found in a variety of situations; and sandstone of the best quality abounds. Limestone likewise has been discovered in abundance, and wrought. There are no coal-works established in the county; but coal is found in great quantities in the neighbourhood. The shire is now provided with good roads. The county comprises but four complete parochial divisions; and possesses only one town, namely, Kinross, with a large populous village, in its neighbourhood, called Mil-na-thort, vulgarly Mills-o'-forth. The county is joined with that of Clackmannan under one sheriff-depute; but there is a resident sheriff-substitute at Kinross. The real rental of the shire in 1811 was for lunds L.22,752, houses L.6870.—Population in 1821, males 3660, females 4102, total 7762.

KINROSS, a parish in the above county, extending about three and a half miles in length from north to south, and nearly the same at its greatest breadth; bounded by Loch Leven on the east, on the north by Orwell, on the south by Cleish, and on the west by Fossaway and Tulliebole. Stretching westward from the margin of Loch Leven, the parish consists of a large portion of the flat or undulating vale of Kinross, and though originally moorish and unproductive, is now improved and well enclosed, and yields tolerably good crops. There are three small rivers in the district, namely, the Gairney on the south boundary, the South Queich below the town, and North Queich on the north boundary, all of which discharge themselves into Loch Leven, and are stored with small trout. The small island in Loch Leven on which stands the ruined castle, belongs to the parish.

KINROSS, the capital of the above county and parish, and a town of considerable antiquity, occupies a pleasant situation at the foot of

the open vale to which it has given its name, on the north-western shore of Loch Leven, at the distance of 27 miles from Edinburgh, 17 from Perth, and 19 from Cupar. Formerly the town consisted of a series of tortuous lanes of an antique appearance, bordering on the above beautiful lake, but in the present day there is a tolerably well built, though not very straight main street, bounding these lanes on their northern quarter, and lining the chief road to the north, which thus passes through the town. Originally, the locality was dignified by a castle of great strength, situated on a promontory jutting into the lake, and of which the town was a dependance. This ancient stronghold, long the residence of the Earls of Morton, was removed upwards of a century ago, and the promontory is now occupied by Kinross House, an elegant structure, built and inhabited by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, the architect of the modern part of Holyroodhouse, and many other mansions of the reign of Charles II. The environs of Kinross are much indebted for their beauty to the pleasure-grounds and exuberant plantations around this edifice, which stands near the northern entrance to the town, and opposite the island and castle of Queen Mary; for a description of which important objects in connexion with Kinross, we refer to the article **LEVEN (LOCH)**. Kinross has, in recent times, undergone many extensive improvements, in the building of handsome new houses on the main street, and otherwise, and now possesses a large splendid inn at the northern extremity of the town, which for appearance and accommodation is perhaps not surpassed in Scotland. It is tastefully built on the plan of the old English manor-houses, and has an extensive suite of stables. There are other good inns in the town. The parish-church, which stands near the centre of the town, is a plain edifice, with an ordinary steeple. Besides this place of worship, there are two meeting-houses of the United Secession church. As the capital of the county, the courts of the sheriff sit in Kinross, and justice of peace courts are likewise held at stated periods. The place is undistinguished by manufactories, and the chief trade of the working classes is the weaving of linen and cotton goods. The adjacent lake abounds in fish; but being rented for the Edinburgh market, the town enjoys little benefit from it.

Kinross is entitled to hold four fairs annually. A branch of the British Linen Company's Bank is of considerable use to the town and its vicinity.—Population of the parish and town in 1821, 2563.

KINTAIL, a parish at the south-west corner of Ross-shire, so named from the words *Cran-dha-haal*, the "head of the two salt water lakes." The large indentation of the sea, opposite the south-eastern corner of Skye, called Loch Alsh, divides itself into two branches, the most northerly of which is called Loch Long, and the most southerly Loch Duich. These two arms of the sea enclose the parish of Kintail, the church of which is situated at a point at the head of Loch Duich. Glenelg lies on the south. Lochalsh parish on the north, and the parish of Kintail measures between the two, thirteen miles in length by six in breadth. The parish is mountainous, wild, and pastoral, and in popular language is divided into the three districts of Croe, Glenelchaig, and Glas-seter. There are two rivers, the Loigh and the Croe, which rise in small rivulets in the mountains; the former runs into Loch Long, and the latter into Loch Duich. The cascade of Glomach lies in the heights of Glenelchaig, far from public view. The fall of water is very considerable, and rendered awful by the darkness of the surrounding hills and woods. Kintail is, in its inland quarter, surrounded with high hills; the most eminent is Tulloch-ard, which commands a view of many of the Hebrides. This mountain claims particular attention, on account of the veneration in which it was held in ancient times. Like the temple of Janus at Rome, it indicated peace or war: when warfare commenced, a burning fire on the highest ridge was the signal; and all the tenants of Seaforth appeared in arms next morning at the Castle of Donan, the usual place of rendezvous. This burning mount the family of Seaforth bear for their crest; and those who relish the music of the bag-pipe, show no little regard to the tune of Tulloch-ard, or Seaforth's gathering. The castle of Donan, just mentioned, was built in the reign of Alexander III., to resist the depredations of the Danes. It commanded a very extensive prospect, being situated in the western extremity of the parish, at the parting of Loch Long from Loch Duich, where there is now a ferry. It consisted of a tower and rampart, and at full sea was surrounded by water. It

was demolished in the year 1719, after the battle of Glensheal, by a ship of war, and some of the balls employed in battering it down are still found in the mossy ground in its vicinity. The author of the Statistical Account informs us, that, in his day, (1793) an old inhabitant of the parish remembered of having seen the Kintail men under arms, dancing on the leaden roof of Castle Donan, just as they were setting out for Sheriff-Muir, where this resolute band were cut in pieces. By the same authority we learn that before the parish manse is a place called *Donnan Duinnod*, being the remains of an ancient fort, near which is shown the tomb of that Fingalian hero, composed of large rough stones. Kintail was long known as the country of the MacRaes, a name importing "the sons of good fortune," who, it is said, emigrated thither from the braes of Aird, on the Lovat estate.—Population in 1821, 1027.

KINTORE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying on the right side of the Don, opposite Keithhall and Fintry, bounded on the north by Inverury, from which it is separated by the Don, on the west by Kemnay, and on the south by Skene and Kinnellar. The surface rises gradually from the neighbourhood of the river to the western quarter of the parish, which extends six miles in length by about three in breadth at the middle. The lower district is arable, and produces tolerably good crops. There are also now some plantations. The road and Inverury canal from Aberdeen pass through the parish. Anciently this part of the country was covered with a forest, a part of which, with a castle, were given, by Robert Bruce, to Robert de Keith, Marischal of Scotland, after the battle of Bannockburn, and the district still remains in the hands of his descendants, the family of Kintore; having been bestowed, in the seventeenth century by the Earl Marischal, on his son, Sir John Keith, who was afterwards (1677) created Earl of Kintore, by Charles II. on account of his instrumentality in preserving the regalia of the kingdom during the troubles of the civil wars.

KINTORE, the capital of the above parish, and a royal burgh, is situated on the public road near the Don, at the distance of twelve miles north-west of the county town, and three south-east of Inverury. We are informed by the author of the Statistical Account,

and his followers, that Kintore was created a royal burgh about the beginning of the ninth century,—that is to say, nearly three hundred years before burghal privileges of that class were known in Scotland. And it can only now be conjectured that the town most probably was elevated to be a royal burgh about the same period as Aberdeen, namely, the twelfth century. The only old charter it possesses is one of James V., confirming some of an ancient date. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, and treasurer, assisted by a council of eight other burgesses; and unites with Banff, Cullen, Elgin, and Inverury in electing a member of parliament. The set of the burgh not requiring any periodical change in the officials, the head of the Kintore family has been provost for about a hundred and fifty years. By a recent examination before the House of Lords, it appears, that this royal burgh was in the most impoverished condition of almost any town in Scotland. The town is of small size, with the parish church standing beside it. The Inverury canal passes it on the west.—Population of the burgh in 1821, about 350, including the parish 1053.

KINTYRE.—See CANTIRE.

KIPPEN, a parish, of which a third part belongs to Perthshire, and the remainder to Stirlingshire, lying on the right bank of the Forth, bounded by Gargunnock on the east, Balfron on the south, and Drymen on the west. The Forth separates it on the north from Kilmadock, Kincardine, and Port-Menteith. In extent it measures nearly eight miles in length, by from two to four in breadth. The parish is divided into level carse ground and upland; the former, which lies on the Forth, is of unequal breadth, and forms a part of that extensive plain which reaches from Gartmore on both sides of the river, as far eastward as Borrowstounness. Much of the land is of a mossy nature. From some of the higher grounds, an ample and variegated prospect presents itself to the eye of the spectator. At the head of the strath stands the house of Gartmore, commanding a view of the whole plain below, which throughout is a rich and beautiful valley, exhibiting an enclosed and well cultivated country, embellished with numberless farms and gentlemen's seats. Stirling Castle, and the romantic woody eminences adjacent, are seen on the

east, like islands emerging out of the level carse land. In former times this district, from lying near the borders of the Highlands, was occasionally subjected to the predatory incursions of the nearest clans. At one time there were a number of places of strength in the district. In the western division of the parish stands the village of Bucklyvie, and in the eastern part, on the public road, at the distance of 10½ miles west from Stirling, is situated the village of Kippen, which is entitled to hold several annual fairs, and which derives no small distinction from having been for fifty years the seat of whisky distillation to a considerable extent. The manufacture of this article here was primarily encouraged by an old distillery act of parliament, which permitted the distillation on a very free scale within the Highland line, and as Kippen was, till a new act in 1793, reckoned within this imaginary boundary, it enjoyed its trade in whisky on favourable terms.—Population of the parish and villages in 1821, 2029.

KIRBISTER, a small lake in the parish of Orphir, Orkney.

KIRKALDY, or **KIRKCALDY**, a parish in the county of Fife, bounded on the south by the Firth of Forth, on the west by the parish of Abbotshall, and by Dysart on all the remaining sides. In the southern extremity of this parish lies the town of Kirkaldy, from which it takes its name, and the landward part is merely a small stripe of territory stretching to the north for about two miles, and generally less than a mile in breadth. The beautiful estate of Dunnikier forms the principal part of the northern division of the parish. The parish of Abbotshall, with the exception of three farms that belonged to Kinghorn, anciently formed part of Kirkaldy parish, but was separated in 1649, on account of the anxiety prevalent at that time to increase the facilities of attending public worship. The church of the parish of Kirkaldy is situated at the town. In this parish were born several eminent individuals, though of very different estimations in life—namely, **Michael Scott**, the celebrated philosopher of the thirteenth century, [he first saw the light at Balweary, in that part of the parish now separated, under the name of Abbotshall]; **Oswald of Dunnikier**, the well known patriot and statesman; and **Dr. Adam Smith**, author of the *Wealth of Nations*.

KIRKALDY, a populous thriving sea-port town, a royal burgh, and seat of a presbytery, in the above parish, in the county of Fife, occupying a somewhat inconvenient situation between the shore of the Firth of Forth and the base of a range of rising grounds on the north, at the distance of three miles east from Kinghorn, one west from Dysart, thirty-one south-west from Dundee, and thirteen from Edinburgh, by way of Pettycur and Kinghorn. Besides stretching through the whole breadth of the parish of Kirkaldy, it also crosses through Abbotshall, and transgresses a little upon the parish of Kinghorn. Though a town of considerable antiquity, like most of those in Fife on the shores of the Forth, and at an early period enjoying considerable trade, it is only in recent times that it has emerged from an obscure history, and, partly on the ruin of other places, has taken an honourable station at the head of all the towns in this rich and influential county. From the narrow dimensions of the ground on which Kirkaldy is situated, the inhabitants have been from the first necessitated to erect their habitations in a continuous line along the shore, though unluckily without much regard to the regularity of the buildings, and having thence stretched to a most disproportionate length, the place from an early period, has been styled “the lang town o’ Kirka’dy” in familiar allusion to its appearance. From being a long straggling town of a single ill arranged street, houses were in time planted on the ascent behind or near the shore in front, and in the present day, it comprises several well-built cross streets and a variety of detached edifices, the residence of the more wealthy classes. The town has as yet, however, reached only a short way up the acclivity on its northern side, and when viewed from the sea it appears environed by finely enclosed productive fields, with the beautiful grounds and conspicuous tower of Raith and the verdant plantations surrounding the house of Dunnikier crowning the heights. Long as the town is, it has been in appearance drawn out to much greater extent by the close proximity of the village of Path-head on the east, which almost connects it with Dysart. Kirkaldy is supposed to take its name from the *Culdees* (the *Keldri*, as they are often termed in old charters), of whom it is said to have been a cell. The first notice of it occurs in 1334, when it was mortified by David II.

to the abbots of Dunfermline successively, and thus became a burgh of regality. It continued in the possession of these dignitaries till 1450, when the commendator and convent, by indentures made with the bailies and community of Kirkaldy, disposed to them and their successors for ever the burgh and harbour, burgh acres, the small customs, common pasture in the moor, &c. We are informed by the writer of the Statistical Account, that it was soon after erected into a royal burgh, with the customary privileges; and these were specifically ratified by a charter of confirmation granted by Charles I. in 1644; when the burgh, for good and gratuitous service done by it, was erected *de novo* into a free royal burgh and free port, with new and large immunities. It is probable that these privileges, instead of being granted for good and gratuitous service, were given as a means of preventing the good burghers from continuing that hostility which they, in common with all the other burgh communities of Fife, had shown to his Majesty during the unhappy contest he carried on with a party of his people. Among the privileges enumerated in the new charter, were powers given to the bailies, counsellors, and community of electing and constituting annual magistrates for the administration of justice and the government of the burgh, of uplifting customs and applying them to the public good; of holding courts; of seizing, incarcerating, and punishing delinquents; with which were conjoined various other privileges expressed in the barbarous language of the early feudal times, when they first became customary—such as herezelds, bludewits, merchete mulierum, fork, fess, sok, ask, tholl, thame, wraik, vat, weth, wair, venyson, infangthief, outfangthief, pit and gallows, &c. Kirkaldy appears to have prospered in common with the other busy towns along the coast of Fife. Tradition relates that at the time when Charles I. erected it anew into a royal burgh, it had a hundred sail of ships belonging to it; which is not improbable, as we learn from authentic documents that the port lost ninety-four vessels by the accidents of the troubled times between 1644 and 1660. A proof of its prosperity at even an earlier age is found in the circumstance that in 1622, when the General Assembly of the Protestant churches of France deputed Boesnage to the king of Great Britain, to solicit aid to enable them to resist the op-

pression of Louis XIII., the town and parish of Kirkaldy contributed, according to the goodwill and permission of the king, a pecuniary aid of 1030 merks; for which Boesnage's receipt is engrossed in the parish records. So many men did Kirkaldy send to resist the Marquis of Montrose at Kilsyth in 1645, that the slaughter which distinguished that defeat is said to have made two hundred widows in this town alone. At the sack of Dundee in 1651, by General Monk, the good presbyterians of Kirkaldy lost goods to the amount of about £500, which they had deposited there for safety. Yet this is nothing to the value of the ships lost before the Restoration—which amounted to £53,791 sterling. The town was at this time the seventh town in Scotland, only Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Perth, and St. Andrews ranking above it; and latterly this last falling below it, made it the sixth. For several years before and after 1650, the monthly assessments laid on it, for the maintenance of the troops, exceeded £400 at an average. It contributed as 1 in 40 of the whole supplies levied from the burghs of Scotland. This, however, was the golden age of the early history of Kirkaldy. One of silver—we might almost say of copper—soon ensued. The town seems to have become at length much reduced in wealth and the means of carrying on its trade, by the losses which it sustained in the course of the civil war. In 1673, the number of ships belonging to it had fallen to twenty-five. And, in 1682, its distress was so great that an application was made to the convention of burghs to consider its poverty, and to take methods for relieving it of its public burdens. "But the burgh," says the writer of the Statistical Account, "having fallen under the displeasure of the court, on account of the opposition given by its representative to the arbitrary measures then carried on, the inhabitants were not only denied relief, but farther burdened with an addition of 2000 merks to their annual assessment. The application to the convocation was, however, renewed in 1687, when a visitation of the burgh was ordered. A committee appointed for that purpose met at Kirkaldy the following year; and on the evidence of the books and declarations both of the magistrates of the burgh and the officers of the customs, reported to the Convention, that the customs payable to his Majesty were not half of what they had been some years before;

that this was occasioned by the death of many substantial merchants and shippers, and loss of ships and decay of trade : that many of the inhabitants, some of whom were magistrates of the burgh, had fled from and deserted the same : that so great was the poverty of the inhabitants, that all the taxations imposed on the town could do no more than pay the eight months cess payable to the king yearly, and that with difficulty. Before the effect of this representation could be known, the Revolution took place ; an event highly grateful to the Scots in general, and particularly to the *whigs of Fife*. The inhabitants of Kirkaldy entering warmly into the spirit of it, and anxious to distinguish themselves in the support of it, found means to apprehend the Earl of Perth, who was Lord Chancellor, and had managed the affairs of Scotland under James, and who, knowing that he was generally obnoxious as one of the instruments of the late king, withdrew himself as soon as the public mind had declared in favour of the Prince of Orange. After detaining that nobleman five days and nights in prison, under a constant guard of 300 men, they sent him under a convoy of three boats manned with 200 hands to Alloa, where they delivered him on receipt into the hands of the Earl of Mar. The guard of 300 men they found it necessary to keep up for four months, on receiving information that a force was coming down from the Highlands to burn the town, in revenge for Perth's apprehension. These facts, and a particular account of their losses, having been stated in a petition to King William in 1689, they obtained an abatement of L.1000 Scots of their annual assessments." The prosperity of the town, which revived a little after this event, was soon again depressed in consequence of the Union, the effect of which was at first very different from what it has been since. " Taxes, which by the treaty of Union, were laid on many of the necessities of life, the duties and customs which were imposed on various articles of merchandise, and the numerous restrictions with which the English contrived, in the narrow spirit of commercial monopoly, to fetter the trade of Scotland in general, were quickly and severely felt over the whole of this part of the United Kingdom. Commerce everywhere declined ; in spite of the attempts which were made to support it by the wretched resource of smuggling. It suffered particularly in the towns on the

Firth of Forth ; many of which were quickly reduced to distress, and all of them languished. This town was involved in the common fate. Its shipping, on which it had till then entirely depended, fell rapidly into decay ; and the several wars which followed each other for more than half a century, having continued the effect which the disadvantageous terms of the Union had begun, the trade of this place was at length so much reduced, that, in 1760, it employed no more than one coaster of fifty tons, and two ferry-boats each of thirty. On the return, however, of peace in 1763, the shipping immediately revived. By the year 1772, it had increased to eleven vessels carrying 515 tons and forty-nine men ; and though its progress was retarded by the war with America, it amounted at the close of that contest to twelve vessels, carrying 750 tons and fifty-nine men." The increase still continuing, the number of vessels in 1792, was twenty-six, carrying 3700 tons register, or about 5000 dead weight, and employing 225 men, being, when clear to sail, worth L.30,000. From this period, the town has gradually increased in importance as a port and manufacturing town, as may be learned from the following particulars, which are all referable to its present state. (July 1831.) The trade of Kirkaldy bears an intimate resemblance to that of Dundee, consisting almost exclusively in the spinning of flax, and the weaving of coarse linen goods for home and foreign consumption. The town now possesses ten distinct establishments for the spinning and preparation of flax, in all of which steam-power is employed. There is one large establishment for weaving, in which steam is also the agent of movement. The rest of the flax prepared here is woven by the hand, and engages a great number of individuals. The fabrics prepared and woven, are chiefly ticks, dowlas, checks, and sail-cloth. There are four bleachfields connected with the town for the whitening of the yarns. Kirkaldy has likewise a rope-work. In the town and environs, there are two breweries and a distillery, likewise two iron foundries, where the machinery employed in the spinning-mills is manufactured. Salt was once made to a considerable extent, but it is now manufactured on a very small scale. Besides these chief public works, there are many minor establishments incidental to a populous sea-port town. Within these few years the style of shop keeping has been great-

ly altered and improved, there being now many elegant shops, with extensive stocks of fashionable and other kinds of goods, which formerly used to be found only in cities such as Edinburgh. Kirkaldy is the seat of a customhouse, having a control over a line of coast extending from Aberdour on the west to St. Andrews on the east, in which district are included the creeks of Aberdour, Kinghorn, Dysart, West and East Weemss, Leven, Largo, Elie, Pittenweem, West and East Anstruther, Crail, and St. Andrews. Anstruther is constituted a deputy port to Kirkaldy, with a supervision over those places to the east of it. By the politeness of the gentlemen connected with the customhouse establishment of Kirkaldy, we have been furnished with a list of the shipping belonging to the port and its creeks, which is highly illustrative of the character of these places. It appears that on the 1st of January 1831, the whole owned 191 vessels, having a burden of 14,596 tons, and 1289 seamen. Out of this, Kirkaldy and its creeks, as far as Largo, had 95 vessels, with 10,610 tons, and 831 seamen. The circumstance of such a number of vessels belonging to the small towns on the coast of Fife is very significant of the mode in which spare capital is employed in this ancient trading district. We find that here many a one who realizes two or three hundred pounds in trade, lays the sum out—frequently staking his all, or next to it—in the purchase of a brig or schooner, to be engaged in foreign or coasting traffic. There are even instances of persons with more humble means clubbing their earnings to enter into speculations of this kind. In no other part of Scotland, indeed, that we know of, is there exactly the same species of rage for being ship-owners; and, on the opposite shores of the Lothians, such a desire is very faintly expressed. It will, of course, be understood, that the above number of vessels is by no means allied to the trade of the ports to which they belong, (though such may happen to be the case,) the ships being employed in the general carrying trade of the country. Among those vessels belonging to Kirkaldy are reckoned six which are engaged in whale-fishing, a trade in which the port has been exceedingly successful. A substantially constructed series of edifices for the preparation of oil, in connexion with the Greenland trade, was some time ago erected on the shore below Rathhead, near Ravenscraig castle, but the work having been

interdicted by the Earl of Roelin till a recent period, it is not as yet in operation. The trade of the port has been considerably benefited by the institution of a company having smacks sailing to and from London direct. At present there are two vessels engaged in this traffic, carrying goods and passengers, by which the sometimes tedious and expensive process of sending goods by Leith is avoided. Kirkaldy is the only port in Fife having these smacks, and the circumstance argues a great deal for the enterprise and affluence of the inhabitants. To the regular sailing to and fro of steam-vessels in communication with Newhaven, and which go and come at least three times a-day, much of the comfort and prosperity of the port is also owing. The harbour of Kirkaldy is situated at the east end of the town, and though of large dimensions, with a good stone pier at the east and west sides, it has the misfortune of being dry at low water; and at such times of the tide the passengers of steam-vessels have to embark by means of small boats. To obviate, as far as possible, so disagreeable an inconveincy, a long moveable pier, or narrow scaffold, on wheels, has been erected, which bears the passengers from the sands to the boats. We would strongly recommend the use of a convenience of this kind to the other parts on the coast having no low water piers, where passengers have often to be carried out of and into the boats on the backs of the sailors. It is the custom of the different inn-keepers of Kirkaldy to send chaises to the water's edge, in order to convey gratuitously the strangers who may land to their respective hotels. The increase of the spinning trade has not been more remarkable in Kirkaldy within these few years than the steady improvement of the trade in corn, in which it now surpasses any other market in Fife. A weekly grain market is held on Saturday, which collects the produce of the farmers from a very extensive district in the counties of Fife and Kinross, and commands the attendance of corn factors from Edinburgh, Leith, and other places on the southern shores of the firth. Purchasers having here frequently the advantage of seeing their grain shipped for Leith, Glasgow—(by way of the Forth and Clyde canal)—or other ports, before they leave the market, there is held out a great inducement to attendance on the part of the dealers, who have further the benefit of the numerous steam-

vessels on the firth for transporting themselves, with perfect certainty as to time, from side to side, at a moderate expense.* A prodigious revolution has been effected within the last forty years in marketing at Kirkaldy, by the institution of day instead of candle-light markets, the latter being once common, and held so early in the mornings, that during the winter all the articles were bought and sold before sunrise. This ridiculous practice has been long since abrogated. By a very recent arrangement, there are in future to be three cattle markets in the year, held respectively on the third Friday of February, the third Friday of July, and the third Friday of October. The first market, according to this programme, was held in July 1831. As illustrative of the flourishing state of the Saturday's stock market, it may be mentioned, that during the first year it was held, there were 8369 quarters of wheat brought for sale; and that in the last or third year, recently closed, there were 16,393 quarters. The trade of Kirkaldy and neighbourhood is assisted by branches of the Bank of Scotland, and the Commercial, National, and Glasgow Banks. The gradual but steady progress of trade in Kirkaldy, and the general advance of the inhabitants in manners and taste, have led to the improvement of the town, both in its public and private works. In 1811 a bill was carried through parliament for widening, paving, and lighting the streets, and introducing a supply of water, and from that period may be dated the beginning of those extensive alterations for the improvement of the appearance of the place, which have given Kirkaldy a lively and modern, instead of an antiquated and gloomy aspect. The chief alterations have been made from about the middle of the town to its eastern extremity, there being now, within this division, many handsome stone edifices, while the street

has been rendered here and there more straight by the removal of projecting old houses. The greatest alteration has taken place near the centre of the eastern half, the street being here lined with lofty good stone houses, among which are two or three excellent inns; and, on the south side of the thoroughfare, is a new edifice, of large proportions, answering the various purposes of a hall for district and burgh meetings, and a jail. From the front of this erection rises a neat spire, in which is a conspicuous town clock. This substantial and elegant building, which was finished in 1829, superseded an exceedingly old court-house and jail, which projected on the thoroughfare, and was long a nuisance to the street. The improved condition of Kirkaldy is particularly marked by the use of side paving on the main and chief cross streets, and the lighting of the town and shops with gas, the latter improvement being made in 1830. The inhabitants support two public reading rooms, and there is a mechanics' institution, which differs from other establishments of the kind, inasmuch as it is little else than an association for the support of a library calculated for the instruction of the members. The town has no academy beyond the scale of a parochial school, which is a somewhat remarkable circumstance. Recently, the community have had planted amongst them a charity school, on such a principle of extensive philanthropy that it requires particular notice. A wealthy citizen designed Robert Philp of Edenshead, merchant in the town, died in 1828, bequeathing property, which, after liquidating minor legacies, &c., may be estimated at nearly £70,000. This large sum was reposed in the administration of certain general and local trustees for the purpose of erecting and sustaining four schools, namely one in Kirkaldy, for 100 children, one in Pathhead or St. Clair-town for 150 children, one in the Linktown of Abbots hall (the western suburb of Kirkaldy), for 100 children, and one in Kinghorn for fifty children: the pupils to be of both sexes, and to be selected from among the very poorest inhabitants of those places, from six to fifteen years of age, and the education to consist of only the plainest elementary branches: thirty shillings to be allowed for clothing per annum to each pupil. In virtue of this munificent endowment, a school-house has been built at Kirkaldy, and in the other places they are in the course of erection, or about to be

* Persons proceeding from the Edinburgh side of the firth to Kirkaldy, may either go by the ferry boats direct from Newhaven, or by those from Newhaven to Kinghorn: going from thence eastward by the coaches which run through Fife. The fares charged at both ferries are alike, being at present two shillings for the boat, and one shilling and sixpence for the second cabin, which, though in one sense moderate, are at all times complained of as being too high, considering that the voyage to Kinghorn occupies but forty—and that to Kirkaldy about seventy minutes. The ferries in this quarter are mostly in the hands of certain trustees, and it is seldom that there are not vexatious disputes among parties concerned. Both on the Fife and Mid-Lothian coasts there is the most deplorable want of low water piers.

commenced, while the proper number of children have been for some time under the care of teachers. The civic government of Kirkaldy consists of a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild and treasurer; the council in whole consisting of twenty one members, ten of whom are mariners, eight merchants, and three craftsmen; eleven of whom form a quorum. On account of the expense of different public improvements, the burgh is now in debt L.9800, while the revenue annually drawn is about L.2000. The town accounts are managed by a chamberlain. Besides the established church, which is conspicuously situated on the rising ground above the town, Kirkaldy has the advantage of having the parish church of Abbots-hall, situated at a short distance to the west of the town church, on the same rising ground. There are also two meeting-houses of the United Associate Synod, one of Original Seceders, one of the Original Burgher Synod, one of Independents, and one of Episcopalians. In closing this account of Kirkaldy, the present writers cannot take leave of the subject without expressing it as their belief, founded on what they consider an accurate examination of the town—of the spirited industry of its intelligent inhabitants—of its local situation—and of its rising character, that at no distant day it will be found by topographers occupying an honourable and distinguished rank among what are styled the first-rate Scottish towns.—Population of Kirkaldy and the suburbs in its vicinity in 1821, 7000;—population of the burgh and parish, excluding suburbs not ecclesiastically belonging to them, 4452. It is only by the former of these computations that a correct idea can be gained of the population of the place.

KIRKBEAN, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcubright, occupying the south-eastern corner of that division of Galloway on the Solway firth at the estuary of the Nith; bounded by Colvend on the west and Newabbey on the north: on the east and south is the Solway. It is under five miles in length from north to south, by a breadth of about three and a half miles. Its south-eastern corner or promontory is called Salterness Point. From some high hills on its western quarter the land generally declines towards the shore in long pleasing expanses, presenting to the eye a rich, beautiful and extensive prospect, fields well enclosed, and in a high state of cultivation, with

a variety of thriving plantations. The ground is exceedingly low on the southern sea-shore, and is here styled the Merse. There are three villages of very small size in the parish—Kirkbean, Preston, and Salterness. The first of these, which stands in the public road from Dumfries, in the northern part of the parish, about a mile from the sea, enjoys a small distinction from having been the birth-place of John Paul, otherwise Paul Jones, who was born here in 1745, and was the son of an honest gardener in the place. The only antiquities in the district are the utterly ruined castles of Cavens and Weatha, both of which were the property and occasionally the residence of the Regent Morton. The huge and conspicuous mountain called Criffel, stands partly within this parish and partly within that of Newabbey.—Population in 1821, 790.

KIRKBOST, an islet of the Hebrides, lying on the west coast of North Uist.

KIRKCHRIST.—See TWYNHOLM.

KIRKCOLM, a parish in Wigtonshire, occupying the outer extremity of the peninsula, bounded by the Irish channel on the west and north, and Loch Ryan on the east. On its inland boundary it has the parish of Lenwalt. In extent it measures almost a square of five miles. The surface is undulating, and is under a good process of tillage. The church of Kirkcolm, which before the Reformation belonged to the monks of Sweetheart Abbey, is pleasantly situated near the shore of Loch Ryan, north of the bay called the Wig. About two miles south from the present kirk, on the side of Loch Ryan, there was, in ancient times, a chapel called Kilmorie, signifying the Chapel of the Virgin Mary. This chapel was altogether ruinous upwards of a century ago, but the Virgin's Well, in the vicinity, still retained its celebrity, among the country people, for miraculous properties, as regarded the cure of sick persons.—Population in 1821, 1821.

KIRKCONNEL, a parish in Dumfriesshire, occupying the north-west corner of Nithdale, extending from west to east between ten and fourteen miles by a breadth of seven and eight, bounded by Sanquhar on the south and east, and on the west and north by New-Cumnock. A large portion of the district is the vale through which the Nith flows from west to east, with minute vales on either side, and through which tributary rivulets run to

this beautiful river. From these low grounds the land rises into a mountainous territory on the northern and south-western confines. The low lying lands are now under excellent cultivation, and the hills are devoted to the pasturing of black cattle and sheep. The public road from Sanquhar into Ayrshire pursues a westerly direction through the parish, on the left bank of the Nith. On the entrance of the road into the parish stands the village of Whitehill; and nearly three miles farther on is the Kirktown of Kirkconnel. The ancient parish church stood at a place called Old Kirkconnel, about two miles to the north of the modern edifice. The old church before the Reformation belonged to the monks of Holyrood. Tradition and record are equally silent regarding who St. Connel or Conel was, to whom this and several other churches in Dumfries-shire were dedicated; and we are left to conjecture that he may have been St. Conwal, a disciple of St. Kentigern or Mungo, at Glasgow, and who flourished as early as 612.—Population in 1821, 1075.

KIRKCONNEL, a parish in Dumfries-shire, now merged in that of Kirkpatrick-Fleming. It is in this district in which is found the scene of the impassioned and pathetic tale of "Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee," which we notice under the head **KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING**.

KIRKOWAN or **KIRKOWEN**, a parish in Wigtonshire, bounded by Ayrshire on the north, Penningham on the east, Mochrum on the south, and Old Luce and New Luce on the west; extending from north to south fifteen miles, by a general breadth of about five miles. The surface of this district is various, consisting of moorland interspersed with pieces of arable land. The parish is bounded on its west side by the Tarf water, which in the south intersects the district and joins the Bladenoch, a larger stream which similarly bounds the east side of the parish, and which, after passing Wigton, falls into Wigton Bay. The church of Kirkowen stands on the Tarf near the junction with the Bladenoch. A doubt prevails as to who St. Cowan was, to whom the old church was dedicated. Dempster, in his menologium, claims him as an Abbot and as a Scot, who belonged to the western isles, and it is probable that he was the same personage commemorated there under the title of Keuin, in the parish of Kilvicuen.—Population in 1821, 1283.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, styled a *stewartry*, but to all intents and purposes a *sheriffdom* or shire, in the south of Scotland, being a portion of the ancient district of Galloway, situated betwixt Dumfries-shire on the east and north-east, Ayrshire on the north and north-west, Wigtonshire or Western Galloway on the west, and the Solway Firth on the south. Its boundaries are, on the east the Nith, the Cairn Water on the north-east, and the water of Cree on the west. In extent it measures from south-east to north west forty-four miles, by a breadth of from twenty-one to thirty-one miles. It contains a superficies of 855 square miles, or 547,200 statute acres. The ancient history of this portion of Galloway being included in the article **GALLOWAY**, it need not be here recapitulated; and it may be sufficient to state how it acquired the uncommon title of a *stewartry*. It appears that during the thirteenth century this district formed part of the county of Dumfries; but during this period there prevailed throughout Galloway a violent struggle between the *Scoto-Irish* usages of ancient times, and the municipal law of recent introduction. The influence of the Cumins, under the minority of Alexander III. established here an extraordinary change, by having had the address to erect regular justiciaries. The restoration of the monarchy under Robert Bruce altered the system which had been thus instituted. By the forfeiture of the possessions of the Baliols, the Cumins, and their various vassals, the district became the property of the crown, when it is understood to have been first put under the authority of a royal *steward*. Owing to the weakness of David II., and the audacity of Archibald Douglas the Grim, the lordship of Galloway, with the *stewartry* of Kirkcudbright, fell into the hands of that nobleman; but on the forfeiture of the Douglasses, in 1455, these possessions once more became royal property. In subsequent times, the office of *steward*, in the appointment of the king, was one of much honour, and was often the subject of contest. For a considerable period after the establishment of a separate *stewarship*, the district was still in some measure esteemed to be politically attached to Dumfries-shire; such a connexion, however, was totally abrogated before the civil wars of Charles the First's reign. From mere force of ancient usage, the appellation of *steward* instead of *sheriff*, has, till the pre-

sent day, remained in constant use, although, by the civil arrangements of modern times, there is not the least difference in the two offices. The stewartry of Kirkcudbright differs considerably from Dumfries shire in natural appearance, not having any extensive plain on the margin of the sea, and the whole being hilly to the very shores of the Solway. It only varies in the greater or less size of the hills, which are everywhere intermixed with valleys, forming the natural drains of this hilly and ridgy district. The general aspect has been well described by Buchanan in the laconic expression, *tumescit collibus*. The most conspicuous mountain is Criffel or Crawford, situated near the Nith, and rising to the height of 1831 feet above the level of the sea. It is seen at a great distance both on the Scottish and English side of the Solway Firth. Many of the hills of this district are of a fertile nature, and being of easy ascent, and not of too great height, are cultivated to their summits. Those of a more lofty kind are adapted for pasturing sheep and cattle. The district possesses a variety of lakes. The principal rivers are the Dee, the Ken, the Cree, and the Urr, and the smaller streams are the Fleet, the Turf, the Deugh, and the Cluden. The Ken is considered the largest, receiving in its course all the rivulets which drain the neighbouring hills, and even receiving the Dee, although by some strange chance the latter assumes the appellation, privilege after entering the Ken. That the Ken was anciently held as the superior river in Galloway, is established by its name, which signifies the head or chief. The Solway Firth, in a circular form, washes the coast of the stewartry from the Nith to the Cree, a space of forty-five miles, and along the shore of this useful estuary the coast is bold and rocky, the cliffs rising sometimes to a great height. Besides the salmon fishings at the mouths of the rivers, the Solway affords every opportunity for catching sea-fish; but for what reason we know not, no part of the Scottish shores is so destitute of fishermen and their villages. The district is very nearly destitute of coal, which, as well as the greater part of the lime used, is brought from Cumberland. The soil of the country is chiefly a thin mould, or a brownish loam, mixed with sand, and is incumbent sometimes on gravel, and in many places on rock. The whole is interspersed with meadows and mingled with moss. Anciently the land was covered with a forest, which is now

completely gone, or seen in dwindled remnants on the banks of the streams. We learn from the patient researches of the erudite Chalmers, that as early as the twelfth and thirteenth centuries this hilly territory was under a most productive process of agriculture, originated and improved by the assiduity of the numerous monks in the different abbeys in the district. It appears that in the summer and autumn of the memorable year 1300, when Edward I. subdued Galloway, he caused considerable quantities of wheat to be exported from the port of Kirkcudbright to Cumberland, and even to Dublin, to be manufactured into flour; in this state it was brought back to victual the castles of Ayr, Caerlaverock, Dumfries, Lochmaben, and other strongholds. We should not, however, suppose from this that the district was without mills, for we find by Dugdale's Monasticon, that Edward fined a miller at the village of Fleet for some offence in his mill, and he thence perhaps distrusted the Scottish millers. In these times the staple products were wheat and oats; barley, peas, and beans being only in small quantities. The English garrisons used a good deal of malt for their beer, but we find it was "*brassum avenae*"—the malt of oats. These remarks may be applied generally to Galloway, which, in point of fact, was in a much more flourishing condition as regarded its agricultural wealth, in the thirteenth, than it was in the seventeenth century. Its age of prosperity was succeeded by destructive intestine wars, rapine, misery, fanaticism, sloth, and other follies, which lasted four hundred years, and reduced the country to a desert. At the beginning of the last century, the stewartry is known to have exhibited all the worst features of the system ofcrofting by small tenants and cottagers, who had neither the will nor the means to improve the district. The first step made towards a resuscitation of its agricultural character, and the first of a series of extensive improvements, was the enclosing of the lands with fences in the year 1624. This beneficial measure was viewed with the utmost hostility by the country people, who, inflamed by the harangues of a mountain preacher, actually rose to the number of five hundred, and under the title of Levellers, proceeded to demolish the fences which had been erected. This tumultuous insurrection, which seems to have originated in some peculiar notions as to the general right of property, was suppressed

by six troops of dragoons. After this the country advanced in improvement, and when shell marl was first applied as manure in 1740, a great stride was made towards a better condition. The land was now "torn in" on a great scale, and after the year 1760, considerable exportations began to be made. The important changes which ensued have, with justice, been traced in a great degree to William Craik of Arbigland, a person of original genius, the chairman of the Dumfries Farming Society, who introduced new rotations of cropping, new methods of cultivation, new machinery, and new modes of treating cattle. Since 1790 the district has coped with Dumfries-shire and other counties adjacent, in its agricultural improvements, and in the beginning of the present century, Colonel McDowal of Logan, accomplished much in reclaiming moss-lands. Much has been effected by judicious planting by several noblemen and gentlemen of the stewartry, among whom Lord Dacr, whose noble qualities Burns has made familiar to every one, is distinguished. In 1814 it possessed 6000 horses, 50,000 cattle, and 178,000 sheep, besides swine to a prodigious extent; these animals being now a staple commodity in the usual produce, both for home consumpt and exportation. The real rental of the stewartry in 1811 was L.83,487 for lands, and L.3549 for houses. The manufacture of linen, woollen, and cotton goods engages a great number of hands in the towns and villages. The stewartry contains two royal burghs—Kirkcudbright and New Galloway; and several considerable villages, as Maxwelltown, Castle Douglas, Gatehouse-of-Fleet, Cree-town, &c. most of which have been built within the last seventy years. It includes twenty-eight parishes.—Population in 1821, males 18,506, females 20,037; total 38,903.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a parish in the above stewartry, situated on the east side of the Dee, at its confluence with the Solway Firth, bounded by Tongland and Kelton on the north, and Rerwick on the east. On the south is the Solway. In extent it measures seven miles in length by from three to four in breadth, being a tolerably regular parallelogram in figure.* It comprehends the three ancient parishes of Kirkcudbright, Dunrod, and Galtway, which were united in the seventeenth century. The churches of the two latter have been since abandoned and ruined, but their several burial-grounds remain

in use. The district is hilly, but the greater part is under cultivation, or laid out in grass parks.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a royal burgh, the capital of the above stewartry and parish, the seat of a presbytery, and a sea-port, occupies a remarkable peninsular situation on the left bank of the Dee, about six miles from its entrance into the Solway, at the distance of 100 miles from Edinburgh, 60 from Portpatrick, and about 28 from Dumfries. Of the origin of Kirkcudbright nothing is certain, and it is only a matter of conjecture that it is as old as the church of St. Cuthbert, which, as it has given the name, may also be supposed to have given origin to the place. The church here spoken of was erected as early as the eighth century, and some time between 1161 and 1174, it was granted by Uchtred the son of Fergus, the lord of Galloway, to the monks of Holyrood, who retained it till the Reformation, and by the general annexation act it was afterwards vested in the crown. There was also in Kirkcudbright a church dedicated to St. Andrew, which, after the Reformation, was conferred on the burgh; and it appears that there was likewise a Franciscan monastery, of which the records are altogether silent. The establishment of St. Cuthbert's church was preceded or followed by the erection of a small fort by the lords of Galloway, which became in later times a castle in the proprietary of the crown, and caused the place to be put under the government of a constable. During the domination of the Douglas in Galloway, Kirkcudbright became a burgh of regality under their influence; and on their forfeiture, James II. erected the town into a royal burgh, by a charter dated at Perth, the 26th of October, 1455. Hector Boece, referring to it soon after this period, calls it "ane rich town full of merchandise," a character it most likely deserved till injured by the troubles in the country. Kirkcudbright, as well on account of the castle as its prosperous condition, was visited by Edward I. with his queen and court, who spent some time here during the warfare of 1300. In 1455 it was visited by its patron, James II., in the course of his march through Galloway to crush the power of the Douglas. A few years later, in 1461, Henry VI. with his queen and court fled thither after his defeat at Towton; and this unfortunate monarch resided here for some time, while Margaret, his queen, went

to visit the Scottish queen at Edinburgh. Next year Margaret sailed from Kirkcudbright to Bretagne, and in 1463 Henry returned to England in disguise. In 1508, the town was again cheered by royalty, in the temporary residence of James IV., who was here hospitably entertained. In 1517, a party of the English army sent to revenge the broken treaty of marriage between Edward VI. and Mary queen of Scots, repaired to Kirkcudbright, with the intention of causing the people to swear allegiance to their master; but though early in the morning, the people were upon the alert, and shut their gates and kept their dykes; "for," says our authority, "the town was dyked on both sides, with a gate to the water-ward and a gate on the over end to the fell-ward;" and this defence was effectual in preserving the town. It then consisted of a single street, at the extremity of which was the harbour. In more recent history, Kirkcudbright does not make a very conspicuous figure. With the revival of prosperity in the stewartry, the capital arose from its original condition into that state in which we now find it. In the present day it is a town of remarkably pleasing appearance; within, it is regular, clean, and neat; externally, it seems embosomed in the bountiful foliage of a fine sylvan country, and derives some degree almost of city-like grandeur from the towers of the jail, and of the ruined abode of the lords of Kirkcudbright, which at a little distance are seen overtopping the ordinary buildings. It consists of six or seven distinct streets, built at right angles with each other, like those of the New Town of Edinburgh. The High Street, Castle Street, St. Cuthbert's Street, and Union Street are the principal thoroughfares. The western extremities of the High Street and Castle Street are towards the river. No town in Scotland possesses such a proportion of new houses; the cause of which is to be found in an arrangement among the inhabitants, by which a certain number of houses are built by subscription every year, and acquired by lot. In addition to the modern appearance which the town has acquired in this way, it is ornamented by the residences of many persons of good fortune, which, instead of being scattered in the suburbs of the town, as elsewhere, are placed in the streets, and that in considerable numbers. The town now possesses little or

no trade, and has no manufactures except hosiery on a small scale and the weaving of cotton. There is also a brewery. Chiefly subsisting upon its resources as a county town, it is a very quiet and genteel-looking place. Several of the inhabitants are opulent; and few have the appearance of living in abject poverty. The stewartry buildings and jail, erected in 1816, have a highly respectable appearance; and from the tall tower which surmounts the latter an extensive view may be obtained of the beautiful environs of the town. The former jail and court-house is a very curious old structure, on the opposite side of the same thoroughfare, with the market-cross stuck up against it, and a pair of formidable jousts attached thereto. From an inscription, the date of its erection seems to have been 1504. A large and elegant academy has likewise been erected, containing a spacious room for a public subscription library. The established church is an old building erected on the site of the Franciscan monastery, near the harbour. In the High Street is a neat chapel belonging to a United Associate congregation. The annual fast day of the church is generally the first Thursday of May. The town is provided with a news-room. The harbour is the best in the stewartry; at ordinary spring tides the depth of the water is thirty feet, and at the lowest neap tides eighteen feet. It is well calculated for commercial purposes, but has no communication with any of the manufacturing districts. There is as yet no bridge across the Dee at Kirkcudbright, and passengers and carriages have to be ferried over in a flat-bottomed boat of a very peculiar construction. The river is navigable for two miles above the town, to the bridge of Tongland, which is built of one arch of 110 feet span. The erection of a draw-bridge at Kirkcudbright would be esteemed a great improvement. The town is entitled to hold two annual fairs, and it has two weekly market-days, Tuesday and Friday. A branch of the Bank of Scotland is settled in the place. The original charter of the burgh was renewed in 1633, by Charles I., and the town has since been under the government of a provost, two bailies, and thirteen councillors, with a treasurer and chamberlain. The burgh joins with Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar, and Lochmaben, in sending a member to parliament. The revenue of the corporation is considerably in-

creased by salmon-fishings in the Dee. What is called the castle of Kirkcudbright is a large dingy house, partaking slightly of the fortified character, formerly the property and residence of the Lords of Kirkcudbright. Though bearing date 1584, the walls are still perfectly entire and very strong; but the interior walls of the building have been removed, and the court now forms a wood-yard. The notice of this ancient house, which occupies a situation betwixt the foot of High Street and Castle Street, near the river, leads us to explain who the lords of Kirkcudbright were, and are; for the reader may confound them with the Douglasses, already mentioned as superiors in this part of the country. The family of Kirkcudbright, which is surnamed Maclellan, traces its origin to Sir Patrick Maclellan of the barony of Bomby, who, having forfeited his possessions by illegal depredations on the Douglas lands in Galloway, they were recovered by his son Sir William, during the reign of James II., in the following manner. A powerful band of gipsies infesting the district of Galloway, that sovereign issued a proclamation offering the barony of Bomby as a reward to whoever should disperse them and bring their captain dead or alive. Roused by such a prospect of gaining back his patrimony, Sir William Maclellan succeeded in routing the marauders and in bringing the head of their chief on the point of his sword. The king accordingly rewarded him, by the restitution of the property of Bomby; and to commemorate this event the fortunate knight adopted as his crest a right arm erect, the hand grasping a dagger with a Moor's head couped, proper, on the point thereof, with the motto *Think on*—as significant of his forming a resolution to re-acquire the family possessions. Sir Robert, the sixth in the main line of the Bomby family, was a gentleman of the bed-chamber to James VI. and Charles I., and by the latter was created a baron, with the title of Lord Kirkcudbright, in 1633. Dying without male issue, the family honours, by a second remove, fell to John Maclellan of Burg, younger brother of the first lord. This was a strange personage who seems to have exemplified in real life the fictitious misfortunes assigned in a popular novel to another Galloway house. He was a violent opponent of Oliver Cromwell and the Independents, so long as they were in power, and lost not a little in the royal service. But such was this nobleman's felicitous knack

of contradiction, that, when the Restoration seemed to have put him on the right side of the hedge, he was just as much in the wrong as ever. For opposing the introduction of an Episcopal clergyman into the church of Kirkcudbright, or rather for helping the honest old women who took that matter in hand, he had four of his neighbours sent to inquire into his conduct; a circumstance equivalent to an attainer, for these good gentlemen were by no means backward in finding reasons for sending the unfortunate presbyterian to jail, and far less in adjusting among themselves the partition of his estates. From these losses and difficulties the family, however, arose, and after a period of dormancy, the title was revived in 1722, by a descendant of a collateral branch, whose successors have since enjoyed the distinction of Lords Kirkcudbright. The castle of Kirkcudbright, the nominal seat of this family, has not been occupied since the fall of Lord Kirkcudbright's fortunes at the Restoration. Near the harbour of Kirkcudbright may be seen the remains of a battery which was erected by King William III., when forced to put into Kirkcudbright bay during a storm, on his voyage to raise the siege of Londonderry. A more ancient piece of fortification is pointed out at a little distance from the town, in the shape of some indistinct mounds, vulgarly called Castle-dykes, which are now all that remain of that fort belonging of old to the house of Douglas, and to the crown, and which was, as has been seen, the frequent residence of royalty. The burial-ground of Kirkcudbright is situated about half a mile north-east from the town, in a beautiful and sequestered spot, surrounded by old trees, being the precinct of the church of the worthy Cuthbert. The church has long disappeared; but with a natural attachment to the graves of their fathers, the people scrupulously cling to the ancient place of sepulture, in preference to any which might be laid out in the more immediate vicinity of the town. St Cuthbert's sacred ground contains some very old monuments, which, owing to the laudable enthusiasm of a citizen of Kirkcudbright, have been kept in singularly good order. Among the rest are those of several covenanters, who happened to be shot or hanged in the neighbourhood, and whose epitaphs, in rude gingling rhymes, unworthy of the subject, do not suit very happily with the

tranquil sorrow which seems to reign over the rest of the beech-shaded graves. The distinguishing ornament of Kirkcudbright is St. Mary's Isle, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk, which lies about a mile south from the town farther down the Dee. Originally an island between the waters of this river and the swelling tide, it is now a peninsula projecting into the bay, luxuriantly wooded with oak, chesnut, walnut, and all the finer species of forest trees; and is, beyond all question, one of the loveliest spots in Scotland. The house is large and of respectable appearance. It was originally a priory, which was founded either in the reign of David I. or his successor Malcolm IV., in the twelfth century, by Fergus, lord of Galloway, and called "Prioratus Sanctae Mariæ de Trayll." The monks were canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. Their prior, as usual, was a lord of parliament, and we observe that that dignitary held the office of royal treasurer from 1559 till 1571. After the Reformation, this churchman, who was called Robert Richardson, and the commendator William Rutherford, granted the greater part of the property of the house to a person styled James Lidderdail. The property in churches, &c. was vested in the crown in 1587. The priory of St. Mary was surrounded by high walls, which have long since disappeared, and the house itself was converted by many alterations into a private dwelling-house. The back-wall alone is said to be original, and the only other memorials of the monks that can now be shown, are, a richly ornamented font-stone with this inscription round its brim, "*Hic jacet J. E. anno Domini 1404: Ave Maria! ora pro nobis*," and a fountain of the purest and finest water, shaded over with trees, called the *Monks' Well*. The outer gate of the priory stood at least half a mile from the house; and the place where it stood is still called the *Great cross*. The inner gate led immediately to a group of cells, where the monks lodged; and is still denominated the *Little cross*.—The intrepid and redoubtable Paul Jones, the active partizan of America in the war which secured its independence—though still popularly remembered in Scotland only as a lawless bucanier—comes into notice in connexion with Kirkcudbright. His father, John Paul, was gardener to Mr. Craik of Arbigland, and young Paul was apprenticed to a ship-owner in Whitehaven. From his excellent

character and talents he soon rose to be master of a trading vessel belonging to Kirkcudbright. When in command of an American ship, in 1778, immediately after his attack on Whitehaven he appeared in Kirkcudbright bay, and made a descent at the extreme point of St. Mary's Isle, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk, with a view, as he afterwards explained, of carrying off that nobleman as a hostage. Finding his lordship was absent from home, he returned to the boat with the design of leaving the island, but was induced by the murmurs of his crew to permit them to return to the house for the purpose of bringing away the silver-plate. He charged them, however, to take only what was offered, and to come away without making a search or demanding any thing else. On the sale of the plate, Jones purchased it and returned it at his own expense, with a letter to the Earl explaining his motives for the descent. From his Lordship's reply it appears the officers and men engaged in the affair behaved in the most respectful manner, and strictly in accordance with the injunctions of their commander. The plate was returned exactly as it had been taken away; it is even said that the tea-pot which had been hastily taken from Lady Selkirk's breakfast-table, was found, on its return, to contain the tea-leaves that were in it when carried off. The news of an armed and mimical vessel hovering on their coast, and of a band having landed and attacked Lord Selkirk's house, soon reached Kirkcudbright, whose inhabitants were thrown into a dreadful panic by the event, though, as ultimately appeared, without any reason for their fears.—In the words of the author of "the Picture of Scotland," from which some of the foregoing particulars are gleaned, this notice of Kirkcudbright should not be terminated without adverting to the excellent arrangements and successful system of education pursued in the high school or academy of the burgh, under the patronage and direction of the magistrates. Nor would the antiquary forgive us were we to forbear mentioning that the vestiges of ancient camps and fortresses are innumerable, indicating that this quarter of the country was formerly the scene of much greater activity than now. The town has some other attractions. It is a place where one could live very idly and very cheaply; and, to sum up all, if we were asked to write out a list of the six prettiest and pleasantest places in our native country, *Kirkcud-*

bright should occupy a conspicuous situation in the catalogue.—Population of the burgh in 1821 about 2000, including the parish 3377.

KIRKDEN, a parish in Forfarshire, bounded by part of Guthrie, Rosobie, and Dunnichen on the south, Dunnichen also on the west, and Carmylie on the south. By a most awkward arrangement, a large detached portion of Dunnichen parish lies in the centre of Kirkden, and cuts it very nearly into two divisions. The western division is a square of about two miles; the eastern is the same breadth, but rather larger. The parish is watered by the Lunan water, and one of its tributaries called the Vinny. The district has some remains of antiquity, but of little interest. The lands are now well cultivated, enclosed, and planted.—Population in 1821, 818.

KIRKGUNZEON, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, bounded on the north by Lochrutton, on the east by Newabbey, on the south by Colvend, and on the west by Urr; extending seven miles from south to west, by three and a-half in breadth. The appearance of the parish is rather hilly, but there is a good deal of fine flat land adapted to agricultural purposes. There are three ancient buildings in the parish, Barcosh, Corrah, and Drumcultran, once the seats of distinguished families. The etymology of the name Kirkgunzeon has so puzzled Symson, author of an account of Galloway, that he is constrained to say it means "the kirk of unction," from the religious devotion of former times; but this is found to be mere nonsense; the ancient title, of which he does not seem to have been aware, having been *Kirk-uinnyn*, or the church of St. Wynnin, a saint who has similarly given a name to Kilwinning. Of old, the parish belonged to the abbey of Holm-Cultran in Cumberland. At the north-west corner of the parish, on Dalbeattie burn, and within the parish of Urr, stands the village of Dalbeattie.—Population in 1821, 776.

KIRKHILL, a parish in Inverness-shire, lying immediately west from Inverness, on the shore of Loch Beaul, having Kilmorack and Kiltarlity on the north and west, and part of Inverness on the south, extending eight miles in length, by from one to three in breadth. For four miles it is a narrow stripe on an inclined plane, facing the above indentation of the sea, with a south-west exposure. Beyond these

four miles, the firth contracts, and the country enlarges; but instead of forming a plain, a ridge of rising ground is projected and divides it into two valleys; the summit of this ridge is Wardlaw or Mary's hill. The low grounds are fertile, and the country is here generally beautiful. The Kirktown of Kirkhill, is on the Beaul river, which bounds the district on the west. The parish is formed of the two ancient parochial divisions of Wardlaw and Farnua.—Population in 1821, 1572.

KIRKHILL, a village in the parish of Pennycuik, Edinburghshire, situated on a height, on the left bank of the North Esk, nearly half a mile east from Pennycuik, and inhabited principally by weavers and paper-makers.

KIRKINNER, a parish in Wigtonshire, lying with its east side to Wigton bay, bounded by Sorbie and Glasserton on the south, Mochum on the west, and part of Kirkcown and Wigton on the south; extending about three miles along the sea-coast, and proceeding inland a distance of more than five miles; the breadth of the parish in its inner part being nearly eight miles. The Bladenoch water divides it on the north from the parish of Wigton. The surface is uneven or hilly, but in a good state of culture, and embellished with plantations. On the south side of the parish it is touched by the lake of Dowalton or Longcastel. The Kirktown of Kirkinner is on the public road from Wigton to Garlies. This parish comprehends the two old parochial districts of Kirkinner and Longcaster, or Longcastel. The ancient church of the former was dedicated to St. Kenneir, virgin and martyr, who suffered death at Cologne, with many others, in the year 450. Hence the name of the parish, and, most probably, also, the common surname—Kinneir. This church was granted by Edward Bruce, the lord of Galloway, to the prior and canons of Whithorn. In 1503, being resigned by these monks to James V. in exchange for the church of Kirkandrews, that monarch attached it to the chapel-royal of Stirling, and after this it formed the benefice of the sub-dean of that establishment. In 1591, James VI. granted the patronage of the church to Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, and the representative of this person, Colonel Vans Agnew, still enjoys the gift. The southern part of the parish was that of Longcaster, a district obtaining its name from an ancient cas-

tle, the ruins whereof are still visible on an islet in the above-mentioned lake. The ruins of Longcrafter church stand about a mile distant from the lake. The annexation took place in 1630.—Population in 1821, 1488.

KIRKINTILLOCH, or **KIRKINTULLOCH**, a parish belonging to Dumbartonshire, though it, along with Cumbernauld, lies several miles detached eastward from the body of that county. Under the head **DUMBARTONSHIRE**, it has been mentioned that these two parishes were annexed to the shire to which they now belong, in the reign of Robert Bruce. The parish of Kirkintilloch is bounded on the north by Campsie, on the east by Cumbernauld, and on the south and west by Calder; it extends about six miles from east to west, having the Kelvin river chiefly on its northern border, by an average breadth of nearly two and a half miles. The Forth and Clyde canal passes through it on its northern side, near the Kelvin. The lands are almost entirely arable and finely planted. The wall of Antoninus passed through this parish, and its remains may here and there be traced. Originally, the district, including this parish and that of Cumbernauld, formed but one parochial division under the name of Lenzie or Lenyie—a term supposed by the author of the Statistical Account to be a corruption of *Linea*, as applicable to the line of Roman wall intersecting this part of the country. The division of the parish took place in the seventeenth century, and for some time the divisions were called Easter and Wester Lenzie. Limestone, coal, and sandstone are abundant.

KIRKINTILLOCH, or **KIRKINTULLOCH**, a considerable town, the capital of the above parish, and a burgh of barony, situated on the water of Luggie, near its junction with the Kelvin, at the distance of seven and a-half miles north-east of Glasgow, and five west of Kilsyth. It is understood to derive its name from its locality, the original title being, it is said, *Caer-pen-tulloch*, which, in the Cambro-British, signifies the fort on the head or end of a hill, which is descriptive of the site of the town, as it stands on the extremity of a ridge, advancing from the south, into a plain on the banks of the Kelvin. Whether this etymology be correct or not, the place was called Kirkintulloch in the charters of the twelfth century. The ancient parish church was dedicated to St. Ninian, and before the year

1195 it was granted by William the son of Thorald, the lord of the manor, to the monks of Cumbuskenneth, with whom it remained till the Reformation. The ruins of this primary church, with a burying ground, are still extant, about a mile south-east of the town of Kirkintilloch. On its abandonment, the chapel of the Virgin Mary, at this place, became the parish church. Kirkintilloch was created a burgh of barony in the twelfth century, by William the Lion, in favour of William Cumyue, baron of Lenzie, and lord of Cumbernauld; and the latter barony is still held for payment of twelve merks Scots of feu-duty. The privileges of the burgh are extensive, and it is governed by two bailies, chosen by the freemen. Its inhabitants are chiefly artisans who weave cotton goods for the Glasgow manufacturers. It possesses a modern town-house, with a spire and clock. A fair is held annually on the 20th of October. The population of the town has been much on the increase in recent times; in 1821 it amounted to about 2500; and, including the parish, 4580.

KIRKLAND, an extensive establishment for the spinning and preparation of linen yarn, in the parish of Wemyss, county of Fife. It consists of a large spinning house, and a series of other erections, with residences for the working people and proprietor; and lies in a secluded beautiful situation on the right bank of the river Leven, at the distance of a mile above the town of that name.—See the article descriptive of the town of **LEVEN**.

KIRKLISTON, a parish partly in the county of Edinburgh and partly in the county of Linlithgow, bounded by Dalmeny on the north; Abercorn, a detached portion of Dalmeny, and Ecclesmachan on the west; Uphall and Kirk-Newton on the south; and Ratho and Corstorphine on the east. The form of the parish is irregular, but the length may be taken as being five and a half miles, and the breadth three and a half. The Almond intersects the district from south to north, that portion on its left bank, which is two-thirds of the whole, being in Linlithgowshire. The original condition of this district of country, which is rather of an upland nature, was as wretched and unproductive as many other outlying divisions of Mid-Lothian, but in process of time, by the application of capital, science, and industry, has become one of the most thriving and best cultivated parishes in this part

of Scotland. The village of Kirkliston is situated on a high portion of the parish on the left bank of the Almond, within Linlithgowshire, at the distance of eight miles from Edinburgh on the road to Falkirk. It is undistinguished by any thing worthy of remark ; and has a plain modern edifice for a church, which succeeded one of an ancient date, formerly belonging to the order of Knights-Templars. Not the least interesting objects in the parish, are the house of Newliston and its pleasure-grounds, once the favourite residence of the Stair family, but now passed from them into other hands. The celebrated John, Earl of Stair, Field-Marshal to his Majesty's forces, a nobleman equally distinguished for enterprise and capacity in the field, and for wisdom in the cabinet, inherited the estate of Newliston, and resided upon it for twenty years. The pleasure-grounds, which have been long known as a curiosity in their way, were, it seems, disposed by this nobleman in a fanciful manner, particularly by the planting of a variety of trees, in clumps and other figures, so as to bear, it is said, an exact resemblance to the disposition of the British troops, on the eve of the battle of Dettingen. By the growth of the wood, and other circumstances, the *plan of the battle* cannot be now distinctly traced from the position of the trees, but they certainly have the appearance of such an arrangement, and they are still as nicely trimmed as any soldiers of Queen Anne's wars. The grandmother of Earl John was Dame Margaret Dalrymple, a daughter of Ross of Balnial, who, according to popular belief, purchased the temporal prosperity of her family from the Master whom she served, under a singular condition, thus narrated in the life of her grandson, and noticed by Sir Walter Scott in the preface to the tale of the "Bride of Lammermoor,"—(new edition 1831).—"She lived to a great age, and at her death desired that she might not be put under ground, but that her coffin should be placed upright on one end of it, promising, that while she remained in that situation, the Dalrymples should continue in prosperity. What was the lady's motive for such a promise, I cannot take upon me to determine ; but it is certain her coffin stands upright in the aisle of the church of Kirkliston, the burial-place of the family." Having instituted some inquiries as to the truth of this fact, the present writers have

learned that the coffin of Dame Margaret is *not* standing ; and that it lies as flat as the others in the vault beneath the Newliston aisle in the church. Whether the estate of Newliston departed from the house of Stair, when the coffin was prostrated, is left to conjecture. This same Dame Margaret, or Lady Stair, is mentioned, by the author of "the Bride of Lammermoor," as having been the prototype of Lady Ashton, in that beautiful tale of fiction. John, Earl of Stair, was also interred in the above vault, and lies without a memorial of any kind to mark the spot where he rests. To pass from this subject : Within a field on the east side of the Almond, in Cramond parish, but close on the boundary, stands a remarkable monument of antiquity called the *Cut-stane*. It consists of a single upright stone of a prismatic figure, about four feet and a-half high, and shows the remains of an inscription, evidently in the Latin language. The cutting is very rude, and somewhat damaged, from the circumstance of a farmer, ~~some~~ forty years since, having set fire to a pile of *rack* around it, but still shows these letters,

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It is understood that this rude stone, and its dilapidated legend, are commemorative of some person or persons here interred, after being slain in a battle near the spot, which was fought in the year 995, between Kennethus, natural brother, and commander of the forces, of Malcolm II. King of Scotland, and Constantine, the usurper of the crown, ~~when~~ both generals were killed. But as this district abounds in stone coffins, tumuli, and other tokens of early strife, it is impossible now to say that the date given to this monument is correct. A tradition exists in the parish, that in this quarter of the country the plague raged very destructively at one time—(most probably when it afflicted Edinburgh, about the year 1649)—and a proprietor of a small estate, who was named Linn, happened most unfortunately to be smitten, after all his precautions, by coming in contact with his dog, which had gone into an infected house. Having sickened and died, it seems no one would attend his funeral, and one of his own servants had to bury him in his garden. The place where this took place is upon the Almond.

and is called Linn's Mill. Here the solitary grave of Linn is still shown, distinguished by a humble monumental stone, with the inscription :

Here lieth William Linn,
The rightful heir of Linn.

Another object of antiquarian research in Kirkliston parish is Niddry Castle, which is now a deserted ruin. It has been said that it was in this house in which Queen Mary rested on the night on which she made her escape from Loch Leven Castle. A short way north from Niddry Castle, on the road from Edinburgh, stands the small village of Winchburgh, a place at which, it is traditionally mentioned, Edward I. rested in his flight from Bannockburn.—Population in 1821, 2213.

KIRKMABRECK, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, lying on the east side of Wigton Bay, bounded by Anwoth and Girthon in the east, and Minnigaff on the north, extending eight miles in length by about four in breadth. The district is hilly, with some good arable valleys, and a few plantations in these places and on the shore. There are several elegant seats, of which Kirkdale-House and Barholm are the principal. The word Kirkmabreck, signifies in the Scotch-Irish speech, "the kirk on the variegated plain," which is descriptive of the locale of the old church, which stood at a place near the shore in a plain abounding with granite stones, of a speckled appearance. The modern church stands at Cretown, a neat village, at the north end, noticed in its appropriate place.—Population in 1821, 1519.

KIRKMAHOE, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, lying on the left bank of the Nith, immediately north from Dumfries, bounded by Tinwald and Kirkmichael on the west, to the north by Closeburn, and on the east by Holywood and Dunscore. It extends about eight miles from north to south, by five in breadth at the middle. On the south it tapers to a point. The northern and eastern parts are hilly, but there are no mountains of any note. Where the parish joins Tinwald, there are many little rising grounds. This district was not begun to be improved in 1780, and at that time it owned only two carts. The first improver was Mr. Johnston of Carnallock, whose example was quickly followed, and the spirit of imitation, with the intelligence of modern times, has now effected great meli-

orations in the soil and climate. The lands are well cultivated, and there are several plantations. The largest estate in the parish is Dalawinton, long the property of a family named Miller, whose seat stands near the Nith. Besides a modern village on this estate, there are four others, among which is Duncow and Kirkmahoe. The latter, with the church, which is a handsome Gothic edifice of modern erection, stands on a rivulet tributary to the Nith, near the southern extremity of the parish. The name of the parish cannot be attributed to that of a saint, inasmuch as in the whole hagiology there does not appear a St. Maho; and, therefore, George Chalmers has shrewdly conjectured that it imports the kirk on the plain near the water, from *magh* a plain and *o* water (hence Mayo, in Ireland). In the northern part of the parish there was formerly a church dedicated to St. Blane, a favourite confessor of the eleventh century; which still gives the name of Kilblane to its site.—Population in 1821, 1608.

KIRKMAIDEN, a parish in the county of Wigton, occupying nearly the whole of the western limb or peninsula of the shire, projected southwards into the mouth of the Solway Firth. Luce Bay bounds it on the east; Stonykirk parish is on its land boundary. From Chapel-Rosen bay, or Luce bay, where the line of division is, to the extreme south point of the land, the length is about ten miles, by a breadth of from two to four miles and a half. On the south the parish tapers to a point, with an inclination to the east. The southern termination of the parish is the most southerly land in Scotland, being advanced about two degrees more to the south than the latitude of Newcastle. Such a circumstance is the subject of proverbial expression in the same manner as John o' Groats House is, in reference to the other extremity of Scotland. In such allusions the component parts of the name are transposed. Burns' lines will recur to remembrance :

Hear land o' Cakes and brither Scots,
Frae Maiden-Kirk to Jonny Groats, &c.

The parish of Kirkmaiden obtained its appellation from the church, which was dedicated to St. Medan, of whom little is now known. Of old, the church was a dependancy of the abbey of Sauleseat. The modern church is situated on the road along the eastern side of the peninsula, near Drumore Bay. Farther

mouth is the Maryport Bay or Haven, which takes its name from a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and which was in ruins when Symson wrote in 1684. The parish of Kirkmaiden has still a wild appearance, but produces good crops of corn and potatoes, and feeds numbers of black cattle. The coast is generally bold and indented by caves created by the furious lashing of the sea during storms. There are several good anchoring grounds on both sides of the peninsula. The coast produces great quantities of sea-ware. Sandstone and whinstone abound, and the slate quarries are valuable.—Population in 1821, 2210.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, consisting of the united parishes of Kirkmichael and Garrel; bounded on the north by Kirkpatrick-juxta, on the east by Johnstone and Applegarth, on the south by Tinwald, and on the west by Closeburn and Kirkmahoe; extending about eleven miles in length from north to south, by a breadth of nearly six miles. The river Ae bounds the parish on the west, and here and on Glenkill burn, which intersects the district, the land is arable. The lower or south-east parts are generally plain, interspersed with rising grounds. The district was in a poor condition forty years since, but is now considerably improved. The parish kirk is near the Ae. The old church was dedicated to St. Michael, as the name signifies. The ancient church of Garrel or Gervald, was a mensal church of the bishops of Glasgow. The junction of the parishes took place in 1660.—Population in 1821, 1202.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish in the district of Carrick, Ayrshire, lying on the south side of the Doon water, opposite Dalrymple, and having Maybole on the west, separating it from the sea; extending nine miles in length, by a breadth of four miles. The surface is hilly, and towards the south and east mountainous and rocky. The ground is for the most part pastoral. The water of Girvan runs through the southern part of the parish, and near it is the kirktown of Kirkmichael, and the seat called Kirkmichael House. There are now a few plantations.—Population in 1821, 2235.

KIRKMICHAEL, a large parish in Aberdeenshire, occupying the upper extremity of the county from beyond the mountain of Cairngorm, to near the confluence of the Livat with the Aven, a length of about twenty-five

miles, by a variable breadth of from three to six. The parish is chiefly the great wild vale of the river Aven, from its source in Loch Aven near Cairngorm, to the spot just mentioned. The water of Ailnach forms the boundary with Inverness-shire for a considerable length, and the heights which separate Banff-shire from Aberdeenshire are the boundary on the other side. The parish adjoining further down the vale is Inveraven. The district is only in a small proportion arable. The church of the parish stands nearer the foot than head of the parish, on the right bank of the Aven, at the small village of Tomantoul, of which the reverend statist of the parish presents some curious, and we must say, indelicate, particulars. He represents it as a place quite unfettered by laws human or divine. "No monopolies are established here," says he, "no restraints upon the industry of the community. All of them sell whisky, and all of them drink it. When disengaged from this business, the women spin yarn, or dance to the discordant notes of an old fiddle. The men, when not participating in such amusement, sell small articles of merchandise, or let themselves occasionally for days-labour, and by these means earn a scanty subsistence for themselves or families. The village, to them, has more than the charms of a Thessalian Tempe. Absent from it, they are seized with the *mal de pais*; and never did a Laplander long more ardently for his snow-clad mountains, than they sicken to re-visit the barren moor and their turf-thatched hovels. Here the Roman Catholic priest has got an elegant meeting-house, and the Protestant clergyman the reverse of it; yet, to an expiring mode of worship, it would be illiberal to envy this transient superiority, in a country where a succession of ages has witnessed its absurdities. A school is stationed at the village." Since this notice was written, Tomantoul has been a good deal improved, and must have been by this time very properly cured of its free-trading system by a gentle application of the Excise laws.—Population in 1821, 1570.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish occupying the north-east corner of Perthshire, adjoining Aberdeenshire on the north, and Forfarshire on the east; bounded by parts of Bendochy, Blair-Gowrie, and Cluny, on the south, and Logierait, Dowally, Moulin, and Blair-Athole on the west; extending seventeen miles in length, and from six to seven in breadth.

It comprehends the greater part of Strathardle, and the whole of Glenshee. The Ardlie intersects its southern quarter. The Shee is in the north. The district is arable on the banks of these waters, especially the former, and there are some neat seats with plantations. A good road passes along the left bank of the Ardlie. The military road from Cupar-Angus to Fort-George proceeds through the northern part of the parish, by the Spittal of Glenshee. The kirk and village of Kirkmichael stand on the left bank of the Ardlie.—Population in 1821, 1551.

KIRKMICHAEL and **CULLECDEN**, a united parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty, consisting of a portion of that peninsular territory called Ardmeanoch or Black Isle, bounded by the Cromarty Firth on the north, and by the ridge of the *Mull buy*, an extensive tract of common which stretches along the summit of the peninsula, on the south; extending eight miles in length from east to west, and three miles in breadth from north to south. This common is now divided among the adjacent proprietors.—Population in the year 1793, 1234; no returns in 1811 or 1821.

KIRKNEWTON, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, including the abrogated parochial division of Calder Clere, extending six miles in length, by about four in breadth. On the south and west it is bounded by Mid-Calder, on the east by Currie and Ratho, and on the north by Ratho and Kirkliston. The Almond river runs along its western boundary. The surface is very generally hilly, especially towards the north, but on the south and east it is of a level and fertile nature. In these latter directions there are many thriving plantations and well disposed arable fields. The villages in the parish are Kirknewton and East Calder, the latter, which is the principal, lies on the south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow. The parish contains some fine seats and pleasure grounds, one of those is *Meadowbank*, once the residence of a late Senator of the College of Justice, entitled Lord Meadowbank, who was one of the chief improvers in this quarter. The celebrated Dr. Cullen, who was proprietor of the estate of Ormiston-hill, and one of the most distinguished agricultural improvers in this part of the country, lies interred in the church-yard of Kirknewton. Dal-

mahoy, a seat of the Earl of Morton, is also in the parish. The manner in which the property came into the possession of this family, and the reason for a part of the district being styled Calder-Clere, are explained under the head CALDER.—Population in 1821, 1513.

KIRKOSWALD, a parish in the district of Carrick, Ayrshire, lying on the sea-coast, along which it extends about six miles, immediately south of Maybole, and containing 11,000 Scots acres. The sea-coast presents for the greater part a sandy beach, with a beautiful rich sward to the very sea-mark. The surface of the parish is hilly, but the hills, except in two instances, Mochrum and Craig-dow, never rise to a considerable height. Near Mochrum there is a loch which covers twenty-four Scots acres, and another nearly as large, near Craigdow. From these lakes and from the springs which rise out of every hill, flow many small streams, which wander through the district, towards the sea. Except the very tops of the above hills, nearly the whole parish is arable. Of late years there have been raised various beautiful plantations, particularly near the coast around Culzean, the seat of the Marquis of Ailsa. In proceeding from Girvan to Maybole, by the coast-road through this parish, at the distance of five miles north from the former, the remains of Turnberry Castle may be seen upon the points of a rocky promontory which projects into the sea from a low sandy beach of several miles in extent. Turnberry was the property and residence of Robert Bruce, having been acquired by his father's marriage to Marjorie, Countess of Carrick. It was in the neighbourhood of this place that a kiln-fire, mistaken by the hero for an appointed signal, hurried him prematurely over from Arran with his followers, to attempt the deliverance of his country, as related by Barbour, Sir Walter Scott, and others of his historians. Burns describes the place as "where Bruce once rushed to martial ranks, and shook his Carrick spear." Though Turnberry is dreadfully dilapidated, and worn by the action of the sea and weather, the vestiges of the drawbridge, several large vaults, or caves, and the extent of rock covered by the ruins, testify, in a very impressive manner, the former vast strength and importance of the fortress. Within sight of Turnberry, and not more than a mile from it, the farm of Shanter may be seen

on the height which gently swells up from the shore towards Kirkoswald. This was the residence fifty years ago, sooner or later, of Douglas Graham, a rough-spun Carrick farmer, who was in the habit of wearing a broad blue bonnet, riding a sturdy white mare, and getting regularly drunk at all the fairs and markets held within forty miles round. Burns, being on a visit for some months, when nineteen years of age, at the farm of Ballochneil, then occupied by a maternal relation, had constant intercourse with this doughty hero, and full leisure to observe all the peculiarities of his highly original and amusing character. He accordingly is made the hero of his poem, "Tam o' Shanter;" though we are not unaware that the honour is disputed in favour of a person called Thomas Reid, another farmer in this part of the country. The picture there given of the dissolute manners of a Carrick farmer is generally allowed in Ayrshire to have been by no means overcharged. Smuggling having at that period wrought fearful changes in their primitive character, and involved them in all the evils of dissipation and idleness, it was nothing unusual for the whole family—men, women and children—to continue in a state of intoxication for three days and nights without intermission. It is even said to have been by no means an unfrequent occurrence, at the farm of Shanter in particular, for the servants to be so stupid with liquor, as to boil the matinal meal of the family with brandy instead of water, a mistake the more natural, because all the domestic vessels were occasionally put in requisition to hold the generous fluids which had been hastily transferred from on board the passing luggers. The farm of Shanter is now annexed to another farm; all the buildings of the steading have been taken away; and a modern cottage, built out of the materials, and occupied by one poor family, alone exists to mark the place to the eye of the curious traveller. The house with whom Burns resided at Ballochneil was Samuel Brown, his mother's brother; and this, probably, was the scene of a love adventure, alluded to in his letters, as having overset his mathematical studies. Kirkoswald is a picturesque old village; and the school still stands which Burns attended when residing at Duwhat. The noble mansion of Culzean, the seat of the Marquis of Ailsa, is situated upon a bold part of the shore, about three miles north

from these last mentioned localities. This is the finest house in Ayrshire; and whether its architectural elegance, its internal decoration, or its prospect sea-ward be considered, commands the admiration of all strangers. It was built about the year 1770. The rock underneath the castle is penetrated by deep caves, which the vulgar have peopled with supernatural beings, and which are known to have afforded shelter, after the Revolution, to Sir Archibald Kennedy of Culzean, who had rendered himself offensive by his adherence to the cause of the exiled family. Between Kirkoswald and Maybole are situated, in a low valley, the remains of the abbey of Corsregal, Crossraguell, or Crossragwel. This once important religious house was founded by Duncan, the first Earl of Carrick, about the year 1240; it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Duncan had granted to the monks of Paisley several churches, and some lands in Carrick, upon condition that they should establish in that country a monastery of their order; but having failed to perform this, he founded an abbey now under notice, for Cluniac monks—the order of those of Paisley—and transferred to it the churches and lands which he had granted conditionally to the establishment at Paisley. Enraged at being thus defrauded, as they thought, of the emoluments which they had received, the abbot and monks of that place endeavoured to claim the new establishment at Crossraguell, as a cell of their own monastery; but, after a struggle of some duration, this controversy was decided against them. The endowment of Crossraguell, by the founder, was greatly augmented by additional grants from his son Neil, the second Earl of Carrick, from his grand-daughter Marjorie, Countess of Carrick, and from his great-grandsons, Robert Bruce and Edward Bruce. The monks of the establishment obtained from Robert III. in 1404, a charter confirming to them all their churches and lands, to be held in free regality, with the most ample jurisdiction, comprehending even the four points of law that belonged to the crown. The last abbot was the celebrated Quentin Kennedy, upon whose death, in 1564, George Buchanan obtained from the Queen a grant of a pension of £500 yearly, from the revenues of the abbey, for life; but the Earl of Cassilis seized possession, and it required all the authority of the queen and her council to

maintain the rights of the historian. Mr. Alan Stewart, a younger son of James Stewart of Cardonald, was appointed commendator on the abbot's death; but owing to the violence of the Earl of Cassilis, he found much danger, and little profit, in his appointment. Impelled by a diabolical rapacity, the Earl seized the commendator, who enjoyed the principal part of the revenues, and in order to make him sign a deed in his favour, roasted him before, or over, a slow fire, till pain obliged him to comply. A hearing of this horrible exertion of feudal power, put his person under the protection of the state, lest he might have been caught and roasted on the same account. The brutal earl was one of the most zealous of the reformers, and like so many of his brethren in that holy cause, was deeply indebted for his hypocritical enthusiasm to a love of the good things of this world. The only good point we discover in his history, was the protection he yielded, at the Reformation, to the abbey itself, which he helped to preserve from demolition. Ruined, as it now is, the abbey is one of the most entire in the west of Scotland. Two towers, or castles, close to the ruins, and which were the houses occupied by the abbots, are yet but little injured; and the chapter-house, as in the cases of Glenluce, Elgin, &c. is fortunately almost entire, being a small but beautiful apartment supported by one pillar in the centre. Grose has given three views of the ruins.—Population in 1821, 1847.

KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM, a parish in the county of Kirkcudbright, bounded by Dunscore in Dumfries-shire, on the north, by Balmaclellan and Parton on the west, Cross-michael and Urr on the south, also by the latter with Kirkpatrick-Inggray on the east, extending nearly ten miles in length, by an average breadth of three miles and a-half. The upper part of the parish, which gradually rises to the north, is pastoral, and the lower or southern part arable. The parish is now considerably improved by the enterprise of different proprietors. The Urr water skirts the parish on its west side. The old church was dedicated to St. Patrick, and the adjunct Durham in the name of the parish, is taken from the hamlet at which it stood. Durham, signifies the hamlet on the water, and the church and village stand on a streamlet which falls into the Urr. In the western part of the

parish there was of old a church dedicated to St. Briget, upon the bank of the Urr, at a place still distinguished by the name of Kirkbride.—Population in 1821, 1473.

KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING, a parish in the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire, comprehending the old parishes of Kirkpatrick, Kirkcounell, and Irvin, which were united after the Reformation. The name of the lord of the manor, Fleming, during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, was added to the name of the present parish to distinguish it from others of the same name. Kirkpatrick-Fleming is bounded on the north-west and north by Middlebie, on the east by Graitney, and on the south-west by Dornock and Annan; it extends from north to south nearly six miles, by a general breadth of two and a half. The Kirtle water bounds the district partly on the west, and crossing the lower division it enters the parish of Graitney. The surface of the country rises from south to north by a gradual succession of waving swells of a pleasing appearance. A great portion is now arable and finely planted. The parish abounds in freestone. The interest attached to the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming is derived more from moral than physical causes. Here stood, at a place called Redhall, on the left bank of the Kirtle, the baronial mansion of "the bold Flemings," who are noted in border history for the stand they often made in cases of English aggression in the lower part of Dumfries-shire. The lands which they enjoyed were, it seems, held by the tenure of defending the district at all times, and at all hazards, against the English forces; and the manner in which they kept possession of their castle shows that they steadily fulfilled the obligation of their charter. Towards the conclusion of Baliol's reign, in the year of Edward's incursions into Scotland, the tower of Redhall was attacked by an English army. It was at the time occupied by no more than thirty Flemings, who, in spite of every attempt, held out a close siege of three days. Offers were made of an honourable nature to induce the surrender; but all would not do. They swore to each other that they would hold out to the last extremity, whatever might be the result. Fire was at length applied to the edifice, and while the smoke shrouded it partially from the foe, they were beheld standing in mute defiance of the English on the topmost battlement. The flames

Shortly reached them in this exalted situation, and they sunk at last in the midst of the roaring furnace, bequeathing a name for daring hardihood, which is still remembered with reverence in the district. No vestige of the tower is extant; but its site is still pointed out to the curious tourist. The parish contains certain interesting localities, consecrated by the Scottish muse. A rivulet called Logan water, with the "braes," which bound it in its course, have been celebrated by a ballad or song, by Mayne, from an old one well known in our national anthology. Within the vale of Logan once stood a chapel, alluded to in the ballad as a kirk:—

"Nae mair at Logan-Kirk will he,
Atween the preachings, meet wi' me,
Meet with me, and when it's mirk,
Convoy me hame frae Logan-Kirk."

We find by the chartulary of Glasgow, that Logan chapel, along with the church of Kirkpatrick, was the property of the monks of Glisburn, who conceded to the bishops of Glasgow the right of collation to both places of worship, but reserved to themselves the tithes of corn; and it was stipulated that they should receive yearly a *sheepful* of meal from the rector of Kirkpatrick. This transaction took place in the year 1223, so that Logan chapel was of considerable antiquity. It seems that it existed till the seventeenth century, and its site, which bears the name of *Chapel-Know*, is pointed out at a place called Logan-Mains. The river Kirtle traverses, in this parish, the scene of the impassioned and pathetic tale of "Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee," which has been embodied in so many and in such various forms of poetry. Fair Helen is said to have been a lady of the name of Irving, and to have lived about three centuries ago. She was the daughter of a person of rank, but beloved for her beauty only, by a gentleman named Adam Fleming. Another lover, whom she had rejected, entertaining the most fiendish emotions of revenge, stole one day upon their privacy, as they were conversing in a bower upon the banks of the Kirtle, and fired a carbine across the stream at the bosom of Fleming. Helen leapt before her lover, and, receiving the shot, immediately fell down and expired. Fleming then drew his sword, pursued the murderer, and is said not to have been satisfied with vengeance till he had cut his body into a thousand pieces. After this

he went abroad and served as a soldier in some foreign army; but, finding no peace of mind, he at last came home and laid himself down upon the grave of his mistress, from which he never again arose. The graves of both the lovers are pointed out in the churchyard of Kirkconnel, near Springkel; that of Fleming is distinguished by a stone bearing the figure of a cross and sword, with the inscription "*Hic jacet Adamus Fleming.*" A heap of stones is raised on the spot where the murder was committed; and the people point out the place where Fleming slew the murderer at a little distance, upon the opposite banks of the Kirtle.—Population in 1821, 1696.

KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY, a parish in the strath of Kirkcudbright, lying on the right or south side of the Cairn Water, which separates it from Holywood in Dumfries-shire, bounded by Terregles on the east, Lochrutton on the south, and Kirkpatrick-Durham on the west. It is situated only a few miles west of Dumfries. On the west the district is hilly; on the east and in the other low parts the land is now under excellent cultivation. The adjunct Irongray is put to the name to distinguish it from other places of a similar name. Irongray is the local name of the place where the church was placed, and signifies "Gray's land;" Iron, Ern, Earan, and Arn, all meaning "land," in Scoto-Irish. Population in 1821, 880.

KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA, a large parish in the upper part of the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire, of a triangular figure, each side measuring about eight miles in length, bounded on the north and east by Moffat, on the south by Johnstone, and on the west by Closeburn, as well as Crawford in Lanark-shire. It comprises thirty and a quarter square miles, or 15,430 Scots acres. The surface resembles that of the rest of the country in this quarter, being hilly, and only arable in the dales. Of late there have been various improvements made, and there are now some thriving plantations. The Kinnel water intersects the district, and the Evan runs through its north-eastern part to join the Annan, which bounds the parish on the east. This upland parish was long in a backward condition, and the writer of the statistical account, to illustrate this circumstance, mentions that seventy years before his time, there was not a pane

of glass in the parish, except in two houses; "and now, (in 1792)," says he, "every house has at least one glass window!" In the fifteenth century, the adjunct *juxta* was added to the name of the parish, in order to distinguish it from Kirkpatrick-Fleming in the same county. Judging from the following case in the records of the Scots parliament, it would appear that the parsons of the old church of the parish did not always enjoy peaceful possession of their property among the Annandale thieves:—On the 3d of July 1489, a cause was heard by the lords auditors in parliament, at the instance of Mr. Clement Fairlie, the parson of Kirkpatrick-juxta, and Robert Charteris of Amisfield, his lessee, against several persons, for the spoliation of [redacted] each-reckoning, [Easter offerings,] of [redacted] kirk, and the penny offerings on St. Andrew's day, amounting to ten marks; and for the spoliation of two hundred lambs, which were valued at L.18, and a sack of tithe wool, containing twenty-four stone that was valued at L.12, and for unjustly possessing and labouring the [redacted] shilling land, belonging to the said kirk. The lords ordained the defenders to make full restitution and give satisfaction for the damages; and they issued a precept to the steward of Annandale to enforce this judgment.—On the left bank of the Evan water, in this parish, stands the ruin of Auchanass Castle, originally a quadrangular edifice, measuring 150 feet each way. It is understood to have belonged to the family of Bruce, once lords of Annandale.—Population in 1821, 912.

KIRKSWOWN, a parish in Roxburghshire, lying like a long stripe between the parish of Hawick and part of Cavers on the west, and Abbotrule and another part of Cavers on the east; extending eight miles in length, by from one to two and a half in breadth. The district is hilly and mostly of a pastoral nature.—Population in 1821, 315, being five less than in 1801.

KIRKURD, a parish in the western confines of Peeblesshire, bounded by Linton and Newlands on the north, part of Newlands and Stobo on the east, part of Stobo and Broughton and Skirling on the south, and Biggar on the west. In extent it measures five and a half miles in length, by from three to four in breadth. The sluggish Tarth river, a tributary of the Tweed, bounds a great part of the parish on its northern side, and from this water

the land rises in finely cultivated and enclosed fields, and then becomes of a hilly description, with eminences richly clothed in thriving plantations. The district is now much improved, chiefly by the principal landed proprietor in this quarter, Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael. The modern church of Kirkurd stands near the road side on the thoroughfare from Tweeddale towards Glasgow by Biggar. The name of the parish imports "the kirk on the height,"—*urd*, *ord*, or *aird*, all signifying an eminence of some kind. There are some farms in the parish with the same adjunct, as Lochurd, Leddyurd, Netherurd, &c. The ancient church of Kirkurd belonged at an early period to the bishops of Glasgow, one of whom gave it to the hospital of Soltra, (for an account of which, see FALA,) about the beginning of the thirteenth century, and it remained the property of this useful and pious institution till 1462, when Mary of Gueldres transferred the hospital to the Trinity collegiate church at Edinburgh; though on condition that the sacrist of that establishment should keep in repair the kirk of Kirkurd. The *urd* so frequently found in connexion with names in this parish, would seem to have been derived from the very extensive domain or barony of *Urd* or *Ord*, (this being a high part of the country,) a great part of which was granted about 1226, by Walter Murdak, its proprietor, to the Monks of Paisley, who hence included it within their regality. At a later date it passed into the possession of the Scots of Buccleugh.—Population in 1821, 352.

KIRKWALL and **ST. OLA**, a united parish on the mainland of Orkney, comprehending the town of Kirkwall and a district of country around it, stretching from sea to sea, and measuring between four and five miles square; bounded on the east by St. Andrews' parish, and on the west by Orphir and Stenness. An indentation of Scapa Flow penetrates the southern side of the parish, and a narrow inlet called Kirkwall bay is protruded on the north side directly opposite it. Between the heads of the two inlets the distance is just two miles, and from one to the other the land partakes of the character of a strath. The rest of the parish is hilly and of a pastoral character; the low grounds, and especially the territory round Kirkwall, being arable, and by proper manuring and working, yielding good crops of big and oats.

KIRK WALL, a town of great antiquity, a royal burgh, the seat of a synod and presbytery, and the capital of the above parish and of the Orkney islands, is situated at the head of the bay of Kirkwall, with a northern exposure, at the distance of fourteen miles north-east from Stromness, fifty-eight from Wick, fifty-four from Thurso, 352 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Edinburgh, and forty-one from Houna, the most northerly part of Great Britain. It stands in north latitude 58° 33', and in west longitude 0° 25'. The direction of the town is that of the strath towards Scapa Flow, and it extends nearly a mile in length, but consists of little else than a single street. This thoroughfare is exceedingly inconvenient from its narrowness, and particularly from its pavement, which was complained of, we perceive, by the statish of the parish in 1793, and which is now, if not very recently mended, in the worst possible state. By a fashion common in old Scottish towns, borrowed from a usage in the north of Europe, the houses are generally placed with their ends or gables towards the street, which gives the town an awkward appearance. Many of these houses bear strong marks of old age, as the doors and windows are very small, the walls uncommonly thick, and almost all the apartments narrow, gloomy, and irregular. To this form, however, there are also many exceptions; for such of them as have been lately repaired or rebuilt, and particularly such new ones as have been erected, may, both for elegance and conveniency, compare with those of any other town of the same extent in Scotland. The time when, and the persons by whom Kirkwall was founded, are both lost in the darkness of antiquity. Previous to the junction of the western and northern islands with the kingdom of Scotland, it was under the rule of the Norwegians or Danes, by whom it was called *Kirkwag*, *Kirkwag*, or *Kirkwas*, words signifying "the Great Kirk," in allusion to the cathedral of St Magnus, here planted, and from which the present name Kirkwall is derived. This venerable edifice, which still exists, is the chief object of curiosity in Kirkwall, and is remarkable as the only structure of the kind, besides that of Glasgow, which survived the Reformation. It stands on the east side of the town, which it dignifies by its stately and ancient appearance, and is said to have been founded by Reginald, Count of Orkney, in the year 1188, though there is no evi-

dence to prove such an antiquity. It is nevertheless probable that it was erected in the twelfth century, as it was in that epoch that the bishops of Orkney began to have a fixed residence in their diocese. It is certain it was not all completed at once, as some of the later bishops made additions to what was previously erected. As it now stands, the length of the fabric outside is 226 feet; its breadth fifty-six; the height of the main roof seventy-one; and from the level of the floor to the top of the steeple 133 feet. The roof is supported by a row of fourteen pillars on each side, of which four, the most magnificent of the whole, which support the spire. The window in the east is thirty-six feet high, by twelve broad, including a circular rose window at the top, twelve feet in diameter. There is a window in the west end somewhat larger, but much smaller; as also a rose-window on the south gable of the cross, of like form and dimensions with that on the top of the east window. The circumference of the pillars that support the roof is seven feet, and that of those on which the steeple rests is twenty-four feet nearly. Edward Stewart, bishop, who died 1538, made an addition of three pillars and arches in the east end with a window, which for grandeur and beauty are far superior to any others in the edifice. Robert Maxwell, the second bishop in succession after Stewart, and a son of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, highly ornamented the interior, by building the stalls for the inferior clergy, which were curiously engraved with the arms of several of his predecessors in the see; he also furnished the steeple with a set of excellent bells, which were cast within the castle of Edinburgh, by Robert Borthwick, in 1528, as appears by an inscription on them to that effect. When James V. visited the isles in 1536, he was nobly entertained by this bishop at his own charges; and at this time the king was pleased to give the town of Kirkwall a confirmation of its royalty. The succeeding and the last bishop under the Roman hierarchy, was Robert Reid, a munificent prelate, and the originator of the University of Edinburgh. Having been abbot of Kilmacduagh in Moray, he is noticed under that head. This worthy prelate added three pillars to the west end of the cathedral, which were never completely finished, and which in point of elegance are much inferior to the former. He also adorned the entry by the erection of a

magnificent porch, and, as will be immediately seen, made some other additions to the establishment of a beneficent kind. The cathedral is built of red sandstone, and is covered at present with gray slate. Much to the credit of the kirk-session, it has been preserved in modern times from decay, without any expense to the town or heritors. One end of the structure has been long used as the parish church, while the other division is liberally left open as a promenade for strangers or others. It is customary in foreign churches. The sides of the walls near the floor are covered with monumental slabs, in a slanting position, the memorials of sea kings, chieftains of note, and other personages once distinguished in this remote country, but whose names are now otherwise completely forgotten. Opposite the cathedral of St. Magnus, on the west side of the street, stood the king's castle of Kirkwall, which time and the ravages of war have long since laid in ruins. According to the statists, no tradition remains by whom it was founded; though it is probable, as Waller observes, from a stone placed in the wall on the street, on which there was seen, in his time, the figure of a mitre of a bishop and his arms, that it was built by some bishop of Orkney. The walls of it are very thick; the dimensions large; and the stones with which it is constructed are so firmly cemented together, that it is more difficult to dig them from the rubbish than it would be to cut stones from the quarry. This fortress seems to have been in good repair, and a place of considerable strength, in the days of the infamous Patrick Stewart. This man was son of Robert Stewart, natural son of James V. who, in 1581, was raised to be Earl of Orkney. Patrick, who succeeded his father, was a man of a haughty turn of mind, and being of a cruel disposition, he committed not only many acts of rebellion against his sovereign, but many acts of oppression. In order to screen himself from the punishment he justly deserved, he took refuge in the castle, which he sustained with desperate valour for some time against the king's troops, till it was at last taken and demolished. On being captured, he was carried to Edinburgh, and, after trial, put to death for his crimes. It is mentioned in "The Historie and Life of King James the Sixth," printed for the Bannatyne Club, that "Erlie Pate" used to live here in great

pomp; that he never went from his castle to the church, nor abroad otherwise, without the convoy of fifty musqueteers and other gentlemen as a guard; that at dinner and supper there were three trumpeters that sounded till the meat of the first service was set on the table, did the same at the second service, and also after the grace. It is likewise mentioned that from his practice of intercepting pirates, and collecting tributes of fishermen that came to these seas, he formed such a collection of great guns, and other weapons of war, as that no house, palace, or castle in Scotland was equally well furnished in that respect. This same Earl of Orkney built an extensive mansion of solid but plain masonry on the east side of the town, known now by the name of the Earl's palace, and which, from the date above the principal door, still legible, appears to have been erected in 1607. This building, which is only of two storeys in height, has been uninhabited since 1688, and is now unroofed and deserted. Almost adjoining to this stands the much more interesting and ancient ruin of the Bishop's palace. Of the origin of this structure both tradition and record are alike silent. "So long ago," says the statists of the parish, (the Rev. George Barry, whose description is among the best of those in the Statistical Account of Scotland,) "as 1263, the year in which Haeco, King of Norway, undertook an expedition against Alexander III. King of Scotland, on account of a dispute that had arisen about the Western Isles, it would appear to have been a place of consequence. This monarch, on returning from the mouth of the Clyde and the Highlands of Argyleshire, where he had spent the summer in waging war with the Scots, with little success, [see our article HERNIDES, p. 535.] resolved to winter in Orkney; and for this purpose stationed his ships in the harbours about the main land, and he himself took up his quarters in Kirkwall. Here he kept court in a hall in the Bishop's Palace for some time, till, worn out with disease, occasioned perhaps by disappointment, and the fatigue of his unsuccessful campaign in the north, he expired after a lingering illness. Bishop Reid repaired, we are certain, or, more properly, rebuilt, several parts of the Bishop's Palace; for on more than one place there are to be seen engraven on stones in the wall, the first letters of his name, and below them his arms and mitre. A round tower, on

the north west, was raised by him; and on the side that looks to the town, there is a small niche in the wall, occupied, even at present, by a rude stone statue of that very celebrated prelate. Near to this palace, on the west, this beneficent churchman mortified to the town of Kirkwall a piece of ground for the purpose of building a college, for instructing youth in grammar and the various branches of philosophy, with a very considerable sum of money, for carrying his pious design into effect. But his death, which unfortunately happened soon after, on his returning from France, where he had been witnessing Queen Mary's marriage with the Dauphin, prevented any part of this excellent plan from being carried into execution." We learn from Keith, that Bishop Reid, moreover, made a new foundation of the chapter, enlarging the number of canons, and settling ample provisions for their maintenance, although, from the almost immediate abrogation of the Roman Catholic church, such must be allowed to have scarcely had time to take effect. In terminating our allusions to this worthy and now forgotten man, whom we may not again have occasion to notice in this work, we may be permitted to say of him, in the language of an epigrammatic poem written by Adam Elder, a monk of Kinloss, commemorative of his character:

" Quid tontem augusto perstringere carmine laudes,
Quas nulla elamili vis celebrare queat?
Clavis es eloquio, celo dignissime præsul,
Antiqua generis nobilitate viges:

Pauperibus tua tecta patent, tua prompta voluntas,
Atque bonis semper dextera larga tua est.
Nemo lupos mellius sacris ob ovilibus arceat,
Ne Christi lanient diriplantive gregem
Kero pia ob studia, et magna, duroque labores
Illa Duxa pacis, det tibi pœce frui.
Concedatque tuis succedant omnia votis,
Et bona successus adjuvet aura tuas."

Leaving the foregoing remains of antiquity, a description of which sheds a glow of romance over that of a town now dedicated entirely to purposes of trade, we may resume our notice of Kirkwall as regards its modern state. Originally created a royal burgh by James V., and its charter renewed by James V., as above noticed, the civic government consists of a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, dean of guild, and fifteen councillors, who are elected annually. The burgh joins with Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain, in sending a member to parliament. The burgh possesses a town-hall, which is a building of a good appearance, form-

ing a piazza in front; the first storey is divided into apartments for a common prison, the second for an assembly hall, with a large room adjoining for courts of justice, and the highest is set apart as a lodge for freemasons. The sheriff, commissary, and admiralty courts of Orkney and Zetland are held in Kirkwall. All capital crimes are tried before the supreme courts at Edinburgh, whither offenders are transmitted. Justice of peace courts are also held here at short intervals; as also the courts of the burgh. Besides the established church in the old cathedral, which is superintended by two clergymen, there is a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod, and a meeting-house of Independents. The fast days of the church are the Thursday before the last Sunday of April and November. The town possesses a grammar school, and some schools on charitable foundations, or instituted by societies. The inhabitants support a subscription library; but some of the upper classes are supplied with books from the circulating libraries of Edinburgh. There is a bookseller in the town who sells books and keeps a small printing-press. Some time ago it was the custom more than now for the shopkeepers of Kirkwall to have stocks of miscellaneous goods, and of the most opposite kind, but such a practice is wearing out or nearly abandoned, and there are now various shops with suitable assortments of articles belonging to a special profession. By Piggot's Directory, of 1826, there appear to have then been about fifty resident gentry and clergy, four agents to Lloyd's, three blacksmiths, fourteen boot and shoemakers, two brewers, one baker, one builder, one bookseller, one cooper, one dyer, two distillers, four earthenware dealers, three fleshers, two grocers and spirit-dealers, one straw-plait maker, six tailors, nine vintners, three watch and clock-makers, two wheelwrights, five wrights, eight writers, besides others in less important businesses. Branches of the Commercial and National Banks are settled in the place. The gradual establishment of regular merchants and tradesmen in this distant town is understood to have injured the "Kirkwall fair," a market of great antiquity, and noted for the variety and extent of the traffic induced by it. This fair is held on the first Tuesday after the 11th of August, and continues that week and the following. Like the fair of Leipsic, to which alone it can be compared, it is attended by merchants and pur-

chasers from a very great distance, and into the brief period in which it is held, a great proportion of the commerce of these northern islands is, as it were, concentrated. Dealers in cambrics, and printed calicoes, and muslins, from Glasgow and "the manufacturing districts," cloth and hard-ware merchants, book-sellers, and other tradesmen, all arrive with stocks of their respective goods by the packets from Leith or other ports, and the stranger should not even be surprised in discovering at the fair, a dealer in trinkets or jewellery from Hamburg, in the shape of a Jew, with a white beard, party-coloured garments, and a pair of yellow boots: While the market lasts, there is a prodigious stir and concourse of people in Kirkwall, for it is at this time that the fishers, kelp-makers, and other dealers in raw or native produce in the islands exchange their goods for money or articles of comfort and luxury. As we have just said, the settlement of regular tradesmen in Kirkwall, if not also in some other places in Orkney, has somewhat deranged the traffic carried on at the fair; and we are bound to suppose that this great market may have either already received or will shortly receive, a most severe blow through the reduction of duties on foreign barilla, whereby kelp, which for about sixty years has been a staple article of manufacture in Orkney, and the means of subsistence to thousands, will be no longer purchased for transmission to the south; at least, not on the scale it has hitherto been. The situation of Kirkwall well adapts it for the resort of shipping. The outer bay roadstead in front affords safe anchorage, and the harbour close on the town is excellent, having been made safe by means of two new piers. The port, however, does not lie so conveniently for ships proceeding to or from North America as Stromness. It is a general belief that living is much cheaper in Kirkwall than in most places in Scotland, but it seems this is not so much the case as is supposed. If some articles be cheap, others are considerably dearer: all the coal used has to be imported, chiefly from Newcastle; bread made from wheat flour is bad and exceedingly dear, and all grocery goods are likewise high-priced. Kirkwall has a constant intercourse with Leith, by means of vessels, which sail every week alternately, and are fitted up for the accommodation of passengers. The mail is brought (weather permitting) three times a-week from

Houma, by a ferry boat.—Population of the parish of St. Ola, (the landward part of the united parish,) in 1821, 1034; population of Kirkwall, 2212. It appears from these returns that the population of the town has increased only about 200 in the space of sixty years, when Dr. Webster made up his population tables.

KIRK-YETHOLM, a small village in the parish of Yetholm, Roxburghshire; see **YETHOLM**.

KIRRIEMUIR, a parish in Forfarshire, consisting of two detached portions, separated by an intervening part of the parish of Kingoldrum. The northerly portion is called Glenprosen, being the vale of the river Prosen and its tributary burns; it is hilly and chiefly pastoral; it measures nine miles in length, by a general breadth of about two and a half; Clova bounds it on the north, and partly also on the east, along with Cortachy, Lentrather and Glenisla bound it on the west. The southerly is the main district, and measures four and a half miles from north to south, by a breadth nearly of as much; the Prosen bounds it partly on the north, and it has Tannadice, Oathlaw, and Rescobie on the east, a small part of Forfar with Glammis on the south, and Airly and Kingoldrum on the west. The face of the country is various. For about a mile to the north of the parishes of Glammis and Forfar it is almost flat. Then it rises gently about two miles more, forming almost one continued sloping bank, till within a few hundred yards of the town of Kirriemuir, which thus stands nearly in the centre of the southerly division, and is separated by a narrow valley or den about 100 feet deep from the above bank. To the east and west of the town it is almost level. The rest of the parish is beautifully diversified with hills and dales, rivers, woods, and arable fields. It is now also embellished with thriving plantations, and is intersected by roads in all directions. Improvements have now brought the district into a productive and thriving state. The chief object of antiquarian interest in the parish is the ancient castle of Invercarity, which stands on the small river Carity as it enters the South Esk, on the north-east boundary of the southern division of the parish. It is a huge Gothic edifice in tolerably good repair.

KIRRIEMUIR, a burgh of barony, and a town of considerable antiquity and size, the

capital of the above parish, is agreeably situated near the foot of the braes of Angus, in the centre of a fertile populous district, at the distance of five miles north from Glammis, five miles north-west from Forfar, eighteen from Dundee, and eighty-four from Edinburgh. It enjoys a very healthy and pleasant situation, partly on a flat, and partly on an inclined plane, on the south-west side of a hill of the same name, along the northern brow of a beautiful den, through which runs the small river Guirie. The prospect of the lower part of the town is bounded by the southern braes of the den; but from the higher part is seen almost the whole vale of Strathmore. The appearance of Kirriemuir has been much improved of late years; it now is reckoned one of the most thriving and most industrious towns in the county. For a considerable time it has been the seat of extensive manufactures, in the same branch of osenaburgs and coarse linens for which Dundee is now so celebrated; and it appears, that so early as 1792, the value of these sorts of goods manufactured in one year was £.38,000. Since that period, with the exception of fluctuations, the business of weaving linens has been steadily pursued by the inhabitants. The town is noted for the excellent fabric of its cloth, and the ingenuity of its manufactures; about 25,000 pieces, consisting of 146 yards each, were lately said to be manufactured yearly. The number of yards of linen stamped in one year, from November 1819 to November 1820, was 2,376,711. The "Kirriemurians" are not more noted for their ingenious and persevering industry than for their intelligence and general knowledge. Much of their leisure time is devoted to reading or other means of improving the mind. They support an excellent news-room, well supplied with London and provincial newspapers. The town possesses a very handsomely built parish church, with a neat spire and clock. There is, besides, an Episcopal chapel of good architecture with a spire, and of a size commensurate with the great number of individuals of the Episcopal communion in the town and surrounding district. There are also meeting-houses of the United Associate Synod and Independents. There are a variety of Friendly Societies. Besides the parish school, there are some private schools, and a very large Sunday school, which possesses an extensive and useful library. The date of the barony of Kirriemuir is unknown, and it is

only certain that the jurisdiction of its bailie was once extended over a large tract of country. The barony is under Lord Douglas, who appoints a bailie. The peace is preserved by a body of constables, chosen annually. An excellent weekly market is held on Friday, and there are four annual fairs. A branch of the British Linen Company Bank is settled in the town.—Population of the town in 1821, 2150; including the parish, 5066; total, in 1831, 6425.

KIRTA, an islet of the Hebrides, near the west coast of Lewis.

KIRTLE, a beautiful small river in Dumfriesshire, rising in the heights of the parish of Middlebie, and running in a straggling, but generally southward course, along the west side of the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and through the parish of Graitney; it falls into the Solway Firth, at the place called Kirtlefoot. Its banks are, in many places, embellished with plantations, and the scenery through which it passes is pleasing. The vale of the Kirtle is a minor dale betwixt Eskdale and Annandale.

KIETT, a rocky islet, lying about three miles from the west coast of Sutherland.

KNAPDALE, a district of Argyleshire, lying betwixt Cantire and Nether Lorn, and forming, in reality, the inner extremity of the peninsula of Cantire. It extends from the neck of land traversed by the Crinan canal, southward to the isthmus formed by Loch Turbet, a length of twenty miles, by a breadth of from five to nine miles. On the west coast it is indented by Loch-Swein and Loch-Kellisport. The district is of the usual Argyleshire character, and from its diversified appearance of hill and dale, it derives its name, which is significant of a territory so distinguished.

KNAPDALE (NORTH), a parish in the above division of Argyleshire, disjoined from the parish of South Knapdale in the year 1734. It extends twelve miles long and three broad, and is bounded on the west by the Atlantic. The parish kirk is near Loch Fyne. The district is hilly, but the soil for pasturage and tillage is excellent; and there is a very great proportion of arable ground.—Population in 1821, 2545.

KNAPDALE (SOUTH), a parish in Argyleshire lying south from the above parish; extending fifteen miles in length and five and a half in breadth. It contains 37,000 acres

of land; a small proportion only is arable.
—Population in 1841, 1913.

KNIACK, a rivulet in the parish of Muthil, Perthshire, which joins the Allan a mile below the bridge of Ardoch.

KNOCKANDO, a parish in Morayshire, lying on the left bank of the Spey, between the parish of Rothies on the north and Cromdale on the south; extending ten miles in length, by two in breadth. The country is hilly and generally pastoral. During the great floods in Moray in 1829, the parish of Knockando suffered severely, twelve cases of families being rendered destitute by the calamity having occurred, and the grounds being much injured. The burn of Knockando, a small rivulet, was on this occasion swollen to a size equal to that of the Spey in its ordinary state.—Population in 1821, 1414.

KNOCKBAIN, a parish in Ross shire, formed by the junction, in 1756, of the parishes of Kilmuir Wester, and Suddy, and lying on the side of the Black Isle next the Moray Firth. It extends from six to seven miles in length, and from five to six in breadth, having

Killearnan on its south-west side. It is indented by the bay of Munlochry, which is protruded from the Moray Firth, and near the head of this bay stands the church of Knockbain. The surface of the country rises gradually from the firth, and is generally fertile, as well as embellished with plantations.—Population in 1821, 1973.

KOOMB, an islet on the north coast of Sutherlandshire, upon which are the remains of a chapel and burying-ground.

KYLE, the central district of Ayrshire, now unconnected with any political or judicial distinction. It comprehends the land betwixt the rivers Doon and Irvine, but is divided into two sections, namely, King's Kyle, lying on the south, and Kyle Stewart, on the north side of the river Ayr. It contains twenty-one parishes.—See **AYRSHIRE**.

KYPE, a streamlet in Lanarkshire, rising on the borders of Lesmahago parish, and which, after separating it from Avendale, falls into the Aven, a few miles above its confluence with the Clyde.

LADY-ISLE, an islet in the firth of Clyde, lying about three miles from the shore, a little way south of Troon, at the distance of five miles south-west by south of Irvine, and five north-north-west of Ayr. Two pillars or beacons are erected upon it to guide the mariners sailing along the Ayrshire coast into the Clyde.

LADYKIRK, a parish in Berwickshire, lying on the north bank of the Tweed between Hutton on the north-east and Coldstream on the south-west. On the west side it has the parishes of Whitome and Swinton. It extends about three miles along the margin of the Tweed, by a breadth inland of from one to two miles. The district partakes of the usually rich and beautiful appearance of the Merse. The parish church of Ladykirk stands near the Tweed, opposite Norham on the Northumbrian side of the river, and is remarkable as one of the few Gothic buildings of the kind which survived the Reformation. The legend connected with this church gives it an additional claim to notice. It seems that, when James

the Fourth was crossing the Tweed at the head of his army by a ford in the neighbourhood, he suddenly found himself in a situation of great peril from the violence of the flood, which had nearly carried him away. In his emergency, he vowed to build a church to the Virgin, in case that she should be so good as deliver him. The result was this edifice, which, being dedicated to "Our Lady," or the Virgin Mary, was denominated Ladykirk, a name which afterwards extended to the parish, formerly designated Upsettlington. The ford itself deserves some notice. It was one of the passages by which the English and Scottish armies generally invaded the countries of each other, before the bridge of Berwick, which appears not to have been erected till the reign of Elizabeth, had its existence. It was, on this account, a point of resort and conference, and the adjacent field called Holywell Haugh, was the place where Edward I. met the Scottish nobility, to settle the dispute betwixt Bruce and Baliol for the crown of Scotland. At the church of Upsettlington, or Ladykirk, in the

reign of Queen Mary, a supplementary treaty to that of Chateau Cambresis was settled by commissioners; and Norham castle, on the opposite bank of the river, derived importance from its commanding this isthmus of conference between the two kingdoms.—Population in 1821, 527.

LADYKIRK, or **LADY PARISH**, a parish occupying the north-eastern limb of the island of Sanday, Orkney, which besides comprehends the united parish of Cross and Bunness. The kirk is situated at the head of a small bay on the south side of the island. The district is sufficiently described under the general head **SANDAY**.—Population in 1821, 880.

LAGGAN, a parish in the district of Badenoch, Inverness-shire, extending from north-east to south-west upwards of twenty miles. The breadth of the inhabited part is about three miles; but taking its boundaries from south to north, it will measure more than twenty miles. It is bounded by Boleskine on the north, Kingussie on the east, by the mountains of Perthshire on the south, and by Kilmanivag on the west. The boundary on the north is *Monu-lee*, or *grey mountain*, a prodigious ridge of inaccessible rocks. The river Spey takes its rise from a very small lake of the same name in the western parts of the parish, and is formed by currents falling down from the mountains. It runs through the middle of the parish in an easterly direction, receiving in its progress the river Mashie and Truim, both having their rise in the Grampians. The most remarkable natural object of a beautiful kind, is Loch Laggan, which, with its environs, forms a district by itself, and lies on the south-west extremity of the parish. This lake, which extends about eight miles in length, by one in breadth, is very deep, with a bold rocky shore, and surrounded by high woody mountains. On the south side is the *coill more* or great wood, said to be the most considerable relic of the Caledonian Forest. This wood, which extends five miles along the loch side, is the scene of many traditions. The eastern extremity of the lake is somewhat picturesque, and the most remarkable feature is a rocky hill, split by a fissure of great magnitude, and conveying a strong impression of recent and sudden violence. Along the north precipitous bank of Loch Laggan, a road has been cut communicating with the west coast. The lake is chiefly fed by the river Pattaig at

the east end, and discharges itself at the western extremity, by the Spean, a tributary of the Lochy, near Fort-William. The lake possesses two small islets, named *Ilan-na-Ri* and *Ilan-na-cann*,—the island of the king, and the island of dogs. On the former is the ruin of some building, traditionally mentioned as having been a hunting-seat of one of the ancient Scottish kings, and it was on the other he is said to have kept his dogs for the chase. The parish is mountainous and principally pastoral, yet it contains some fertile lands in the low grounds, and it is substantiated that here is found the highest lying cultivated land in Britain. The vegetable produce is oats, barley, rye, and potatoes. At the east end of Loch Laggan stand the remains of an old church, dedicated to St. Kenneth, surrounded by a burying-ground, which is still more used than any other. The modern parish church is at the small village of Laggan, about four miles to the north-east, and situated on the left bank of the Spey, now a large stream. The village lies near to the great road northward by Dalwhinnie and Garvanore, about half way between both. A road from Laggan proceeds north-eastward by Kingussie down the Spey. The writer of the Statistical account of the parish was the Rev. James Grant, minister of the district, whose wife—Mrs. Grant of Laggan—has been justly celebrated for her literary attainments.—Population in 1821, 1234.

LAIRG, or **LARIG**, a large parish in Sutherlandshire, bounded by Farr on the north, Edderachylis on the west, Creich on the south, and Rogart on the east. Its extreme length is about twenty-four miles, by a breadth of eight and upwards. Like the rest of Sutherlandshire, it is quite a mountainous pastoral district, and is for a great part the basin of Loch Shin, a large fresh water lake, lying in the direction of north-west and south-east, and whose waters are emitted into the Dornoch Firth. The great road across Sutherlandshire proceeds through the parish, along the north side of this lake. There are a few small lakes also in the parish. The kirk of Lairg is at the foot of Loch Shin.—Population in 1821, 1094.

LAMBA, an uninhabited islet of Shetland, on the north-east coast of the mainland, in the parish of Northmaven.

LAMBHOLM, an islet of the Orkneys, situated in Holme Sound, of three miles in

circumference, and containing a very few inhabitants.

LAMBERTON, a parish in Berwickshire, now incorporated with Mordington.—See **MORDINGTON**.

LAMINGTON, a parish in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, lying on the right or south-east bank of the Clyde, along which it extends nine miles, having a breadth, at most, of four miles; bounded by Wiston and Symington on the north, Crawford-John on the west, Crawford on the south, and Culter on the east. The parish is hilly and mostly pastoral or of an upland character, with fine haughs and arable lands adjacent to the Clyde. The present parish comprehends the two old parishes of Lamington and Hartside, or Wandel, which were united in the seventeenth century. The old parish and district of Lamington obtained its name from a Flemish settler, who was called Lambin, and who obtained a grant of this territory, during the reign of David I. and gave the place where he settled the name of *Lambinstoun*. James, a son of this Lambin, obtained from Richard Morville, the constable of Scotland, a grant of the territory of London in Ayrshire, and was the progenitor of the family of London. The barony of Lambinstoun passed, during the reign of David II. into the possession of Sir William Baillie, who obtained a charter of it from that king, on the 27th January, 1367-8. His descendants still possess the property. The account of this family in the Appendix to Nisbet's Heraldry, ii. 136, states that Sir William Wallace acquired the estate of Lamington, by marrying the heiress of a family, which was surnamed Bruidfoot; and that Sir William Baillie obtained it by marrying the eldest daughter and heiress of William. This statement, though agreeable to common tradition, is unsupported by any recorded authority; and, according to George Chalmers, is certainly erroneous; Sir William Wallace left no legitimate issue, but he left a natural daughter, who is said to have married Sir William Baillie of Hoperig, the progenitor of the Baillies of Lamington. Upon the south bank of the Clyde, near the little parish town, stands the tall and sheltered ruin of Lamington tower, the seat of this ancient family. The hill of Tinto overlooks the tower of Lamington on the north. The village of Lamington is small; it is situated on the road

which traverses Clydesdale.—Population in 1821, 359

LAMLASH, a land-locked bay on the south-east side of the island of Arran, very suitable for the reception of vessels driven by stress of weather from the Irish Channel. It is protected by a high rocky islet, called Holy Island, from the sea. The loch, as it is called, is spacious and beautiful, though its banks are bare of wood, and the general aspect of the scenery is wild. On the inner side of the bay is the small village of Lamlash, at which there is an inn.

LAMMERMOOR, or **LAMMER-MUIR**, a mountainous range of brown pastoral hills, belonging to Berwickshire.—See **BERWICKSHIRE**, p. 92.

LANARKSHIRE, a large, populous, and important county in the western part of the Lowlands, or south division of Scotland, bounded by Dumfriesshire on the south, Ayrshire and Renfrewshire on the west, Dumbarton and Stirlingshire on the north, and Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Peeblesshire on the east. It lies between 55° 18' 40", and 55° 50' north latitude. Its extreme length from south-south-east, to north-north-west, is fifty-four miles, and the greatest breadth in the middle is thirty-two miles; but it becomes narrower towards the extremities, even to less than ten miles. The superficial contents are 927 square miles, or 593,280 English acres. At an early period this extensive district was for convenience divided into two wards, called the over ward and nether ward; Lanark being the chief town and seat of justice of the former, and Rutherglen of the latter. This arrangement was altered during the last century, when the county was divided into three wards, namely, the upper, middle, and nether wards; the chief towns being Lanark, Hamilton, and Glasgow, at each of which there is a sheriff-substitute stationed. The central part of the county throughout is termed Clydesdale, or the vale of Clyde, from being the basin of that beautiful and useful river. Before entering on a description of the natural products, and the agricultural and mercantile peculiarities of the shire, it may be proper to say a few words upon the history of the district: Under the heads **DUMBARTON** and **GLASGOW**, some slight notices of the ancient kingdom of Strath Clyde have been given; and it is now our duty to present a connected historical outline of that

British kingdom. The district of country known as the vale of Clyde, with its minor vales, at the time at which Roman writers described North Britain, was inhabited by the British tribe, called by them the *Damnii*, a people who designated their territory *u-strath-clyd*, a compound name signifying the *warm vale* or *strath*. Of these hardy Britons or Celts, there are numerous remains in the district, as circular walls and fosses, sepulchral tumuli, and memorial stones of a warlike nature. The *Damnii* yielded to the Roman yoke towards the end of the first century, and the country became a part of the province of *Valentia*. The Romans secured this, like other possessions, by roads and camps, the remains of which, in different parishes, have engaged the attention of the topographers. The recession of the Romans—see *EDINBURGHSHIRE*—in the fourth century left the inhabitants to re-form their original kingdom. From this period, arose a powerful demi-savage race, who held in thrall some adjacent districts; and a few centuries later we find the kingdom of Strath-Clyde involving within its limits Liddisdale, Tiviotdale, Dumfries-shire, all Galloway, Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, Strath-Clyde proper, part of Peebles-shire, the western part of Stirlingshire, and the greater part of Dumbar-tonshire; from which it seems to have been a kingdom, including nearly the whole of Scotland south of the Forth, with the exception of ancient Lothian, which was inhabited by *Ottadini*, and afterwards by Saxons. Within this ample territory there were subordinate tribes, some of whom are noticed in this work, as occasion required, by the name of *Selgovæ*, *Attacoti*, &c. It is understood that the capital of the Strath-Clyde Britons was at *Dumbarton*, which was at a most important pass into their kingdom from the west; but with regard to this and other matters relative to their political condition, great obscurity prevails. This barbarous people were frequently attacked by the *Picts*, from the northern side of the Forth, by the *Scoto-Irish* from *Cantire*, by the Saxons of *Northumbria*, and by the *Cruithne* of *Ulster*. At the death of *Bede* in 735, the Strath-Clyde Britons retained their beloved possessions in spite of all attacks, but, soon after, they began to decline in power from the union of the *Pictish* and *Saxon* forces, and their metropolis was taken in 756. It is most probable that,

after the political union of the *Picts* and *Scots* in 844, through the intrepidity of *Kenneth*, all show of a separate kingdom in Strath Clyde was gone; and soon after this period, it is likely that the petty chiefs or reguli were gradually overpowered, while their laws and usages melted away before those of a Scottish sovereign. The descendants of the *Damnii* seem to have deeply grieved the loss of their rude independence, and emigrated rather than submit to foreigners. Mournfully leaving the graves of their fathers, the first human beings who had roved through the forests of the west, they slowly departed from the *warm vale*, and pursuing a southerly course, crossed the *Solway* and the *Mersey*, and finally found a resting-place amidst a congenial race among the hills and dales of *Wales*. The less adventurous Strath-Clyde Britons remained, and, by the encroachments of different races of *Anglo-Saxons*, *Anglo-Normans*, *Gaelic-Scots*, and *Galloway*, or *Half-Irishmen*, they were soon lost as a distinct people.* The extinction of the *Saxon* power, north of the *Tweed*, in 1020—again see *EDINBURGHSHIRE*—consolidated for the first time the Scottish dynasty, and levelled many trifling distinctions among the inhabitants of the country. Besides the above classes of foreigners who were introduced into the district of Strathclyde, we may here remark, what is well worthy of observation, that a number of *Flemish* families of consideration settled in *Clydesdale* in the twelfth century, not a few of whom received grants of land from the abbots of *Kelso*, who had large possessions in this quarter. Of these families none became afterwards so distinguished as the *Douglasses*, who have no higher an origin than in a *Flemish* church vassal, although such is now attempted to be refuted. Lanarkshire was allowed to progress in civilization and rural wealth, with some brief intervals of war and waste, till the period of the national troubles consequent on the demise of *Alexander III.* Now

“ ——— followed the dayis,
Quen was gud Willeyham Walays,”

whose first exploit was to expel the English from the town of *Lanark*. We need not tell

* Yet one of the editors of this work has been informed by a Welchman, well qualified to judge, namely, the Rev. Mr. Williams, of the Edinburgh Academy, and author of the *Life of Alexander the Great*, that the peasantry of *Clydesdale* at this day bear a strong resemblance, not only in features, but even in some points of costume, to the modern Welsh.

our readers that throughout the arduous struggle which followed for Scottish independence, Lanarkshire was the theatre of many miseries and military disturbances. Under the reign of James I., and the regency of Robert, Duke of Albany, a portion of Lanarkshire was cut off from the body of the county, and was formed into the distinct sheriffdom of Renfrew. At a subsequent date, the ambition and turbulence of the Douglasses, with the intrigues of the first Lord Hamilton, involved Lanarkshire in the various miseries of civil war. The fall of the house of Douglas, 1455, was followed by an instantaneous *herrying* of the family possessions. "In March 1455," says Gray's Chronicle, "James the second cast doune the castel of Inveravynne; and syne incontinent past till Glasgow, and guderit the westland men, with part of the Areschery [Irish], and passit to Lanerick, and to Douglas, and syne brynt all Douglassdale, and all Avendale, and all the Lord Hammiltounis lands, and herrit them clerlye; and syne passit to Edinburgh, and fra them till the forest, with ane host of lawland men," &c. Such were the devastations sustained by the district on the rebellion of its principal baron. From this period till the comparatively recent epoch of the latter part of the seventeenth century, Lanarkshire does not make any remarkable figure in history. It then became the scene of a thirty years' civil war, carried on by Charles II. against the more zealous presbyterians of this district, every particular of which must be already known to the readers of Scottish history. During this unhappy period, the country suffered severely by military execution, but the Revolution of 1688 brought it once more peaceful times, and it has ever since advanced in wealth and every species of improvement. To return to the physical character of Lanarkshire: The upper division of the county is very mountainous, one of the Lowther hills rising to a height of 2450 feet above the level of the sea. Next in height is Culter Fell; and Tinto, the loftiest hill on the frontier of the mountain district, is 2296 feet above the sea level. From Tinto, looking northward, the face of the country is softened down to gentle elevations and gradual depressions. The upper ward, which may be deemed three-fifths of the county, is mostly hilly and moorish; and from the nature of the soil, and the elevation of the surface, cannot be deemed capable of much agri-

cultural improvement. At the commencement of the middle ward, the elevation of the land is considerably diminished, while the declivity continues to fall towards the north-west. The surface is everywhere diversified by frequent inequalities, so as to leave no level space except the valleys along the river. The height of the middle ward may be regarded as from 250 to 300 feet above the level of the sea; and though reckoned a good agricultural district, it comprises 42,000 acres of moss, nearly a third of the whole. The lower ward is of very limited extent, and derives its importance from being the seat of a most abundant population. The county almost everywhere abounds in coal. Sandstone and whinstone are equally prevalent. Lime lies in the same tract of country as the sandstone. In the mountainous region at the head of Clydesdale, lead has been long wrought to advantage. Ironstone is also wrought in the shire. The mines of different descriptions lately yielded, on the whole operations, an annual revenue of £222,000. The waters of Lanarkshire may be described in brief terms. The county is watered and beautified by the Clyde throughout, and this river receives on either side a great variety of streams, nearly the whole being of extensive use in application to the machinery of mills. The principal tributaries within the shire, are the Douglas Water, the Mouse, the Nethan, the Aven, the Calder, the North Calder, and the Kelving. A very complete account of the Clyde, its extent, and properties, will be found under the article CLYDE. Those who search deeply into the ancient history of Clydesdale, have reason for believing that the district was once much warmer than it is at present. The old British poets sing of the delicious summer heats of their native vale; and Merthyn, one of their most distinguished bards, mentions with feelings of regret the orchards of Cluyd. We might be inclined to suggest that the fancies of these remote minstrels perhaps blinded them to the truth, had we not sufficient evidence of the former temperateness of the climate in the remains of cultivation upon hills now suitable only to pasturage. The climate of Lanarkshire is now moist and cold, a circumstance attributable to the proximity of the western seas, and to the very extensive masses of wet peat earth, which shed an unhappy influence

over the cultivable soil. Within the more sheltered and sunny vale through which the Clyde pursues its course, the climate is often much warmer, and in such cases such is the difference of atmosphere, that while the wind blows with a keen blast over the waste moors of the exposed country, at a very short distance, within the protection of the banks of the river, the air has all the genial mildness of an Italian summer. The commencement of improvements in soil and cultivation in this division of Scotland, is said to have taken place about the year 1758. From this period may be dated a series of meliorations, by draining, planting, and enclosing, equal in amount to such in other improved districts. Wheat, a still greater quantity of oats, and some barley, are in various proportions sown in different soils, in the county. Some flax is grown, which is spun by the women, who sell the yarn in the markets of Lanark, Carnwath, Biggar, and others. Potatoes are universally planted in great quantities. Turnips are sown pretty generally. Artificial grasses are everywhere in use. Gardens and orchards were of early use in Clydesdale, and in the present day the banks of the river are embellished by fruit-trees of the most luxuriant growth. The orchards consist chiefly of apple, pear, and plum trees, and cover altogether about 300 acres. The products are very numerous, and in fortunate years the whole produce has been valued at L.2000. The manufactures of Glasgow being treated of at length under that head, we do not require here to specify the trading statistics of the shire. It needs only be mentioned, that the cotton goods for which that city is celebrated, are to a great extent woven in different villages in the county, and that this branch alone yields support to a very large proportion of the inhabitants. Lanarkshire contains three royal burghs, Glasgow, Rutherglen, and Lanark, and a variety of considerable villages, as Hamilton, Douglas, Biggar, Strathaven, Carnwath, Bothwell, Airdrie, Lesmahago, &c. Including the city parishes of Glasgow, the shire comprises nearly fifty parishes, which form four presbyteries in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The valued rent of the shire in 1814 was, for land, L.298,019, and for houses, L.286,071. The increase of the population of Lanarkshire since the middle of the last century is very conspicuous. In 1755 it was 81,781; in 1791, 126,334; in

1801, 150,690; in 1811, 192,097; and in 1821, 244,766, of which 115,385 were males, and 129,002 females.

LANARK, a parish in the above county, lying on the right or east bank of the Clyde, along which it stretches from four to five miles, by a breadth of three miles; bounded by Carluke on the north, Carstairs on the east, Carnwath on the south, and Lesmahago, on the opposite side of the Clyde, on the west. The greater part of the parish consists of flat or undulating land, generally suitable to agriculture, but in some places moorish. In modern times the district has been greatly improved by plantations, enclosures, draining, &c. The Mouse water, tributary to the Clyde, runs through the parish, cutting it into two nearly equal divisions. The chief objects of interest in the district are noticed in the following article.

LANARK, a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish and county, to which it has given a name, and the seat of a presbytery, is situated on an elevated piece of ground half a mile from the right bank of the Clyde, at the distance of 32 miles west from Edinburgh, 25 south-east of Glasgow, and 15 from Hamilton. Lanark is one of the most ancient towns in Scotland. It is understood to have been a seat of population in those early times when the British remained undisputed masters of the territory, and from them received the appellation it has maintained through a succession of dynasties and changes of language. The word *Lanark* is a favourite object of philological dispute among antiquaries, and has been by them tortured into the most strange significations. It is, we think, with good evidence derived from *Llanerch*, or *Lanerch*, signifying a green, a bare or open place; in a word, a glade, a paddock, and with one or other such meanings is attached to different names in Scotland and Wales. Merthyn, the ancient British bard, in his poem of the "Afallenau," or apple-trees, thus mentions the place,—

"Afallen beren à dyf yn *Llanerch*,
Angerdd ei hargel rhag rhieu Rhydderch."

A sweet apple-tree doth grow in *Lanerch*,
Potent its shade against the chiefs of Rhydderch.

In several charters of Robert I., David II., Robert II., and Robert III., the county and town are called Lanerk, and George Chalmers throughout pertinaciously adheres to such an orthography, although fashion, accident, or de-

sign has for ages induced the general adoption of *Lanark*. The town is said to have received a charter of burgh privileges from Alexander I., and it is certain that it was a royal town as early at least as Malcolm IV. (1153-65), who, in granting a toft in the place, says it is "*in meo burgo*." It is exceedingly probable that at this and a later period Lanark was chosen as a royal residence, as there was at one period a castle or fortification on an eminence south from the town, which has been for a long period demolished, and so cleared away as to leave a site for a bowling green.* Whether from its possession of this castle or the importance of the station, the English under Edward secured Lanark, and according to Blind Harry, it was the fate of Sir William Wallace to reside in it with his bride, when the insolence of the English sheriff compelled the patriot to deal that personage such a blow as proved his death. Tradition points out a house, now an inn, at the head of the Castle-gate, opposite to the parish church, as occupying the site of that which was possessed by Wallace at the period of this incident. He fled from his house to a cave in the Cartland Crags, about a mile off, and only emerged from that concealment to spread terror and destruction amongst all who bore the English name in Scotland. Miss Porter, previous to the publication of her work entitled "*the Scottish chiefs*," visited this and other scenes in the neighbourhood of Lanark, sanctified by the name of Wallace. The consequence of Lanark will be supposed to have increased by the establishment of a monastery of Franciscan or Greyfriars in the year 1314. Besides this institution, there was a chapel within the burgh dedicated to St. Nicholas, which had four altars, one of which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was called "*Our Lady's Altar*;" another, which was consecrated to the holy blood of Christ, was called "*the Haly Bluid altar*;" a third was dedicated to St. Michael, and a fourth to St. Catherine. This chapel and its different altars were well endowed. At a spot about half a mile east from the town, there was a chapel dedicated to St. Leonard, with an hospital. We are not aware of the date of this establishment, but we learn that it was exceedingly well

endowed with lands, and that in 1393 Sir John Dalziel obtained of Robert III. a gift of the whole revenue belonging to St. Leonard, within the town of Lanark, upon condition that he and his heirs should cause say three masses every week "*pro salute Domini Regis et Annabelle Regine prolumque eorum*." The chapel, however, as it would appear, was still well sustained by lands in the district, which constituted a species of independent parochial division. By an act of parliament, in 1409, St. Leonard's kirk was united to the parish of Lanark. The old parish church of Lanark was dedicated to Kentigern or Mungo, and with its tithes and pertinents was granted by David I. in 1150 to the monastery which he then founded at Dryburgh, with the monks of which place it continued till the Reformation. At Clegorn, or Cleghorn, in the parish of Lanark, there was a chapel in the twelfth century, and at East Nempflar, or, as it was once called, Nenselar, the templars had some lands, and a chapel, the ruin of which is still extant, nearly a mile and a half north-west from Lanark. The number and variety of religious establishments at one period in and about Lanark, must certainly have added considerably to its importance, and no doubt to its wealth. At the Reformation, all the different charter-grants, tithes, patronages, and land and property of every description, were seized by, or given to, lay nobility and gentry, whose descendants still enjoy them—almost no spot in Scotland having offered so much ready unprotected prey of this character. The old parish church, which stood at the distance of a quarter of a mile eastward from the town, has been deserted upwards of fifty years, and is now hurrying fast to decay. It has been of Gothic architecture, although never a fine building. It is said, that it was here, at public worship, that the Scottish hero, Wallace, first saw his wife. The church-yard around contains the grave of William Lithgow, the celebrated traveller of the reign of James VI., a strange compound of good sense, fanaticism, impudence, and pedantry, to which this parish had the honour of giving birth. Lithgow travelled over a great part of Europe and Asia, and came home miserably maimed and disfigured by the Inquisitors of Spain, whom he provoked by his insufferable boldness in regard to their religion. He settled in his native parish, where, till his death, he was known, as

* By a strange coincidence, there are a number of towns in Scotland which have bowling- greens on the exact sites of old castles. Among others we may instance those of Inverness and Peebles.

he is now popularly remembered, by the name of *Lugless Willie Lithgow*. He left children and other relations, whose representatives are still in the place. Lanark has had the honour of giving birth to more than one man of note. The most distinguished, and we may now be permitted to say, the most infamous, was the late Lord Justice-Clerk *Braxfield*, whose brutality on the bench will not soon be forgotten in Scotland. Many good scholars, moreover, have been produced at its school, which, for more than fifty years during the last century, was conducted by Mr. Robert Thomson, brother-in-law to the author of the *Seasons*, a man of talents, and of great assiduity and success in his profession. The wife of this gentleman, displaying an activity and spirit very different from her illustrious brother, is said to have been peculiarly well qualified for her situation as matron of a large boarding-school. The town of Lanark, of which it is now time to say something, consists of one main street, in the direction of east and west. At the eastern extremity it branches into two thoroughfares, one leading to Edinburgh, and another to Hyndford Bridge. On the west it leads to the Clyde. Near the centre of the town stands the modern parish church, and at the corner of an adjacent lane called the Wellgate, leading to the south, is the town and county jail. From near this spot there are other two minor thoroughfares branching towards the river. The streets are well paved, but a great number of the houses are still very mean in appearance, being thatched with broom, heath, or straw, and exhibiting on the whole, the spectacle of a decayed Scottish burgh, deserted by trade, and injured by the distractions of local politics and petty interests. As a royal burgh, whose charters were finally confirmed by Charles I. in 1632, it is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, thirteen merchant councillors, and seven deacons of trades; and unites with Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Peebles in sending a member to parliament. Besides the established church there is a Relief and Secession Meeting-House. Almost the only trade in Lanark is weaving, which engages a number of men in the employment of Glasgow manufacturers. In the neighbourhood, higher up the Clyde, stand the cotton-mills and town of New-Lanark, noticed in next article. Lanark is much better known from the romantic beauty of the falls of the

Clyde in its vicinity, and some other scenery in its neighbourhood, than from any thing else. In the environs of the town there are many handsome seats, among which, *Carstairs*, the seat of Mr. Monteith, seems to be considered the most splendid. But these objects fail to interest the tourist in comparison with the celebrated falls. Of these two are above, and one below, the town. The uppermost is *Bonniton Linn*, a cascade of about thirty feet. The next below is *Cora Linn*, where the water takes three distinct leaps, each apparently as high as that of *Bonniton*. The third fall occurs at *Stonebyres*, about two miles below the town of Lanark. These falls are individually described under the article *CLYDE*. He who traverses this district for pleasure, or for the indulgence of sentiment and association, will visit *Cattand Crag*. This is a deep chasm, supposed to have been formed by an earthquake, through which the Mouse Water (remarkable a little farther up for Roman antiquities on its banks) seeks its way to the Clyde, instead of following a more natural channel, which every body seems to think it should have followed, a little farther to the east. A bridge of three arches was thrown, in the year 1825, across the narrow profound; its two piers, being at least a hundred feet high, while the whole length is little more, the building has an exceedingly striking effect. At a little distance below may be seen one of those narrow old bridges, with an arch precisely semi-circular, supposed to be of Roman structure. In the western face of the chasm of the *Cartland Crag*, a few yards above the new bridge, a small slit in the rock is pointed out by tradition as having been the hiding-place of *Wallace* after he had slain *Hesilrig*. It is still termed *Wallace's Cave*. Still farther to the north-west, about three miles from the town, and within the verge of the parish, is the *Lee*, the patrimonial estate of the family of *Lockhart*, so distinguished during the seventeenth century for their eminence in the Scottish Courts of Law. *Lee House* is a very fine mansion, lately modernized in the castellated style. It contains many good portraits, as well as a singular curiosity, or object of superstition, called the *Lee penny*, a talisman of eastern origin, which it is said was brought from Palestine in the fourteenth century by *Simon Locard*, ancestor of the present family, and possesses medicinal virtues similar

to those detailed as belonging to "the Talsman," in the tale of that name, by the author of Waverley. Being now visited by an incredible number of persons, whose curiosity has been excited respecting it, Sir Charles McDonald Lockhart, the present proprietor, has recently adopted the idea of keeping an album in which their names are recorded. The environs of the Lee comprise a remarkable natural curiosity in the shape of a large oak tree, which having become rotten through age, can hold in its hollow inside half a dozen individuals standing upright. It is called the Pease Tree.—Population of the burgh and parish, including New Lanark, in 1821, 7085.

LANARK, (NEW), a series of cotton factories and houses, in the parish of Lanark, occupying a secluded situation on the right bank of the Clyde, about a mile above the foregoing town of Lanark. This extensive manufacturing establishment was first instituted in the year 1763, by Mr. David Dale, a man whose character is said to have been marked by almost Quixotic benevolence. It is now in the possession of a company which owns for its head the son-in-law of Mr. Dale, Mr. Robert Owen, so remarkable for his notions regarding the domestic polity of mankind. The village may be described as a series of huge square buildings connected with one or two streets of inferior magnitude, and stretching along the north or right bank of the river, which here rises so abruptly and so near the stream as only to allow room for two lines of edifices. The large buildings are cotton-mills, and the inferior streets contain the residences of the persons employed in them, amounting, it is said, to about two thousand. "The first mill," says a contemporary, "was begun in 1785, and a subterraneous passage was formed through a rocky hill, nearly one hundred yards in length, for the purpose of an aqueduct. In 1788, a second one was built, and was nearly roofed in, when the first one was totally consumed by an accidental fire, but was again rebuilt in the ensuing year; and the proprietor afterwards erected other two, the machinery of which is driven by the water brought in the same aqueduct. These mills have from 20,000 to 30,000 spindles, and spin from 10 to 12 tons of cotton wool weekly. In them fourteen hundred people, including women and children,

are employed. The greatest attention is paid to cleanliness, and there is a public washing house and bleaching green." The community is of a singular description. No person is admitted into it except as connected with the manufactory. The inhabitants are a peculiar people, speak with an accent of their own, and dress themselves better on Sunday than their neighbours of the same rank. They are said to live harmoniously, and even to exhibit a considerable degree of *esprit-de-corps*. They are supplied with clothes and other necessities by the proprietors of the works; who very properly devote the profits arising from this branch of business to the education of the children, none of whom are permitted to engage in labour till the age of ten. Mr. Owen has paid very considerable attention to the education of the children of this establishment, and has with praiseworthy, though perhaps, misdirected philanthropy, tried a number of plans to train up youth in novel principles, the success of which can only be substantiated by time. The manufactory of New Lanark, and the schools which are there established, are now interesting objects of curiosity to all tourists, and strangers would do well not to leave this part of the country without paying them a visit.

LANGHOLM, a parish in the district of Ekedale, Dumfriesshire, bounded on the north by Wester Kirk and Ewes, on the east by Ewes and Cannohy, on the south also by Cannohy, and on the west by Middlebie and Tundergarth. At the south-west corner it is touched by the district of Halfmorton, which is ecclesiastically joined to it. It contains, exclusive of Halfmorton, about 14,320 acres, of which by far the greater part belongs to the Duke of Buccleugh. This parish is hilly and chiefly pastoral, and may be described as comprising several miles of the vale of the Esk, which pursues a southerly course through it, and the inferior vale of Wauchope water, a tributary of that river on its western bank. The country here is exceedingly beautiful, the low grounds being well cultivated and sheltered by the west umbrageous green woods or plantations, the whole having a pleasing sylvan effect.

LANGHOLM, a thriving small town of modern growth in the above parish, and the seat of a presbytery, situated on the left or east bank of the Esk, at the distance of twenty-one miles from Carlisle, twelve from Long-

town, eighteen from Annan, thirty from Dumfries, and twenty-three from Hawick. The town owes its origin to a border-house or tower, which was formerly the property of the all-powerful Armstrongs, but is now only seen in a state of ruin. The curious stranger may also see here a place where several witches suffered in the century before the last. The witches of Eskdale are said to have played pranks beyond all example in the history of female necromancy. Some of them were midwives, and had the power of transferring part of the primeval curse bestowed upon our first mother from the gudewife to her husband; so that the former underwent the actual process of labour without the least uneasiness, all the while that the gudeman was roaring with agony in his uncouth and unnatural pains! Langholm was long famed for a curious iron instrument, "called the Branks," which, fitted upon the head of a shrewish female, and projecting a sharp spike into her mouth, fairly subdued the more dreadful weapon within. It was formerly customary for husbands who were afflicted with scolding wives, to subject their heads to this instrument, and lead them through the town exposed to the eyes and ridicule of all the people; and tradition records, that the discipline was rarely unproductive of a complete reformation. A similar way of taming shrews formerly prevailed, it seems, in Staffordshire; and Dr. Plot, the quaint old historian of that county, sagely observes, that he looks upon it "as much to be preferred to the ducking-stool, which not only endangers the health of the patient, but also gives the tongue liberty betwixt every dip; to neither of which disadvantages this is at all lyable." "Eskdale," says the author of the *Picture of Scotland*, "derives a more than common charm from the memory of Johnie Armstrong, whose name is associated with many of its localities." His tower of Gilnockie still stands,—though converted into a cow-house,—a few miles below Langholm, on the left bank of the Esk. It was on "Langholm Holm," that, when going to meet the king, he and his "gallant companie" of thirty-six men, "ran their horse and brak their spears;" when, to pursue the picturesque language of the ballad,

The ladies lookit frae their loft windows,
Saying, God send our men well back again.

Johnie terminated his mortal career at Car-

lenrig, a place not far distant from Moss-Paul, on the road between Langholm and Hawick. The story of the judicial execution of this border thief and his companions by James V. is well known. The graves of the whole marauders are to be seen in a deserted churchyard at Carlenrig. In the present day, Langholm does not seem to partake of any of the peculiarities which distinguished the country in "the riding times," or in the age of superstition; being now one of the most thriving and industrious towns of its size in Scotland. The town is built in the bosom of a lovely woodland scene, along the Edinburgh and Carlisle road, which pursues a line down the left bank of the Esk, and consists generally of good stone houses covered with blue slate. A bridge is here built across the Esk, connecting the main part of the town with a more modern suburb on the opposite side, called New Langholm. At the market-place of the old town, stands the town-hall and jail, ornamented with a neat spire and clock. The church is built on a rising ground in the rear of the town. The chief trade in Langholm is the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, as checks, stockings, &c. It also possesses a number of good shops, a brewery, a distillery, dye-houses, and other establishments. It contains likewise branches of the British Linen Company and National banks. There are two libraries, and a well-conducted parochial school. The Crown inn is a well known house of entertainment on the road. Besides the Established church, there is a United Secession church, and Relief chapel. The town is a burgh of barony under the Duke of Buccleugh,—a family to whom the people of this part of Scotland have been much indebted. That nobleman appoints a baron-bailie to govern the town, as in the case of Dalkeith. The weekly market-day of Langholm is Wednesday, and there are fairs on the 16th of April; last Tuesday in May, old style; 26th of July; 18th of September, and in November. At the July fair vast quantities of lambs are usually disposed of. There are two annual fairs for hiring servants.—Population of the town in 1821, 1800, including the parish 2404.

LANGTON, a parish in the centre of Berwickshire, with its northern part among the uplands of the Lammermuir division, and its opposite extremity in the low rich lands of the Merse; bounded by Longformacus on the

West and part of the south, Dunse on part of the north and on the east, and Polwarth chiefly on the south. The figure of the parish is somewhat triangular, with the apex towards the south-east; its mean length may be four and a-half miles, and its breadth two and a-half. From the east to the north-west limit the ascent is gradual; from south to north the ascent is the same as far as the foot of the high ground, known by the name of Langton Edge. On this Edge or eminence, all the enclosed and cultivated part of the parish is presented to the eye, as well as the whole breadth of Merse and of Northumberland, as far as Wooler. The country is here now exceedingly beautiful and productive, having been much improved during last century, and well planted. The ancient village of Langton, which stood in the lower part of the parish, was long a mean straggling place; "it suffered," we are told, "like the greater part of the border towns, from the incursions of the English, having been burnt in 1558 by Sir Henry Percy and Sir George Bowes, and at other times by marauding parties from Berwick and Northumberland. Mr. Gavin, the late proprietor, (and, according to the author of the Statistical Account of the parish, a gentleman who effected very extensive and beneficial improvements in this district, subsequent to 1758, the year he purchased his estate,) finding the village an obstacle to improvement, offered to feu the inhabitants on easy terms a piece of ground, in a pleasant situation, about half a mile distant. This was accepted, and the old town of Langton in a short time disappeared, and the new and thriving village of *Gavinton* arose in its room." This neat village is situated at the distance of about a mile and a-half west of Dunse. — Population in 1821, 477.

LANGWELL, a small river in the parish of Latheron, Caithness, which joining the water of Berridale, falls into the sea at the village of Berridale.

LAOGHAL, (LOCH,) a lake in the parish of Tongue, Sutherlandshire, bounding the parish of Farr on its west side, extending about four miles in length and one in breadth. It is environed in rude mountain scenery, and on the west is overshadowed by the lofty mountain of Benlaoghal. At the north end the lake is emitted by the water of Borge, or Torrisdale, a river flowing into the ocean at Torrisdale village and bay.

LARBERT, a parish in Stirlingshire, incorporating the abrogated parish of Dunipace, which lies on the west of Larbert. Jointly they occupy a central and productive part of the county, extending from east to west eight miles, and from south to north about two miles. St. Ninians is on the west and north, Airth and Bothkenner on the east, and Falkirk and Denny on the south. The river Carron is the boundary throughout on the south. The land is beautifully cultivated, enclosed, and planted; and the district is populous, from the manufactures within it. Of public works those of Carron are the chief; they are described in their appropriate place. The old parish of Dunipace is remarkable for two singular conical mounts which it possesses, which are likewise mentioned under their proper head. The district has some gentlemen's seats of the first class, among which is Kinaird, once the residence and property of Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, who was born, died, and was buried in this parish. The site of *Arthur's Oven*, a curious monument of antiquity, now removed, is in the parish. It has been sufficiently described under its own head. The capital of the parish is the village of Larbert, which lies two miles west-north-west of Falkirk, and nine from Stirling, the road betwixt these towns passing through it. Besides this there are some other villages and hamlets in the district. Population of Dunipace in 1821, 1168, and of Larbert 3491.

LARGO, a parish in the county of Fife, lying on the shore of the Firth of Forth, betwixt Newburn and Kilconquhar on the east, and Scoonie (Leven,) on the west. Ceres bounds it on its inland quarter. It is somewhat of a square form, the mean breadth being three miles, and the length inland about three miles and a half. The area of the whole contains 5469 acres. The ground rises in pleasing undulations or elevations to the north, offering a remarkably fine southern exposure. Cultivation is here at a very high pitch of perfection; the fields are well enclosed, and ornamented with plantations. The most striking natural feature in the district is Largo Law, a conspicuous conical hill, showing a kind of double summit, and rising to the height of 1010 feet above the level of the sea; it can be seen at a great distance on both sides of the Forth. The parish contains objects of interest to the

antiquary in what are called, "the Standing Stanes of Lundin." These are three tall upright stones standing in the middle of a park, about half way betwixt the villages of Largo and Leven, on the north side of the road. Two of them measure about eighteen or twenty feet above ground, and the third is not so high. They stand so as to describe the figure of a triangle, but from the appearance of the place, and the knowledge that one has been prostrated, we could be tempted to say, that there must have formerly been others beside them, so as to form a Druidical circle. Though evidently sunk deep in the ground, they lean in different directions, and the weather has made sad havock upon their original appearance. They certainly bear the marks of great antiquity, and if, as we imagine, the remains of a British or Druidic people, they cannot have a later date than before the dawn of Christianity, or an age of two thousand years. It is impossible to be confident respecting the origin of these interesting stones, for they have no inscription, and it is the general opinion at the place—which, however, is of little value—that they are *memorials* of Danish generals slain here in battle. Some have conjectured them to be of Roman origin, which is the least likely. The parish of Largo contains two villages, one with the title of Upper, or Kirktown of Largo, and another with the title of Nether Largo. It will be best to describe these without entering on a new article. Upper Largo, locally Kirktown of Largo, is situated a mile from the sea, on the road betwixt Leven and Anstruther, three miles east from the former. It is a remarkably agreeable little village. Here stands the parish church, an ancient Gothic fabric, with a spire rising from the middle. This was the birth-place of the celebrated Scottish admiral Sir Andrew Wood, who, in the reign of James IV., defeated the English fleet under Stephen Bull. Having been invested by the king in the barony of Largo, he retired thither; and, according to the statist of the parish, it appears that, like Commodore Trumion, he brought on shore his nautical ideas and manners. From his house down almost as far as the church, he formed a canal, upon which he used to sail in his barge to the church every Sunday. Nether Largo is an extensive fishing village, much resorted to as summer quarters, and is situated a mile from upper Largo, at the head of the broad sinus or sinicircular in-

dentation of the Firth, called Largo Bay. It stands at the influx of a rivulet named the Keil, whose estuary forms a poor harbour to the place. The weaving of linen goods is a source of emolument here and at Upper Largo. This village would have remained among the most obscure on the Scottish coasts, but for the fortuitous circumstance of its having been the birth-place of Alexander Selkirk, the accredited prototype of the fictitious Robinson Crusoe. The real history of this man has been often printed; but the following additional memorabilia respecting him, picked up by the author of the "Picture of Scotland," will perhaps be new to most readers. Alexander Selkirk was born in the year 1676. His father, like almost all the rest of the people of Nether Largo, was a fisherman, and had another son, who carried on the line of the family. There are many people in this village of the rare name of Selkirk; but this particular family has ended in a daughter, who, being a married woman, has lost the name. Alexander is remembered to have been a youth of high spirit and uncontrollable temper; to which, in all probability, we are to attribute the circumstance which occasioned his being left at Juan Fernandez. To a trivial family quarrel, resulting from this bad quality on his part, the world is indebted for the admirable fiction which, for a century past, has charmed the romantic imaginations of its youth. After an absence of several years, during which he had endured the solitude of Juan Fernandez, he returned to Largo. He brought with him the gun, sea-chest, and cup, which he had used on the uninhabited island. He spent nine months in the bosom of his family; then went away on another voyage, and was never more heard of. The house in which this remarkable person was born still exists. It is an ordinary cottage of one story and a garret, and is situated on the north side of the principal street of Largo. It has never been out of the possession of the family since his time. The present occupant is his great-grand-niece, Katherine Selkirk or Gillies, who inherited it from her father, the late John Selkirk, who was grandson to the brother with whom Alexander had the quarrel, and died so late as October 1825, at the age of 74. Mrs. Gillies, who has very properly called one of her children after her celebrated kinsman, to prevent, as she says, the name from going out of the

family, is very willing to show the chest and cup to strangers applying for a sight of them. The chest is a very strong one, of the ordinary size, but composed of peculiarly fine wood, jointed in a remarkably complicated manner, and convex at the top. The cup is formed out of a cocoa-nut, the small segment cut from the mouth supplying a stand. It was recently mounted anew with silver, at the expense of the late Mr. A. Constable, the celebrated bookseller. The gun, with which the adventurer killed his game, and which is said to be about seven feet long, has been alienated from the family, and is now in possession of James Lumsdale, Esq. of Lethellan.—Population in 1821, 2301.

LARGS, always popularly called the Largs, a town and parish in the northern extremity of Ayrshire, beautifully situated on the Firth of Clyde. The parish is bounded by that estuary on the west and north, by Innerkip on the east, Dalry on the south, and Wester Kilbride on the south-east. A range of hills backs it in such a way, that it may be considered in a great measure cut off from all the neighbouring cultivated ground, except towards the south; whence a proverbial expression which even survives the new and facile intercourse of steam-boats on the Clyde, "Out of Scotland into the Largs." It is a remarkably healthy and well sheltered district, and nothing can excel the beautiful views opened up in front by the Firth of Clyde, where so many picturesque islands and headlands stretch their lengthy forms upon the smooth green waters, ever animated by the white-winged ships, sailing out and in upon their various errands of profit and pleasure. The parish is in a state of high cultivation, and contains a number of elegant seats and villages. Among the former may be noticed Fairlie and Kelburne Castles, the residences of the Earl of Glasgow; Brisbane House, the seat of Sir T. M. Brisbane, baronet; and Skelmorlay, the mansion of ——— Montgomery of Skelmorlay. The town of Largs is now one of the most favourite retreats on the west coast for ruralising and bathing, being rendered accessible to Glasgow and other large towns on this side of the island by means, as above mentioned, of steam-boats. It is now a pretty small town, containing many neat modern houses for the accommodation of visitors, besides some good inns. An elegant suite of baths was erected

in 1816 by public subscription, four of them after the model of those at Seafield, near Leith, and one a vapour bath. Attached to these are a reading-room and library, supplied with many newspapers, and every popular work as soon as published. The parish church is a handsome building of stone, with a spire and clock, and is a great ornament to the town. There are several benevolent societies and two Sabbath schools, which form the principal charitable institutions. Various circulating libraries afford literary amusement to the studious, and a company of comedians generally attends during the summer. Considerable business is carried on in fishing. In the year 1818, an account of the number of resident visitors for the whole season, exclusive of casual ones for shorter periods, gave 1000 persons. The town is of considerable antiquity, and was once the scene of an extraordinary kind of fair, where the people used to come in boats from the neighbouring Highlands, on St. Colm's day, near midsummer, and exchange their produce with a like convention of the Lowland peasantry. It is governed by a Baron bailie. In the church is an aisle built by Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorlay about two centuries ago, and which, both for sculpture and painting, does no discredit to those times. Under ground is a vault, where, among others, the body of Sir Robert lies in a leaden coffin; on which is the following Latin inscription:—

Ipse mihi præmortuus fui, fato funera præcipui, unicum idque Cæsareum exemplar, inter tot mortales, secutus.

Signifying, "I was dead before myself; I anticipated my proper burial; alone, of all mortals, following the example of Cæsar," *i. e.* Charles V., who, it will be recollected, had his obsequies performed before he died. The explanation usually given of the strange conceits of the inscription is, that Sir Robert was a very pious man, and used to descend into the vaults at night for his devotions; thus burying himself, as it were, alive. Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorlay, a subsequent representative of this family, was a distinguished leader among the Scottish presbyterians at the revolution, and some years afterwards made himself strangely and most inconsistently conspicuous by a conspiracy with the ultra jacobites for the restoration of king James. Among the antiquities of this parish may be mentioned a

chair, preserved in Brisbane house, and considered an heir-loom in the family of Brisbane; it is made of oak, and on the back bears the date 1357, together with the arms of this ancient family, and the initials J. B. and E. H. which must refer to the names of the first proprietor and his wife. The castle of Fairlie, which was formerly possessed by a family of the same name, and is beautifully situated, must be remembered as the scene of the fine modern ballad of "Hardiknute." But decidedly the most remarkable antiquities in the parish are the vestiges and relics of the famed battle of Largs, which was fought on Tuesday the 2d of October 1263, between the forces of Haco, king of Norway, and Alexander III. king of Scotland. The cause of dispute in this case was the sovereignty of the western islands. Haco, to enforce his claims to that honour, approached the west coast of Scotland with a numerous fleet, and well-appointed army, and cast anchor in the sound between the coast at this point and the Cumbry islands. The king of Scotland having put in force every artifice to gain time, assembled about fifteen hundred well-appointed troops, and a considerable number of an inferior kind, whom he marshalled on the heights overlooking the sea. During the night of the 1st of October, a dreadful storm from the south-west did prodigious damage to the fleet of king Haco, and next morning, under great embarrassment, he was obliged to land about 900 of his men, all the rest being either sunk in the deep sound, or engaged in attending to the relics of the fleet. Of course, this little dispirited party stood no chance against the large numbers, perfect preparation, and keen patriotic feeling of the Scots. Part of it was immediately swept into the sea; the rest retired to a place called the Kepping Burn, a little below Kelburne, defending itself bravely all the way. Afterwards, king Haco was able to land a few more of his troops, and the united hands fought bravely against the overpowering force of the Scots during the whole day, night at length permitting them to draw off their shattered strength to their ships. The unfortunate Norse were afterwards permitted by the king of Scots to land and bury their friends. The cairns and tumuli erected over them are still visible on the field of battle, a little to the south of Largs. In the centre there once stood a large granite pillar ten feet high; it fell

down many years ago. On some of the heaps being opened, the bones of these stalwart foreigners have been found in them; and Danish war-axes are occasionally picked up. King Haco, a few days after the battle, collected all that remained of his once noble fleet, and sailed to Orkney, which was then his undisputed property. Here he died in the ensuing December, of a broken heart for his misfortunes. No writer can with justice assume any glory to his country on account of the victory of Largs, as circumstances were so much in favour of the defending party as to put defeat almost out of the question. Great credit, however, is due to Alexander III. for his address in protracting Haco's proceedings by negotiation, till his enemy was left to the mercy of the elements; a degree of address the more remarkable, as the king was only about three and twenty years of age.—Population in 1821, 2479.

LARKHALL, a neat modern village in the parish of Dalserf, Lanarkshire, situated on the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, four miles north-east of Hamilton, and eight north-west of Lesmahago. It is inhabited chiefly by weavers.

LAROCK, a small river in Argyleshire, district of Appin, and tributary to Loch Crean.

LASSWADE, a parish in the centre of Edinburghshire, bounded on the north by Liberton, on the east by Dalkeith, on the south by Newbattle, and on the west by Pennycuik and Glencorse; extending in length about eight miles, and in breadth from two to four. The name of the parish is derived from the Kirk-town or village of Lasswade, which is said by Mr. George Chalmers, the learned author of the *Caledonia*, to signify *a well-watered pasture of common use*; *Laeswe*, in Anglo Saxon, signifying a common, and *Weyde*, in old English, a meadow; a definition certainly justified by the situation of this beautiful village, though the common people go more directly to the point, and assert that here was stationed, in former times, a girl or lass, who supplied the place of a bridge or ferry-boat, by wading through the water with travellers on her back. The parish, with the exception of a part of the Pentland hills, which falls within its boundary, consists of a tract of fine level ground, in the highest state of cultivation. Throughout its whole length runs the river

North Esk, for which nature has formed a channel of a very peculiar nature. This river does not run over a broad alluvial bed, like many other streams. Nature has formed for it a more splendid channel, by hollowing out, in the midst of the level upland country, a profound ravine or chasm, at the bottom of which the water pursues a most irregular course, over large rocks and under deep banks, the sides of which are everywhere clothed up to the very edge of the level country with trees in the most romantic arrangement. The various angularities, recesses, and projections of this long ravine, afford situations of the most romantic beauty for a series of antique objects, and also of modern villas. These last are occupied chiefly by families connected with Edinburgh, who retire hither in summer, to forget the smoke and the cares of the city, in a climate which seems rather to belong to Italy than to Scotland, and amidst scenes of the most perfect loveliness. From its propinquity to the capital, and the fertility of its soil, Lasswade parish has for many centuries been the seat of great baronial families. About the centre of the parish, and upon the north bank of the Esk, stands the ancient castle of Roslin, now in ruins, but formerly the princely seat of the proud family of Sinclair, Earl of Orkney. Adjacent, on the brow of the eminence, stands the venerable and beautiful ruin of Roslin chapel, or rather collegiate church. The village of Roslin, which is situated on the flat ground to the north, and other objects of interest at this charming spot, including the castle and chapel, are noticed at length under the more appropriate head of ROSLIN. Further down the vale of the Esk, on the summit of the south bank, is perched the curious old baronial mansion of Hawthornden, the seat of William Drummond, the Scottish poet and historian, and which is still the property of his descendants. Drummond was a gentleman of moderate fortune, born in 1585. He cultivated literature to an extent little known among his class in that age, and seems to have been the personal friend of all the contemporary English poets. He died in 1649, his end being hastened, it is said, by grief for the death of Charles I., to whose cause he was zealously attached. His remains lie interred in the family vault at Lasswade church. His house of Hawthornden, which may be described as a mansion of the seventeenth century engrafted

upon the ruins of an ancient baronial castle, has been deserted, but not disfigured by his representative, Sir Francis Walker Drummond, Bart. who designs to build a more commodious mansion in the neighbourhood. Within the house may still be seen a number of Jacobite portraits and other relics, including a dress worn by Prince Charles Stuart during his Scottish campaign of 1745. In a walk adjacent to the house is a cool recess in the face of the precipitous freestone rock: this is called the Cypress Grove, and it is said to have been a favourite retreat of the poet. From disappointments in life—in particular, the loss of a beloved mistress by death—Drummond's mind was rather of a melancholy cast; a series of his poems bears the name of the Cypress Grove, and expresses his melancholy feelings. Perhaps these elegies took their name from this arbour. Underneath the foundations of Hawthornden house there is a strange *souterrain*, consisting of different apartments, furnished with a draw-well, and lighted by apertures in the face of the precipice. This is supposed to have been an early British retreat, and to have more lately served as a place of concealment for the patriots who endeavoured to rescue their country from the sway of Edward III., particularly Sir Alexander Ramsay. This artificial wonder is styled "the caves of Hawthornden," and attracts many visitors. It can never be forgotten in a notice of Hawthornden, that Ben Jonson walked from London on foot, and here spent a few weeks with the congenial intellect of Drummond. The walks along the banks of the Esk, both above and below this point, are the most delightful imaginable, opening up at every step some new arrangement of picturesque and romantic objects. The parish of Lasswade was originally smaller; but at the Reformation received the accession of a part of the parish of Pentlands then suppressed, and in 1633 was further increased by the addition of part of Melville parish. Even before these additions, the church was considered a very valuable living. In the ancient taxation, it is rated at 90 marks, which proves it to have been second only to St. Cuthbert's in Mid-Lothian. The church and lands of Lasswade were granted to the bishop of St. Andrews so early as the twelfth century, and it thus became a mensal church of the bishopric; the parsonage belonged to the bishop, and the cure was served by a vicar. The church

constituted one of the prebends of St. Salvador's college, St. Andrews, till, in the reign of James III. it was annexed to the collegiate church of Restalrig, after which the sacerdotal duty was performed by the dean of the latter establishment. In Bagimont's roll, formed in the reign of James V., the rectory of Lasswade was taxed at L.20, and the vicarage L.2, 13s. 4d., which evinces the great value of the church at the Reformation: The ancient parochial church, which from first to last has witnessed all the different forms of public worship as they became successively triumphant, still exists as a feeble ruin, shrouded from public notice amidst a cluster of trees, and within a few yards of the conspicuous modern edifice. An aisle of the old structure is appropriated as the burial-vault of the noble family of Melville, and here lies interred the first Viscount of that title, whose eminent situation in the ministry of Mr. Pitt is too well known to require particular notice. The barony of Melville received its name from *Male*, an English baron, who came into Scotland during the reign of David I. at the beginning of the twelfth century, and became Justiciary under William the Lion. Together with the barony of Lugton, this property formed the distinct parish of Melville, which was suppressed in 1633. The family of Melville, as it was at first styled, acquired more land in Mid-Lothian during the thirteenth century. In the reign of Robert II. (1371-90,) it ended in a female heir, Agnes, who married Sir John Ross of Halkhead. The descendants of this marriage acquired the peerage of Lord Ross in 1705. It was purchased in the last century by David Rennie, whose daughter carried it by marriage to Henry Dundas, created Viscount Melville in 1802. Melville Castle, a seat built on the property of this eminent man, is a fine castellated edifice, occupying a secluded but charming situation on a piece of low ground on the margin of the Esk, surrounded by high banks finely wooded and cultivated. Within view, and a very short way to the west, stands the thriving and pleasant village of Lasswade, built on both sides of the river, which is here crossed by a good stone bridge. With its neat modern white-washed church crowning the height on the north bank of the stream, and its thatched cottages below, embosomed in luxuriant gardens and umbrageous trees, it may be esteemed one of the very prettiest and most pictur-

esque villages in Scotland. Within a period of a few years it has been greatly improved by the erection of many substantial freestone houses, and has recently received the addition of a dissenting meeting-house, originating in a *split* from one in the neighbouring town of Dalkeith. It now possesses a distillery, a paper-mill, a candle manufactory, and its oat-meal and barley mills have been long celebrated for their excellence. We believe that, through the recommendation of the late Lord Melville, the oat-meal used by the present royal family in their juvenile days was imported from the mills at this place. Within the parish are several bleachfields and paper manufactories, all on the Esk, betwixt Lasswade and Roslin, and at the latter there is an extensive gunpowder manufactory. Springfield, a scattered hamlet, the residence chiefly of paper-makers, in a dell on the Esk, is reputed for its rural beauty. The parish also includes the populous village of Loanhead, lying on the high ground between Lasswade and Roslin. Lasswade is yearly increasing in size, and being situated within six miles south from Edinburgh, it is considered by the citizens one of the best places for half a day's recreation during the summer months; jaunting parties generally coming round this way from Roslin. Stage coaches in communication with Edinburgh run several times every day.—Population of the parish, its villages included, in 1821, 4186.

LATHERON, a large parish in the county of Caithness, occupying the south-east corner of the shire, and lying on the German Ocean. From the Ord of Caithness it extends twenty-seven miles along the coast, by a breadth of from thirteen to fifteen miles. It is bounded by Halkirk on the north, and Watten and Wick on the north-east. The district is hilly and pastoral, with straths or vales, through which streams flow towards the sea, and the lower grounds are arable. In modern times a good road intersects the parish along the shore, and on this road there are some pretty thriving little villages. The first in proceeding northward is Berridale. Latheron Kirk stands half way along the coast, near the spot where a road leaves the thoroughfare and crosses the country to Thurso.—Population in 1821, 6575.

LAUDER, a parish in the western part of Berwickshire, in the district of Lauderdale.

It extends upwards of nine miles from south-west to north-east, by a breadth of from five to six miles. A very large portion is included in the hilly region of Lammermoor, and the productive, as well as mainly habitable, part of the parish lies in the vale of Leader water, a stream intersecting it, and from which this division of the country, as well as the parish and town, appear to have taken their names. The fields in this quarter are now greatly improved, and plantations ornament the ground. The parish of Channelkirk lies on the north-west, higher up the vale of the Leader. The next parish below is Legerwood. A small tract of ground belongs to Lauder parish, on the opposite side of the Leader from Legerwood.

LAUDER, a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish, the seat of a presbytery, and the chief town in this quarter of Berwickshire, is situated in the above mentioned vale of the Leader, at the distance of twenty-five miles from Edinburgh, thirty-five from Berwick, twenty from Dunse, seventeen from Kelso, twelve from Greenlaw, twenty-one from Coldstream, twenty-one from Jedburgh, and seven miles above Earlstoun. It stands on the main road from Edinburgh to Kelso, and consists of little else than a line of houses on each side of the thoroughfare. The street widens sufficiently about the centre to admit an additional line of houses, at the west end of which is the town-house. The buildings of the town are plain and of an irregular appearance, and the place is one of the dullest in the county. The church stands near the street, to the south of the town-house. It was built in 1673, when the Duke of Lauderdale removed the former church from the neighbourhood of his house. The building, though in the venerable form of a cross, is not remarkable for elegance. A market-cross formerly stood in front of the town-house; but the spot is now only marked, as in the similar case of Edinburgh, by a radiated pavement. As a royal burgh, and of a very ancient date, Lauder is governed by two bailies and fifteen councillors. The qualification of a burgess of Lauder is very peculiar. There is attached to the town a quantity of land divided into upwards of a hundred portions called burgh acres, though varying in size, and generally above a Scottish acre. The possession of one of these acres constitutes the claim to be admitted a burgess. The burgh common consists of a considerable quantity of outfield land, includ-

ing some neighbouring hills; this is divided into shares, which are apportioned by lot among the burgesses, for each rotation of crops, a possessor of the infield acres receiving a proportionate extent of the common. It joins with Haddington, Dunbar, North-Berwick, and Jedburgh, in sending a member to parliament. The town is entitled to hold five annual fairs. Besides the parish church, there is a united secession meeting-house. The most conspicuous object in and about Lauder is Thirlstane castle, a stupendous and spacious house, surrounded by a park and some fine trees, and the seat of the family of Lauderdale. It stands between the Leader and the town, on a fine lawn. The nucleus of this edifice was a strong tower called Lauder Fort, originally built by Edward I., as a check to the Scots in this quarter. The Duke of Lauderdale, (whose family had formerly resided in a little tower called Thirlstane, about two miles to the eastward,) in 1672 added a new front and wings, removed the church and church-yard from the space they had formerly occupied directly between the castle and the town, and changing the name made it his family residence. The church then removed was that in which took place the celebrated conference of the Scottish nobles, that ended in the murder of king James the Third's favourites. Cochrane, the chief, was seized at the church door, and hanged over a neighbouring bridge, by a rope which his assassins found, during a search for such an article, in one of the cellars of the Fort. The said bridge, though still "flourishing in immortal youth" in the ordinary books for the road, has not existed for a century; the foundations alone are to be seen about two hundred yards below the Castle, and the river is now crossed by a modern erection, a good way farther down. Thirlstane Castle is fitted up and decorated in the best taste of the reign of Charles II. with massive balustrades and cornices, and a profusion of marble chimney-pieces and flowers. It contains a vast quantity of family portraits, including the poetical knight of Mary's time, his son, usually denominated in history Secretary Maitland, and the Duke himself, of whom there are no fewer than five paintings.—Population of Lauder in 1821, 1000; including the parish, 1845.

LAUDERDALE, a district in Berwick-

shire, (see *BERWICKSHIRE*), the capital of which is the above town of *Lauder*. It gives the title of *Earl* to the family of *Maitland*, ennobled in the reign of *James VI.*

LAURANCE, (ST.)—See *SLAMANAN*.

LAURENCEKIRK, or LAWRENCEKIRK, a parish in *Kincardineshire*, formerly, and still in some cases, called *Conveth*; bounded on the north by *Fordoun*, on the east by *Garvock*, on the south by the same and by *Marykirk*, which latter also bounds it on the west. In figure it is triangular, with the apex to the south. Its greatest length is rather above four miles, and its greatest breadth about three. The area of the parish measures 4381 square acres. The district consists of one large ridge, extending longitudinally from east to west, and sloping gently to its northern and southern extremities. The small river *Leuther*, which rises in the *Grampian hills*, and falls into the *North Esk*, passes through it. Nine brooks likewise intersect the parish, seven upon the southern and two upon the northern side of the *Leuther*. This part of *Kincardineshire* is now a good deal improved in its agriculture, and there are some plantations.

LAURENCEKIRK, a village in *Kincardineshire*, and the capital of the above parish, situated on the road from *Perth* to *Aberdeen*, at the distance of ninety-three miles from *Edinburgh*, ten from *Montrose*, five from *Marykirk*, and eight from *Stonehaven*. It takes its name from the old parish church, which was dedicated to *St. Laurence*. This village was formerly a mere hamlet, surrounded by a moorish and uncultivated tract of country. In the year 1772, it was taken under the care of *Lord Gardenstone*, a judge of the Court of Session, known, but scarcely so well as he should be, for his successful cultivation of the belles lettres, and distinguished, in his own day, by his eccentric manners, and speculative turn of mind. His lordship having formed the resolution of creating a town here, laid out a plan for buildings, and soon succeeded in attracting settlers. In 1779, he procured for the place the privileges of a burgh of barony, empowering the inhabitants, every three years, to choose a bailie and four councillors, to regulate the police, &c., with the privilege of holding weekly markets, and an annual fair. Before he died, he had the satisfaction of seeing *Laurencekirk* a thriving little town, and the people enjoying many comforts

which are frequently denied to older settlements. A good inn was established by the public-spirited proprietor, who attached to it a select library for the amusement of travellers. He also encouraged and contributed liberally to the establishment of a linen manufacture and bleach-field, which are now in a thriving state. In modern times, the village has become noted for its manufacture of snuff-boxes, which are made of wood, in a style similar to those of *Cumnock* in *Ayrshire*. Besides the established church there is a large and neat Episcopal chapel, and a congregation belonging to the United Associate Synod. The parochial school is in the village. The parish of *Laurencekirk* had for its schoolmaster, at the beginning of the last century, the illustrious *Ruddiman*, who might have thus wasted his fine talents and profound learning in hopeless obscurity, but for a singularly fortuitous circumstance: The celebrated *Dr. Pitcairn*, being once benighted at the little inn of the former village, found it very difficult to while away the hours which preceded bed-time; his hotel not being, like the present, furnished with a library. As a last resource, he sent for the schoolmaster; and the youthful *Ruddiman* was soon ushered into his presence. A conversation ensued, in the course of which, to his infinite surprise, he discovered the modest young man to be a most excellent scholar; a qualification of which no man in Scotland was better able to judge. Before the conversation was concluded, he promised to become his patron; and soon after procured an appointment at *Edinburgh*: by which his valuable talents were secured for the use of a more extended circle than the parish-school of *Laurencekirk* afforded. *Laurencekirk* had the merit of giving birth to *Dr. Beattie*, who was first brought into notice by the influence of *Lord Gardenstone*, while acting as schoolmaster of the adjacent parish of *Fordoun*.—Population in 1821, 1515.

LAURISTOUN, or LAWRISTOUN, a large village in the parish of *Falkirk*, *Stirlingshire*, about one mile east from that town, containing about nine hundred inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in weaving and agricultural labours. It was originally called *Langtoun*—then *Merchiston*,—and is now named *Lauristoun*, in honour of the late *Sir Lawrence Dundas*, who added considerably to it.

LAVERN, a small river in *Renfrewshire*,

which rises in the parish of Neilston, and after a north-easterly course of six or seven miles, falls into the White Cart, a short way above Crookston Castle. It is of considerable use in turning the mills of a variety of cotton factories. On its banks are also bleach-fields and printfields.

LAXAY, an islet on the south-east coast of Lewis.

LAXFORD, a river in Sutherlandshire, originating in Lorch Stalk, parish of Edderachylis, and pursuing a westerly course, falls into the bay or indentation of the sea called Loch Laxford. This salt water lake penetrates four miles into the country in an irregular manner. It is celebrated for its salmon, as its Norwegian name would indicate; and where the river first joins the sea the scenery is not unpleasing. The bay offers good anchorage.

LEADER, or **LAUDER**, a small river in the western part of Berwickshire, rising in the Lammernmoor hills, and pursuing a southerly course through the vale, to which it conveys the appellation of Lauderdale, falls into the Tweed at Dryburgh bridge, a short way above the abbey and grounds of Dryburgh. It passes the town of Lauder, which stands on its right bank, and some miles farther down the pleasant village of Faulstoun and the heights of Cowdenknows, situated on its left bank. It offers a considerable source of amusement to the angler, being one of the trout waters of the south, and its haughs ("Leader laughs and Yarrow" being the theme of Scottish song,) will possess unseen charms to the poetic fancy.

LEADHILLS, a village in the parish of Crawford, Lanarkshire, at the distance of forty-six miles south-west of Edinburgh, forty-four south of Glasgow, fifteen and a quarter east of Douglas Mill, and sixteen north of Thornhill. It stands in an alpine region, thirteen hundred feet above the level of the sea, amidst a wilderness of dismal heathy mountains. It derives its name from being the residence of workmen employed in the valuable lead-mines in this quarter of the country. "The rich mineral treasures which the hills contain in their bosom," says a contemporary, "has, by the concourse of miners, formed two considerable villages, Leadhills, and Wanlockhead, in a situation not likely to become the seat of any numerous population. Gold has been found in the sand of these mountains at an early pe-

riod; and Sir Bevis Bulmer was here for several summers collecting it, by order of queen Elizabeth, with the consent of James VI. He had a house at Wanlockhead, where he deposited the fruits of his labour. It is believed that lead was found here in the time of the Romans. However, it is certain that one Martin Templeton discovered a vein in the bed of the rivulet in 1517. The lead ore dug from these mines affords a very liberal proportion of silver. The business is carried on by a company named the Scots Mining Company, who farm the hills from the Earl of Hopetoun the proprietor. He receives from the company every sixth bar of lead as his rent. The number of bars annually cast amounts on an average to about 18,000. The largest piece of blue ore ever found in these mines is now at Hopetoun House, and weighs between four and five tons. In 1809, the produce of these mines was 25,200 bars, at nine stone avoirdupois the bar, makes 1417½ tons, which at £.32 per ton, the then price, amounts to £.45,360. It has a fair in June, and another in October, and a chapel and school." The inhabitants, though chiefly employed in the severe labour of mining, are an enlightened set of people, having a pretty extensive subscription library, and exhibiting a zeal in the acquisition of useful knowledge perfectly astonishing. It was here that Allan Ramsay, a poet of great merit, but whose reputation has quailed before that of Burns, as Lindsay's had formerly been extinguished by his, first saw the light and spent his earlier years. The ruins of the house in which he was born were lately to be seen at the corner of a field, near the house occupied by the superintendent of the lead-mines.—The population of Leadhills in 1821 was about 1050.

LECROFT, a parish in the counties of Perth and Stirling, lying on the left bank of the Teith at its junction with the Allan. It is thus peninsular in form; from east to west it extends about three miles, and nearly about as much from north to south. It is bounded by Kilmadock (Dumfriesshire) and Dumblane on the north. The parish of Kincardine lies opposite to it on the Teith. Altogether it contains two thousand acres, one half of which is a rich clay, and the other half upland, or what is generally called dryfield. The word *Lecroft* is significant of these local charac-

teristics. The country is here exceedingly beautiful, well improved, and planted. At the bridge over the Allan connecting the parish of Logie with Lecropt, stands the pretty little village called "Bridge of Allan," which is noticed under its own head.—Population in 1821, 513.

LEDNOCK, a small river in Perthshire, parish of Comrie, which falls into the Earn at Comrie, and gives the name of Glenlednock to the vale through which it flows.

LEET, a small river in Berwickshire, falling into the Tweed at the west end of the town of Coldstream. In the parish of Eccles, on this rivulet, stands the small village of *Leet-holm*.

LEGERWOOD, a parish in Berwickshire, lying on the east bank of the Leader, betwixt Lauder on the north, and Earlstoun on the south. It measures about three miles in length by two and a half in breadth. The surface is hilly, and partly pastoral and partly arable. The country is rather bare and not very interesting. The village of Legerwood stands on a cross road off the thoroughfare through Lauderdale.—Population in 1821, 476.

LEITH,* a large and populous town and sea-port, in the county of Edinburgh, occupying a low situation on the shore of the Firth of Forth, at the distance of about a mile and a half north-east from the cross of Edinburgh. Originally, and for many ages, Leith remained a distinct town, but in recent times, such has been the extension of buildings and the great intercourse between it and the metropolis, that both unite in forming a great city. Nevertheless, though thus physically joined with Edinburgh, and though there is a great mutual dependence on each other, Leith is still so much a town having its own institutions, its own manners and usages, and its own independent feelings, that though it might have been as well to have described the place in connexion with Edinburgh, these circumstances, together with the nature of the present work, required it to have a distinct place for itself.

The primitive name of the place was *Lever-*

leith, from its situation on the mouth of the Leith, but in the course of time, the present mutilated designation prevailed. The proximity of this ancient sea-port to Edinburgh has been at once its misfortune and its source of prosperity. Its history opens in the fourteenth century, with the fact, that while yet a mere village on the estuary of the river, it excited the cupidity of the magistrates of the adjacent and powerful city; and we trace through the accounts of the impartial historians of both places, an unvarying tale descriptive of the persevering efforts of the town-council to secure its revenues and cramp its independence. Yet, with this drawback on its freedom and opulence, it may be admitted, that being the only port of the metropolis, it owes to it much of its consequence as a town.

Nothing is certainly known of the history of Leith until the year 1329, at which time it was a dependency of the family of Logan of Restalrig, and had obtained sufficient importance and prosperity to excite the fears and tempt the avarice of the citizens of Edinburgh, who in that year applied for and obtained, from Robert I. a grant of "the harbour and mills of Leith, with their aperturances, for payment of fifty-two merks yearly." With this privilege the town-council were not content, and, taking at the same time the ground adjacent to the harbour, the baronial superior contested the claims of that body, and obliged it to buy the waste ground extending from the houses to the river, with liberty to erect wharves and quays thereon for loading goods, and the council farther stipulated, that allowances should be given to make ways or roads through the lands of Restalrig, for the more easy transporting of goods to and from the port of Leith, and a liberty to erect granaries for the reception of corn. The road formed in virtue of the purchase still exists, under the name of the Easter Road, and leads from the head of Leith Links to the foot of the Canongate.

Logan, the superior of Leith, who negotiated this transaction, appears to have been as heartless and greedy as the magistrates of the city were rapacious. He ultimately granted a bond to the town-council, for a large consideration, by which the inhabitants of Leith were not only restrained from carrying on any sort of trade, but debarred from keeping shops, warehouses,

* Besides the authorities consulted in the composition of the article *Edinburgh*, we have had recourse to the recent "History of Leith, by Alexander Campbell," a compendious work full of instructive and amusing particulars.

or inns, or houses of entertainment for strangers. Not satisfied with this measure, the town-council, with an illiberal policy, for which it is difficult to account on rational grounds, further ordained, in the year 1485, that no merchant of Edinburgh should presume to take into partnership an inhabitant of Leith, under a penalty of forty shillings, and a deprivation of the freedom of the city for one year. Other acts of a similar tendency followed. The council ordained that none of the revenues of the city should be farmed to an individual belonging to Leith, nor that any of the farmers should take one of them as a partner in such contracts. It was also enacted that no staple goods should be deposited in warehouses in Leith, or be disposed of in that place, under a severe penalty. In these acts of the town-council of Edinburgh, we have very luminous instances of the vile embargoes on free trade in towns, and on the industry of the people, so common in Scotland in former times, and even now far from being removed, wherever close corporations have a predominating influence. It does not appear, however, that those enactments had a permanent effect in depressing Leith. It gradually rose in spite of opposition, and from an act of parliament relating to dues payable by foreigners, it is certain that it even had inns for the reception of such persons.

In the reign of James IV., that monarch erected a sea-port town about a mile further west, which he styled Newhaven, and endowed with certain burghal privileges; but the town-council entertaining similar fears about the rising consequence of this port, in 1511, purchased of the king the town and harbour, with all their rights and privileges, which are still retained by the metropolis. Coeval with the erection of this suburb, James built a chapel, which he dedicated to St. Mary, and from this religious fabric the little haven was sometimes called "Our Lady's Port of Grace."

According to Pitcotie, the year 1511 was rendered famous by the construction of "ane varie monstrous great schip, called the Michael," in Leith or Newhaven, which vessel we are told required so much timber in building, "that she waisted all the woodis in Fyfe, except Falkland wood, besides the timber that came out of Norway." The captain of this huge vessel, which appears to have been a favourite work of the king, was Andro Wood, a seaman

who is eminent in the Scottish annals for his intrepidity, and for his services to the state.

The first great calamity which befel the town after it began to rise into a state of prosperity, was its seizure and burning by the Earl of Hertford in 1544. Landing at Royston, he marched eastward to Leith with ten thousand men, and meeting with little opposition, he arrived in the town in the middle of a day in April, just while the inhabitants were sitting down to dinner, which was abandoned to the English soldiers. After seizing the vessels in the harbour, and leaving 1500 men in the town, the Earl proceeded to lay waste the country, and to burn the metropolis, an outrage he was ordered above all things to commit. Having accomplished the purposes of the war, he returned with his victorious troops, and on leaving the port committed it to the flames.

Three years afterwards, Leith was again visited by the same general, now Duke of Somerset, and was again injured by fire, though not to the same extent. The English fleet, on this occasion, found thirty-five vessels in the harbour. After the year 1547, we find Leith involved, less or more, in almost every transaction of importance which occurred in the kingdom during the regency of Mary of Lorraine, who fortified the town, and garrisoned it with a body of French troops, in order to resist the progress of the Reformation. The walls formed on this occasion defied all the attempts of the protestant forces. The rampart was of an octagonal form, with eight bastions, at so many angles. The line it pursued seems to have been on the site of the present Bernard Street and Constitution Street, from nearly the west end of which it proceeded in a northerly direction to the river. Here the wall was connected with its continuation on the west side of the stream by a wooden bridge, which stood exactly 115 yards below the new stone bridge at the saw mills. From the river it proceeded to the citadel, and then taking an easterly direction, it terminated at the sand-port. The bastions were of great strength, and the wall ~~was~~ wholly of stone. It had several ports, the chief of which was one called the Block-house, and it was here the greatest carnage took place at the general assault made by the besiegers in 1560. No vestige of these defences now exists, and it is only when making excavations that traces of the

ancient military character of the town is discoverable. Recently, in digging the foundation of a building at the head of the Links, a closed-up well was laid open, which, on being cleared out, was found to contain several cart-loads of horses' heads, a striking, though certainly a singular testimony of the slaughter which had been committed in the adjacent field of battle. On the Links, not far from this spot, is still a mound of earth, now almost the only remaining part of the works thrown up by the besiegers of Leith to protect their advance to the ramparts.

Some time before these commotions, the Queen Regent had endeavoured to propitiate and to secure the inhabitants of Leith to her own and her daughter's interest, by granting them a contract, dated at Holyrood, 1555, to erect the town into a burgh of barony, to continue in force until she erected it into a royal burgh, preparatory to which she purchased, with money advanced to her by the people of Leith for that purpose, the superiority of the town, and of the Links, for the use of the inhabitants, from Logan of Restalrig. The Queen Dowager, however, failed in her engagements, and it is generally alleged that the city of Edinburgh offered her 20,000 merks to prevent the erection of the town into a royal burgh. According to Knox, Mary of Lorraine was a woman who "could make her profit at all hands," and it is certain that in this case she duped the town out of a considerable sum.

After the reins of government had been placed in the hands of Mary Queen of Scots, the inhabitants of Leith had reason to expect some indulgence from that princess, but all their hopes were finally frustrated in the year 1565, when, among other shifts to recruit her exhausted finances, she mortgaged the superiority of Leith to Edinburgh, redeemable for 1000 merks, with the reversion in favour of Bothwell. Mary, like most of the other members of the house of Stewart in similar cases, was compelled by exigent necessity to do this act of injustice against her inclinations, as is testified by a letter which she wrote to the town-council in 1566, requesting that body to delay the assumption of superiority. The short indulgence she craved, as might have been expected, was refused after some shifting, and on the 2d of July, 1567, the citizens of Edinburgh marched in military array to Leith, which they went through the form of taking by a sort

of capture, and thus the independence of the town was lost.

After this humiliating event, the town-council and incorporations of Edinburgh enacted many severe laws applicable to the public and private trade of Leith. The inhabitants made an attempt, in 1607, to procure the good-will of James VI. to assist in emancipating them from bondage, but without effect, as, by a private arrangement with the king, the town-council secured their supremacy on a broader basis than ever.

When the matter of the Solemn League and Covenant was entered into with England, in no place was it treated with more reverence, or its ratification more solemnly conducted than in Leith, where it was signed by the inhabitants in the month of October 1643. Four years later, the town was visited by that ancient scourge of Scotland, the plague; the horrors of which were aggravated by a dreadful famine. At this period the population of the town and its neighbourhood amounted to between four and five thousand individuals, out of which number fully a half were destroyed in the short space of six or eight months. The churchyards were insufficient to receive the bodies of those who died, and the adjacent links and grounds were made their place of sepulture. Till this day, in trenching the neighbouring fields and gardens, the half-decayed bones of the unhappy victims of this dreadful malady are occasionally found, wrapped in the blankets in which they died. Such were the ravages committed by the plague and the famine, that, in a representation to parliament for relief, the number of the dead were said to exceed the number of the living; and so impressed were the Estates with the miserable condition of the starving inhabitants, that they gave the magistrates the right of seizing grain in warehouses and cellars for the use of the people, leaving them to make future payment by subsequent appeals to the generosity of the inhabitants of the country.

The next memorable period in the annals of Leith is the year 1650, when Cromwell, having defeated the Scottish forces at Dunbar, proceeded to Edinburgh, while Lambert, his major-general, took possession of Leith. The only way in which the port suffered by this event, was by an assessment of about the sum of £22 Sterling, which was considered a grievous exaction, especially so soon after the cala-

mities of the plague and famine. On the appointment of General Monk to be commander-in-chief, he came to reside in Leith, where a strong and regular garrison was established. The citadel of Leith, which was improved and mostly constructed by Cromwell's army, was situated on the north side of the estuary of Leith, and was of a pentagonal form, consisting of a wall with five bastions at so many angles, with one principal gate fronting the east. In its internal structure it had some strong works rising above each other, with well-built houses for the governor, officers, and soldiers, and for magazines and stores. It was also provided with a chapel, having a spacious courtyard in front. The whole of these defences are now gone, and the only portions of the citadel now left are a Saxon archway, over which a modern house has been erected, and about twenty yards of the wall extending eastward from thence.

While resident at Leith, General Monk induced a number of English families to settle in the town, and the most of those who arrived are reputed to have been of considerable wealth. They engrafted a spirit of mercantile adventure on the port, and established certain branches of manufacture which are yet among the staple trades of the town. It is recorded that those and other trades felt the restrictive exactions of the town-council to be of a cramping and annoying nature, and made frequent appeals to the republican government to have themselves released from their application, but for various reasons their petitions met with little attention. Even with such burdens, Leith gradually grew in prosperity and opulence, and in spite of innumerable vexations, in time arose to that degree of size and opulence in which we now find it.

The succeeding historical events with which the town of Leith is connected, the chief of which was the landing of his Majesty George IV. in 1822, being already noticed in the history of Edinburgh, do not here require recapitulation.

For a very long period Leith was famed for its horse races. These were held during the recess of the tide upon a flat expanse of sand in front of the town; and although a course of this nature was much inferior to that on the regular turf, yet these races were persevered in with a spirit and satisfaction rarely witnessed in other places. Leith races were as an-

cient as the period of the Restoration, when out of door amusements came much into fashion; and for fifty years after that event, this pastime seems to have divided the attention of the boisterous young men of the country with cock-fighting, and still more brutal games. From the Restoration till the year 1816, these races appear to have been continued annually with very little intermission. They generally occurred in the last week of July, or the first week in August, and lasted for four or five days. The race-week was then reckoned the *carnival* of the metropolis, which was crowded with persons of fashion from all parts of the country, who came to enjoy the sports of the race-ground, as well as the balls and assemblies which took place in Edinburgh in the evenings. During the whole week, but principally on Saturday, *the sands* were the scene of the most boisterous revels, and of not a few skirmishes and battles betwixt the town-guard and the lower classes from the city. The outer edge of the shore was lined with booths or taverns, and places of theatrical amusements, and the pier served on the occasion as a most excellent stand for the spectators. Latterly it was felt by those concerned in supporting the Edinburgh races held here, that the soft wet sands were too heavy for the generality of mettled racers, and in consequence they were removed to the links of Musselburgh in 1816, much to the dissatisfaction of the town, and we need hardly say, of the juvenile part of the population of Edinburgh.

Leith is ecclesiastically and popularly divided into the parishes and districts of *North* and *South* Leith, the former lying on the west side of the river, and the latter on the east. The greater part of the town and extent of territory, however, lie on the east, or *South* Leith side. The parish of North-Leith originally belonged to the parish of Holyrood, from which it was disjoined in 1608, and in 1680 it received an accession of the baronies of Newhaven and Hillhousefield, formerly belonging to the parish of St. Cuthberts. It extends more than a mile westwards along the shore from the mouth of the Leith water, and is about a quarter of a mile in breadth. The parish of South-Leith is of a triangular figure, the base of which extends eastwards along the shore from the mouth of the river to the Figgatburn, at Portobello, from whence the line of boundary is chiefly the public road to Edin-

burgh, enclosing the Calton hill, and turning northward down Leith Walk, and near the foot of that thoroughfare bending westwards to the river. In this district is comprehended the abrogated parish of Restalrig.

The situation of the town of Leith is not that which ought *à priori* to have been chosen for the site of a sea-port. It lies at the head of a flat sandy shore, which is left dry for a mile in breadth at low water, and consequently is unfitted for an active maritime trade. The river Leith runs through the harbour, but in most seasons this is a small stream with little current near its mouth, and it has scarcely the power of keeping the entrance to the port clear of mud. The most ancient part of the town reaches from the shore along the east bank of the stream for about half a mile, the houses standing so far back as to leave a continuous quay for the convenience of vessels and the embarkation or delivery of goods, as well as the purposes of a street. From this quay the town diverges in narrow streets and alleys to the eastward, and the houses in this quarter are mostly of a heavy dingy appearance. The chief old thoroughfare thus leading off the quay is the Tolbooth Wynd, a most inconvenient passage, which joins the foot of the Kirkgate. This street is also of narrow dimensions, though having many modern houses, and leads in a southerly direction to the foot of Leith Walk. The road by these communications with Edinburgh is now much disused in favour of a handsome cross street, called Bernard Street, which leaving the quay nearer the sea, leads to the foot of a spacious street named Constitution Street, which goes southwards along the back of the town till it also joins the foot of the Walk. Beyond Constitution Street are many good modern but small streets and places, and fronting the open downs or links, there are rows of handsome new edifices, the residences of the more opulent classes. The links, which come so frequently into notice, are formed by an extensive grassy plain of nearly a mile in length, which is used for the bleaching of clothes, or as the play-ground of a company of golfers. On its outer side it is skirted by some fine fields and pleasure-grounds rising on the sloping ridge which intervenes betwixt the town and the ancient village of Restalrig.

The great modern road, or rather street, betwixt the town of Leith and Edinburgh, styled

Leith Walk, formerly noticed, has made the communication safe and easy, in a very gentle ascent to the metropolis. From the bottom of the walk a road has recently been opened leading westwards to the river, which being here crossed by a handsome new stone bridge, direct access is gained from this district to North Leith. The changes made in North-Leith within the last twenty years, and more particularly since the conclusion of the late war, have been very great. The citadel and many of the low dwellings in its vicinity having been removed, some elegant new streets have been erected, which stretch considerably to the south and west. On the west side of the harbour there is little or no quay, this part being mostly occupied by ship-building yards, graving docks, or rows of houses generally of an old decayed character.

On all that is connected with the maritime traffic of the port there have been vast alterations and improvements within the last quarter of a century. For a very long period the only bridge across the river was an ancient stone structure, originally built by Robert Ballendean, Abbot of Holyrood, for the convenience of those who attended a chapel he erected in North Leith. This venerable bridge has been removed, and, besides the new stone bridge above the town, there are now two wooden draw-bridges, which are raised, as occasion may require, for the issue and entrance of vessels. The pier, which projects from the east side of the harbour, at its mouth, is built partly of wood and partly of stone.

When the port was visited by Hertford in 1544, he formed a wooden pier, which he burnt on his departure, and its exact site is now unknown. The wooden part of the present pier was built about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and is extended from the quay for a certain length, when it is continued by a stone erection projecting with a curve to the west; the stone part is of the date of 1720-30, and was partly built of stones brought from the ruins of a curious coal-pit at Culross. At present an additional extension of the eastern pier, of wood and stone, is making, which, when finished, will cause it to be 2550 feet longer, and the whole length to be more than half a mile. Another pier is at present making of wood and stone on the opposite side of the harbour, which will be extended 1500 feet, and will terminate within 200 feet of the other. It is

confidently anticipated by engineers and others that the execution of this bold project will deepen the water very much in the channel of entrance to the port, and we learn with pleasure that already [August, 1831] such an effect has been partly produced.

As early as 1720 a dock was formed on the west side of the river, and among other measures taken to improve the harbour in the next sixty years, a short pier, now called the Custom-House Quay, was erected in 1777. Even with these "improvements" the accommodation for shipping in Leith was then very insufficient, for the chief landing place continued to be the common quays, while the harbour was dry and the vessels left fixed in mud at the recess of the tides. The vast increase of trade in the port towards the end of the last century, rendered it absolutely necessary that improvements on the harbour on a great scale should be effected. Impressed with the necessity of this measure, the magistrates of Edinburgh, in 1799, obtained an act of parliament, authorizing them to borrow L.160,000 to enable them to form a superb range of docks, designed by John Rennie, Esq. civil engineer. In consequence of this, the wet docks were begun in 1800, and both completed in 1817. Each dock is 250 yards long, and 100 yards wide; on their north side are three graving docks; they are protected from the sea by a strong retaining wall. The whole is upon a magnificent scale, and was finished at an expense of about L.285,000. It was projected to have a third and still larger dock on the west, reaching almost to Newhaven; but from want of funds this was laid aside. Out of the great mass of matter which has been written on the subject of the Leith docks, we select the following illustrative particulars. By an act of parliament of May 1826, the amount of the debt on the docks is reduced to L.265,000. Government lends this sum to Edinburgh at the rate of 3 per cent., to be redeemed by a sinking fund, formed by a deposit of 1 per cent. for twelve years, and 2 per cent. thereafter, till the debt is extinguished, after which the docks to revert to the city of Edinburgh. The city agrees to expend L.2800 on the extension of the eastern pier, while government expends L.19,000 on the extension of the western pier. The affairs of the docks are put under the management of a commission formed by persons nominated by both Edinburgh and Leith.

By these, and other previous arrangements, Leith is by no means released from its vassalage to Edinburgh, whose town-council continues to exercise a complete mastery over the traffic of the port, and can either heighten or lower the dues of entry, &c. as caprice or convenience may dictate. At present the number of vessels belonging to the port is 191, having an aggregate burden of 23,094 tons. In the course of the year ending January 5, 1831, the number of arrivals of vessels from foreign parts was 408, and coastwise 3653. The custom-house duties payable on goods landed in the same space of time amounted to nearly L.500,000. The chief articles landed from foreign countries are wines, wood, tobacco, hemp, and tallow.

There are three companies belonging to the town engaged in the London and Leith trade, who have altogether twenty-two vessels in constant intercourse with the two ports;—a company in the Leith and Hull trade, with five vessels;—a company in the Liverpool and Leith trade, with five vessels;—a company in the Leith and Newcastle trade, with four vessels;—one in the Hamburg and Rotterdam trade, with eight vessels;—one in the Aberdeen trade, with four vessels;—one in the Inverness trade, with two vessels;—one in the trade with Wick, with two vessels;—one in the Helmsdale trade, with one vessel;—one in the Greenock trade, with four vessels;—besides companies which trade with different parts in Fife, with Dundee, Stirling, and other places. There are seven vessels, belonging to the port engaged in the Greenland trade.

The greater part of the coasting vessels lie in the harbour of the river, the others in the docks. These docks are lined on the south side by a row of lofty and spacious warehouses for bonding corn, foreign liquors, and other goods, or for other useful purposes. The port has now no powder magazine, which is a shameful deficiency, as the manufacturers of that article, in sending it to the port, have to drive back their goods to the mills when vessels do not sail at the time specified. There have thus been instances of gunpowder being carted backwards and forwards through the streets six times, to a distance of ten and twelve miles, for the authorities will not allow it to remain in the town. Vessels generally anchor in the roadstead about two miles from land. During the war this was

an admiral's station, with an admiral's guard-ship, and generally several cruisers. Vessels requiring to ride quarantine, proceed several miles up the firth to a station in Inverkeithing bay. For the guidance of vessels entering Leith harbour, a light-house is erected upon the end of the old pier. The light is stationary, and is exhibited while there are nine feet water on the bar. In the daytime a train of signals is used to mark the rise of the tide. It is the misfortune of Leith that the shallowness of its water at the recess of the tides prevents it from enjoying the trade carried on by steam-vessels. The steam-packets plying between Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and London and Edinburgh, either touch at Newhaven or lie off that port for passengers. The great thoroughfare also with Fife, Stirling, and most other places on the Firth is carried on by the same small port, from which there are direct communications to the metropolis. Perhaps the new eastern pier, when completed, may induce steam-vessels to touch at Leith, in preference.

Until recent times, Leith enjoyed nearly the whole Baltic trade on the east of Scotland, but this traffic has greatly declined in favour of Kirkcaldy, Dundee, and Aberdeen. During the war it was the principal naval station, to which prizes were brought for condemnation and sale. That source of profit being also gone, its prosperity has been greatly circumscribed; but, perhaps the greatest of all its misfortunes has been the levying of enormous dues from ships for its harbour and docks. This circumstance alone has paralyzed its maritime trade, and will continue to do so till modifying measures be adopted. As significant of the weight of these burdens, it may be mentioned that wood and other bulky articles can be landed at Grangemouth, Fisherrow, or other ports, and carted to Edinburgh at a cheaper rate than they can be landed at Leith. This town likewise flourished during the French war on the preventive measures of Bonaparte; many fortunes having been here realized by the extensive system of smuggling British goods into the continent by way of Heligoland. Latterly, however, many individuals suffered severely by foreign speculations, and the commerce of the port seem to have received a blow it has never altogether recovered.

Leith is not a "manufacturing" town, yet it possesses a great variety of establishments for producing different kinds of goods on a

great scale. It has several breweries, a distillery, some manufactories of soap and candles, manufactories of cordage; and ship-building is prosecuted by different companies or individuals; the rectifying of spirits is likewise a common profession, and the town has a great number of merchants who disperse foreign and British liquors and other luxuries over a great part of Scotland. There is an extensive sugar-refining establishment. The chief manufacture is of glass, principally in the common quart bottle department. Along the shore to the east there are now seven cones all for producing this article. It is generally supposed that this manufacture was introduced into Leith by some of the English settlers in the time of Cromwell. In 1829-30, a most extensive establishment was introduced for grinding corn, entirely at the expense and risk of a single spirited individual. This immense mill is situated in the heart of the town, and rising to a height considerably above the tops of the houses, has very much altered the sky outline of the place. The machinery is driven by a steam power. The proprietor has further fitted up part of the premises as baths, of all descriptions, the price of admission to which is very trifling. The trade of Leith is assisted by one native bank, and branches of four metropolitan banks.

In the year 1809, a newspaper was attempted in Leith, but it was withdrawn for want of support. The only periodical publication in the town is a "Commercial List," published by the very respectable firm of William Reid and Sons, and containing much valuable information for merchants. The town is provided with two public subscription libraries. It has also a *Mechanics' Institution*, with a library and lecturing room in the Exchange Buildings. This establishment is in a flourishing condition. The ordinary tickets cost seven shillings and sixpence each to ordinary students, and five shillings to apprentices. There are now lectures given on mechanical philosophy and chemistry, by individuals eminent in these sciences. In January 1830, a *Philharmonic Society* was established in Leith, which has weekly meetings, and must be of great service in improving the taste for and execution of vocal and instrumental music. It has occasionally very splendid and tasteful *soirées*, at which there is a large orchestra of amateur and professional players.

The only public buildings in Leith and its

vicinity worthy of remark, are as follows. The *Exchange Buildings*, situated at the foot of Constitution Street, form a large elegant structure in the Grecian style of architecture, three storeys in height, ornamented with Ionic columns. The structure contains a large assembly room, a hotel, and a public reading room. The expense of the erection was £16000. Unfortunately, from the decline of trade, the speculation has not met with that success which was expected. The *Custom House* is a large and handsome building of the date of 1812, situated in North Leith at the end of the lower draw-bridge. It is also of the Grecian style, with pillars and pediment in front; it cost about £12,600. The *Leith Bank* is a neat and rather elegant but small edifice, on the south side of Bernard Street. It is surmounted by a vane, and is of the date of 1805-6.—The *New Court House* is a square and very handsome building, situated at the corner of Charlotte Street and Constitution Street. It is commodiously fitted up, and has an exceedingly elegant appearance. The *Grammar School* is a spacious building of an oblong figure, in the Grecian style, situated at the head of the links, and is also of the era of 1805-6. It is surmounted by a small spire and clock, and has excellent apartments for the different classes.—*Seafield Baths* are situated at the eastern extremity of the Links, fronting the beach, and were built in 1813 at an expense of £800, raised in shares of fifty guineas each. The building is large and of an elegant construction, and, besides the baths, contains a hotel. The establishment, from its distance from Edinburgh, has not been successful.—The *Trinity House* is another handsome edifice erected in 1817, at an expense of £2500. It occupies a confined situation on the west side of the Kirkgate, opposite the church, and is also of the Grecian style of architecture. It stands on the site of the old Trinity House erected in 1555, during the domination of Mary of Lorraine. The present institution possesses a good painting of that princess, by Mytens.—The *Tolbooth* is a new edifice of the Saxon style of architecture, occupying the site of the old tolbooth, built in 1563, which, before being pulled down, was in a state of great decay. The present jail has several suits of well lighted apartments, and stands on the south side of the Tolbooth Wynd.—The *Markets* of Leith are situated a short

way east from the Tolbooth, and were reared so late as 1819. The areas of the different markets are surrounded with neatly fitted-up stalls, and the whole has a commodious and creditable appearance.

The ecclesiastical structures of Leith are not unworthy of attention. In 1435, Robert Logan of Restalrig founded a preceptory of St. Anthony, the only religious house of the kind in Scotland. It was furnished with canons brought from St. Anthony of Vienna in France, the seat of the order. These monks were of the order of St. Augustine, and their establishment was of a magnificent description. They had a church, a cemetery, a monastery, and gardens at the south-west corner of the alley, which was named from them St. Anthony's Wynd. Nothing now remains of the different structures but some vaults, forming part of the premises of a brewer. At the Reformation the establishment was suppressed: and in 1614, it was granted, with all its rights, to the kirk-session of South Leith.

The church of South-Leith, which stands amidst a neatly arranged cemetery on the east side of the Kirkgate, is a venerable Gothic structure, of a date anterior to 1496. It was originally cruciform in its construction, but was diminished to the nave by the conflagration of 1544. In 1674 a turret was erected at the west end, with a spire of wood and metal, springing from its summit. A clock was added in 1681. When the church of Restalrig was suppressed in 1600 this became the parochial place of public worship. It was originally dedicated to St. Mary. The charge is collegiate, with two ministers. In North-Leith, a chapel was erected in the fifteenth century, by the above-mentioned Robert Ballendean, Abbot of Holyrood, who endowed it with certain revenues, and dedicated it to St. Ninian. This chapel continued as a species of Chapel of Ease to the Abbey Church till 1606, when it was converted into the parish-church. The inhabitants at the same time bought the house of the chaplain, the tithes, and other pertinents, from John Bothwell, the Commendator of Holyrood. In virtue of this agreement the clergyman of North-Leith parish enjoys, till this day, the tithes of fish landed on the beach, though, like all other tithes in Scotland, the exaction is commuted into a money payment. The old church still stands in a bye street near the up-

per draw-bridge, but some years ago, being in a frail condition, it was abandoned to secular purposes, and a very handsome large church was built in the open ground betwixt the town and Newhaven. This structure is of plain architecture, and has a lofty and tasteful spire. This church has only one clergyman, whose stipend is considered among the best in the Church of Scotland. Agreeably to the deed of purchase by the inhabitants, they still possess the right of nominating their parish minister.

The parish of South-Leith has a Chapel of Ease of very spacious dimensions in Constitution Street, the late incumbent of which was the Rev. Dr. Colquhoun, author of several popular works of a pious nature. Besides these places of worship, the town is provided with three meeting-houses of the United Secession Church, and one of the Relief Body. One of these houses is situated beside the Grammar School at the head of the Links, and is of more ornate architecture than most of the meeting-houses of the dissenters. There is another equally handsome in the new road leading from the foot of the Walk to North-Leith. And a third, with a Gothic front, situated in North-Leith, near the citadel. The town has likewise an Episcopal Chapel, situated in Constitution Street, and under the ministerial charge of the Rev. Dr. Michael Russell, the eminent author of the *Connexion of Sacred and Profane History*, in *Continuation of Prideaux*, and other works distinguished for their elegance of composition.

Leith had the honour of giving birth to John Home, the author of the tragedy of Douglas. His father was town-clerk of Leith; and the house in which the poet was born (September 22, 1722, O. S.) stood at the east corner of Quality Street, and was pulled down some years ago to make way for the new buildings which now occupy that site. The town was no less distinguished during last century in having had a ministerial incumbent in the person of the Rev. John Logan, author of a popular volume of sermons, as well as the greater and the most beautiful part of the translations and paraphrases used by the Church of Scotland, and some dramatic compositions; the odium attached to him by a party in the church for his having indulged in literary pursuits of so profane a character, induced this elegant writer to resign his charge.

The charitable institutions of Leith next deserve notice. There was an hospital for poor women, founded in the reign of James VI., which is now extinguished. There are at present a *Female Society for relieving Indigent and Sick Women*,—a *Society for relieving the Destitute Sick*,—the *Sympathetic Society*,—a *Female School of Industry*,—and a *Charity School for Boys*, besides some associations for disseminating the Scriptures and a knowledge of Christianity. The *Trinity House* of Leith is an ancient institution, formed on the usual principles, being a species of mutual insurance society for the relief of indigent or superannuated mariners, and for protecting their general interests. The number of poor in Leith appears to be very great. They are crowded into all the various mean alleys, and loiter on the streets in all directions beseeching alms from the passengers, or melting them into compassion by more indirect appeals from fiddles and other instruments of music. The favourite station of these musical mendicants has been from time immemorial the thoroughfare of Leith Walk, where at one time every loathsome object was daily exhibited to the passengers.

The town of Leith is equally disagreeable from the filthiness of its streets. A person in proceeding out of the boundaries of Edinburgh into those of the sea-port, will perceive an immediate change in the appearance of the streets. Such an evil may perhaps chiefly be attributed to a laxity in the discipline of the police, and partly to the trading character of the town. Until within the last two or three years, Leith was very ill supplied with water from Lochend, a small lake near Restalrig, or by means of carts from St. Margaret's Well. It now enjoys a branch of the pipes which supply Edinburgh so abundantly, and this important improvement may lead to a greater air of comfort and cleanliness in the streets and lanes. The town is lighted with coal gas, manufactured by a joint-stock company, who have the liberty of also supplying Edinburgh, which they do to a considerable extent.

To revert to the municipal government of Leith. The town is under the special jurisdiction of a sheriff-substitute, who is paid by the inhabitants for his services. This functionary, who is only of recent institution, holds a small-debt court every Friday. The burgh,

and port continue subordinate to Edinburgh, but a modification of the authority of the town-council has been instituted by an act of parliament. (7 and 8 Geo. IV. cap. 112,) in consequence of some disputes on the subject. There are three resident magistrates or bailies, who are chosen by the town-council from a list or list presented by those bailies retiring, as well as by all those who have formerly been bailies, and by the masters of the incorporations. By this means Leith can, in general, secure those magistrates it chooses, and by an act of courtesy, the council, in most cases, consult popularity by nominating those in particular whom they know to be most in favour. The number of incorporations having a power of election is four. The town-council have a complete power of admiralty over Leith and the sea for a certain distance. That body appoints an admiral of Leith, who is generally an *old* Edinburgh bailie, and the duties of his office are chiefly executed by the resident bailies who are admirals-substitute, with a procurator-fiscal, and other officers. The watching, lighting, and cleaning of the town, are placed under the control of a board of commissioners of police, whose expenditure is liquidated by a heavy assessment on the inhabitants. There are ten wards of police, each having two commissioners chosen directly by the inhabitants, and besides these there is the preposterous number of thirty *ex officio* commissioners, (or partly chosen by incorporations;) in this strange constitution of the board, we have perhaps the real cause of the unseemly condition of the town. The annual rent of the valuable property in Leith is estimated to be, £135,000.

As conscientious topographers, we are compelled to state, that the very peculiar manner in which Leith is dependant on Edinburgh seems to retard nearly every improvement in and about the port, and, without doubt, the time is almost arrived when either a complete separation or amalgamation must take place. Here prevails the most untoward jealousies and conflict of jurisdictions anywhere to be met with in Scotland; and amidst the altercations which are produced, the actual benefit and mutual friendship of the inhabitants of the metropolis and the port are sacrificed to the spirit of faction. By the absurd manner in which the affairs of the port and its dependencies have been for a long while managed, the condition of the suburb of Newhaven is fully

worse than that of Leith, and the road between them is worst of all. This fishing village of Newhaven, which lies a mile to the west, and is connected with Edinburgh by direct roads, has been for some years unapproachable from Leith, unless by a very bad circuitous route, entirely in consequence of the general carelessness of the "authorities," in allowing the direct road to be washed away by the sea, and we must say, the supineness of the inhabitants in not long since bringing about a restitution of the thoroughfare. At present subscriptions are set on foot by private individuals to do so. Between Leith and Newhaven, and almost close to the former, is situated an extensive series of barracks for the royal artillery, with a battery fronting the sea.—Population of the parishes of North and South-Leith in 1821, 26,000.

LEITH, or WATER OF LEITH, a river in Edinburghshire, above alluded to as issuing into the firth of Forth at the town of Leith, to which it has communicated its name. It rises in the parish of Mid-Calder, or the western hilly part of the county, and in its course is of great use in moving machinery, as is noticed under the head EDINBURGHSHIRE. When it comes within the precincts of Edinburgh, it pursues its way through a deep dell, in which stands an ancient village on both banks, called also the Water of Leith, and at which there are extensive flour mills and granaries. Just below the village, the river is crossed by a splendid and stupendous new bridge, connecting the western extensions of the metropolis with the high grounds on the opposite bank. Being from this point distracted into a mill-lead, the channel, till near Leith, is left almost empty in dry weather, and is nearly at all times a real nuisance to the adjacent inhabitants from its conversion into a common sewer.

LEITHEN, a small stream in Peeblesshire, falling into the Tweed a little way below the village of Innerleithen, to which it has given its name.—See INNERLEITHEN.

LENNOCK, a rivulet in the parish of Birnie, Morayshire, tributary to the Lossie.

LENNOX, an ancient district in the western part of Scotland, forming a portion of the modern shires of Dumbarton and Stirling. As to the origin of its name and the other particulars, see DUMBARTONSHIRE.

LENNOX-HILLS, a mountain ridge extending from Dumbarton to Stirling, beyond

which it is continued from the Forth to the Tay, under the name of Ochils. Throughout the whole, stupendous basaltic columns and volcanic rocks present themselves.

LENNOX-TOWN, or **NEWTOWN OF CAMPSIE**, a large village in the parish of Campsie, Stirlingshire, distant forty-two miles from Edinburgh, nine from Glasgow, and twenty from Stirling. It is situated in the vicinity of some large collieries, extensive alum works, and the Lennox-mill printfield—all affording constant employment to many hundred persons. "This thriving village," says a contemporary, "is rapidly improving, and it is with feelings of pleasure we mark its progress; an increasing intelligence, with a thirst for knowledge, characterises its native inhabitants. A literary or debating society was some years ago established."

LENTRATHEN, or **GLENTRATHEN**, a parish in the western and more hilly part of Forfarshire, lying betwixt Glenisla on the west, and part of Kirriemuir and Kingoldrum on the east. It extends eight miles from north to south, by a breadth of about four, and is in a great measure the vale of the Blackwater, and its diverging valleys. The district is chiefly pastoral. The village of Lentrathen is situated near the bottom of the vale near a small lake called Lentrathen Loch.—Population in 1821, 941.

LEOCHEL and **CUSHNIE**, a united parish in Aberdeenshire, lying south from Alford, extending six miles and a half from west to east, by a breadth of two and a half miles in the eastern part, and five in the western. The district is hilly and pastoral. Population of the conjoined parishes in 1821, 766.

LEOCHEL, a small river in Aberdeenshire, originating in the above parish, and falling into the Don near the church of Alford.

LEONARD'S, (Str.) a parish in the town of St. Andrews. See **ANDREWS**, (Str.)

LERWICK, a parish on the Mainland of Shetland, extending about six miles along the coast of Bressay sound, (east side of the Mainland,) by about a mile in breadth. The parish and country around are rocky and mountainous. The arable land lies in spots along the sea shore; the soil is light and sandy, but as fertile and productive as could well be supposed from the situation and climate. The air, though moist, is far from being unhealthy.

LERWICK, a town, the capital of the Shet-

land islands, and of the above parish, and the seat of a presbytery, is situated on the east side of the Mainland, by which name the principal island of the group which constitutes the Shetland islands, is known. We are told that Lerwick originated in some miserable huts erected about 200 years ago, for the convenience of carrying on traffic with the Dutch herring vessels, and by them was called Buse Bay so late as 1690. About 150 years since earnest application was made to the higher authorities of the time, that they would order it to be *burnt*, and for ever made desolate, because of its great wickedness. The parish of which it is the capital, was confirmed as a distinct district about 1720. Throughout the greater part of last century it was a very poor place, supported chiefly by smuggling, and many of its houses were ruinous in 1777. Since this period it has gradually and steadily improved, and now illicit importation has entirely ceased. Lerwick was erected into a burgh of barony about fourteen years ago, with two bailies and nine councillors, all elected every third year by proprietors within burgh and tenants of a L.10 rental. The town has at present a rental of twopence per pound sterling on real rents, which was agreed to for three years, to pay expenses of cleaning and of keeping the peace, and it possesses a certain extent of land. In the present day, the town which is about half a mile in length, is built in the form of a crescent, upon the margin of a bay on the west side of the spacious harbour of Bressay Sound, opposite the island of that name. One principal street, which follows the curvature of the bay, runs through the town from south to north, from which several lanes of houses branch off to the west on a gradually rising amphitheatre. At the north end of the town, on a small rocky eminence, stands Fort Charlotte, which commands the harbour, and could effectually protect the town from any attack by sea. The houses are generally built without order or regularity; and many of them, according to the Norwegian fashion, have their ends to the street, projecting more or less as suited the views of the original proprietors. Of late years, however, more attention has been paid to method, and some of the houses built within the last thirty or forty years are equal to any in towns of similar magnitude in the south. Not a few of the houses are built upon the sea-shore, and

some of them extend so far into the sea as to admit of their inmates enjoying piscatorial recreation without leaving home. Besides the parish church, there are two independent and one methodist chapel in the town, which proves the progress of dissent; for Neill remarks in the tour which he made to Shetland in 1804, that at that time there were no dissenting meeting-houses in Lerwick. As Bressay Sound is a rendezvous for a considerable number of the Davis' Straits and Greenland whalers and the Dutch herring fishery busses, during the summer months, there is a considerable bustle in the town during the best half of the year; and besides this intercourse, a regular and pretty extensive trade is carried on with Leith by means of well-appointed smacks. The vessels of all descriptions belonging to Shetland, and which clear from Lerwick, may amount to about ninety, the great majority of which are employed in the cod fishery. The Lerwick shopkeepers or merchants, as they are called, though models for attention to business, still continue a practice which existed in many towns in the south, of shutting up their shops at meal hours, so that a stranger landing in Lerwick at the hours of breakfast or dinner would at once conclude that the shopkeepers at least were celebrating a *fast* instead of a *feast*. The inhabitants of Lerwick are fully on a par in point of education and general intelligence with those of places more highly favoured from local circumstances, and their manners differ in no respect from those of the inhabitants of the south. They, moreover, display much courtesy and hospitality to strangers. There is no regular inn in the town, but travellers, notwithstanding, are never at a loss, as comfortable accommodation is to be obtained in private lodgings. As fishing is a favourite amusement with some of the inhabitants, and a means of subsistence with others, a large flotilla of boats is attached to Lerwick, and it is no uncommon sight in winter to see forty or fifty of these anchored within a few yards of the town playing havoc with the finny tribe. Nearly adjoining Fort-Charlotte, to the north-west, is a small dock, with warehouses and dwelling-houses attached, chiefly erected by Mr. Hay, the enterprising partner of Messrs. Hay and Ogilvie, who may be regarded as the chief merchants in Lerwick. This firm carried on a banking establishment a few years

ago, and issued notes, but they called in their issues, and now act as agents for the Royal Bank of Scotland. The National Bank has also established a branch. There are two subscription libraries. No regular post has yet been established, letters being carried by trading vessels. There are two entries to Bressay Sound from the north and south, and as it is land-locked, a stranger on approaching it can have no idea that he is about to enter a harbour which could contain almost the whole of the royal navy of Great Britain. The population of the parish of Lerwick, which amounted in 1801 to 1706, now exceeds 3000 souls, of which 2800 may now be reckoned as inhabitants of the town.—The population returns of 1821, give the population of the town as 2224.*

LESLIE, or LESLY, a small parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, lying south from Kinnethmont, and east from Clatt, extending about two miles in length, by from one to two in breadth. The general appearance is hilly, but the district is of a productive nature. The water of Gadie, so sweetly celebrated by Arthur Johnston, in his elegant Latin poems, runs through the parish, from west to east.—The population in 1821, 444.

LESLIE, a parish in the county of Fife, extending from six to seven miles in length, separated on the south from the parish of Kinglassie by the river Leven, bounded on the west by Portmouk, on the north by Falkland, and on the east by Markinch. The district consists chiefly of fine arable lands, undulating downwards to the Leven, from the Lomond hills. Towards the summit of these hills the ground is moorish and pastoral. The parks are well enclosed with hedgerows, and other fences; and there is a considerable quantity of wood of a superior quality, principally on the estate of the Earl of Rothes, near the town of Lealie. West from Lealie, on the face of the descending grounds, stands the house of Strathhenry, the seat of an ancient family in the shire. To the east of Lealie, also on the face of the hilly ground, is the ruined house of Pitcairn, once the residence of the celebrated Dr. Pitcairn.

LESLIE, a populous town in the shire

* For the greater part of the above account of Lerwick we have to acknowledge ourselves indebted to James Smith, Esq. Edinburgh, author of a talented work entitled "Dialogues on the State of Fife."

parish, situated at the distance of twelve miles from Kinross, twelve from Cupar, and nine from Kirkcaldy. It occupies a pleasant site along the summit of a ridge of ground, rising from the Leven on the south, and a shallow vale on the northern side, and lies on the public road, which pursues an irregular course up the vale of the Leven, towards Kinross-shire. Leslie consists of one long street, in the direction of east and west, lined by tolerably well-built houses of one and two storeys, partly thatched and partly slated. At the western extremity there are some neat modern mansions. Nearly all the houses are provided with gardens behind, and the environs display much rural beauty. At the east end of the town, just at the entrance, is an exceedingly beautiful public green, of a triangular figure, bounded by houses and the parish church on the north, the manse and gardens on the east, and the road on the south. This pleasing verdant esplanade, which is unequalled in the provincial towns, except at Dirlerton in East Lothian, is ornamented by a tall tree at each end, that on the west being of the most magnificent proportions. In former times, this green was the appropriated place for the annual festival of the pedlars or packmen of Scotland, who, on such occasions, crowded thither to indulge in various pastimes, not the least amusing of which was the initiation of members, by ducking them in a pool, or well, in the vale north of the town. One of the games was riding at the ring, an exceedingly ancient pastime now obsolete, or only found in the degenerate practice of riding at some living animal, and trying to kill it when passing. Another pastime, we are told, was bull-baiting, for which purpose a bull was chained to a massive stone, on the north side of the green, still standing, and showing a deep indentation around, made by the furious working of the chain which secured the unhappy animal. It is now many years since Leslie was the seat of these festivals, which, in their modified style, are now held at Stirling; but they have entailed on the inhabitants a love of sports, which in foot ball at least, have made them eminent over all their neighbours. It has been alleged that Leslie is the place alluded to in the poem of "Christ's Kirk on the Green;" but this does not bear accurate confirmation, though the circumstance is not unlikely. At one time

there prevailed a strong feeling of animosity betwixt the people in and about Leslie, and those of Falkland, which lies on the other side of the East Lothian; and it is said, that at all fairs the latter used to come hither to attack the Leslians; happily, such outrages are now quite unknown. Whether from such instances of liveliness and fondness of public sports, peculiar to the people of Leslie, or the modern trading character of the town, it happens that almost no one in Scotland is so strongly characterised by an independent political tone of sentiment, on every occasion of natural excitement; as was manifested at the first French revolution, and has been latterly exemplified by the establishment of one of those institutions called *Political Unions*, in which, it may be further remarked, it preceded all other places in Scotland. Few people are more prompt than the Leslians in appreciating any triumph of popular over unpopular politics, and none could be more heartily engaged in the reforming enthusiasm of 1831. The desire of instruction in the inhabitants is met by the establishment of a good subscription library. Leslie has been doubled in size within the last thirty or forty years; chiefly from the vast increase, in that period, of the spinning and bleaching of lint yarn in this quarter. Here, as in most Fifeshire towns, the sound of the weaving shuttle is heard from one end of the town to the other, certifying that this is the chief, if not the only trade carried on in the place. Below the town, on the banks of the Leven, are several extensive mills and bleaching greens, which circulate much in the district, and support a variety of shopkeepers. Leslie is a burgh of barony under the Earls of Rothes, and as such, is governed by two bailies, and some councillors. At the west end of the green stands a good modern inn. The church, which stands on the opposite side of this open space, is a plain edifice with a spire, of recent erection, neatly fitted up in the interior. In the surrounding church-yard are several monumental stones, with poetical inscriptions, written in a very homely style. Adjacent is the parish school-house. In a low situation to the east, and very near the town, stands Leslie-house, the seat of the Earl of Rothes. It is a plain, middle-aged mansion, standing on a peninsula formed by the confluence of a small brook with the Leven. It

contains a few good pictures. Around are some fine pleasure grounds, embellished by considerable plantations; much fine wood having been planted about a century and a half ago, by Charles, the fifth Earl of Haddington, who succeeded to the estate by marrying the heiress of John, Duke of Rothes, (see HADDINGTONSHIRE.)—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 2200.

LESMAHAGO, a populous parish in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, composed chiefly of a minor vale running off from the great dale of the Clyde, towards the south-west, measuring fourteen miles in length, by twelve in breadth, being bounded by the Clyde for nine or ten miles on the north-west border. The rivulet called the Nethan, a tributary of the Clyde, runs through the whole vale, and has itself several small tributaries. The Clyde, during its course along the borders of the parish, forms the stupendous falls of Bonniton, Corehouse, and Stonebyres. In its upper division the district exhibits a series of broad swelling uplands, almost everywhere in high cultivation, while the banks of the rivulets are lined with fine alluvial levels. But at the lower part of the parish, it partakes of the rugged and picturesque character which belongs to the banks of the Clyde in this part of its course. "The banks of the Clyde in this parish," says the writer of the Statistical Account, "are very bold, rising, in many places, abruptly into hills of considerable height, everywhere divided by deep gulleets, formed by the numerous brooks and torrents which fall into the river. The intermixture of coppice-woods, plantations of forest trees, and sloping open glades; of swelling eminences, deep ravines, and towering hills on both sides of the river; added to the windings of its copious stream, and the magnificent falls above mentioned; exhibit to the eye of the passenger, at every change of situation, new landscapes strikingly sublime and beautiful." The village of Lesmahago, which gives its name to the parish, and where the church is situated, lies upon the west bank of the Nethan, six miles north-west of Douglas Mill, and six south-west from Lanark. Merely as the capital of a parish of great extent, fertility, and population, it enjoys a considerable degree of prosperity, which is further increased by a large cotton-mill in the neighbourhood. The more popular name of the village is *Abbey-green*, in consequence of its be-

ing chiefly built upon the green connected with an ancient religious building. The name Lesmahago is traced to the saint in whose honour this building was erected,—*"Sanctus Maclonius sive Machutus, Episcopus et Confessor. Hic nobilibus ortus in Scotia parentibus,"* says David Chambers in his work *De Scotorum Pietate*, (Parisii, 1631,) p. 198, *"Comite scilicet de Guincastel et matre Comitissa, cui nomen Darnal, longe nobilior solidarum virtutum cumulo evasit, in quibus sub Brandano sancto eos progressus fecit, ut eas inter se copularit, quas difficile fuerit junctas reperire, singularem scilicet prudentiam cum rara simplicitate, morum eximiam gravitatem cum summa entitate, orationis studium cum charitatis operibus, sui denique in omnibus contemptum cum præclara apud omnes ob vitæ sanctitatem existimatione. Vitam ipsius fuscè describit Ribadeneira in tomo de vitis Sanctorum."* That is as much as to say,—*"Saint Maclovius or Machute, Bishop and Confessor, born of noble parents in Scotland, namely the earl of Guincastel and the countess whose name was Darnal, but much more noble from his mass of solid virtues, in which he made such progress under St. Brandan, that he joined those within his own single character which it is most rare to find together, viz. great prudence with equally great simplicity, the utmost gravity of manners with the utmost gentleness, and the study of literature with works of charity. Ribadeneira hath detailed his life at full length in his Lives of the Saints."* The day of this holy man, and that under which he occurs in Chambers's calendar, is the 15th of November. It appears from the circumstance of his being an *élève* of St. Brandan, that he must have lived about the sixth or seventh century, and it was probably in a hermitage or cell at this place, as Lesmahago is supposed to signify the green or garden of St. Machute, and as it is known, moreover, that he was buried here. In 1144 the pious David I. founded a priory at the tomb of the holy Machute, which he dedicated to that saint and attached to the abbey of Kelso. The monks, of course, were of the order of *Tyronensis*, following the rule of St. Bennet. The fact of St. Machute's inhumation at this place is shown by a grant of Robert Bruce,—*"Sancto Machuto et monachis apud Lesmahagow Domino servientibus, ad luminare circumstantiam Sancti Machuti, perpetuo sustentendum,*

decem mercaas Sterlingorum omni redditus, de redditibus molendinorum suorum de Malsley, litoras et quietas ab omnibus exactionibus et distrandis, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosynam." This sum of ten merks sterling towards the perpetual sustenance of a light at the tomb of St. Machute, out of the mills of Mauldsley, is further directed in the same document to be paid, in two half-yearly payments, to the monks or their attorney at Lanark, by the sheriff thereof for the time being. A charter granted in 1270 by the monks of Kelso to Sir William Douglas, of the lands of "Polle-nell," in the barony of Lesmahago, is burdened with the stipulation, that he shall bestow two pounds of wax annually during his whole life towards this light. The tomb continued to be lighted till the Reformation, by which time St. Machute had been dead and buried the best part of a thousand years, and, what is a curious fact, an antique pair of snuffers, believed to have been the identical pair where-with the lights were snuffed by the pious watchmen of the tomb, was found some years ago amidst the ruins, and are now in the possession of an inhabitant of Lesmahago. During the fierce and unsparing war which was carried on by Edward III. for the restoration of the race of Baliol, the church belonging to the priory of Lesmahago was burnt, together with a great number of people who had taken refuge in it, by John of Eltham, a younger brother of the English monarch. Fordun tells (but the fact is disputed,) that the incendiary afterwards joining his brother at the high altar of St. John's church in Perth, and there recounting the disgraceful act he had just committed, was rewarded by the king with such a blow that he fell dead before the altar. At the Reformation the people pulled down the priory, and burnt the relics of the martyrs, the tomb of St. Machute no doubt suffering in the general wreck. The revenues of the house at that time consisted of L.1214, 4s. 6d. in money; bear, 15 chalders, 8 bolls, 1 firiot, 2 pecks; meal, 41 chalders, 8 bolls, 3 firlots; oats, 4 chalders, 3 bolls. The church seems to have survived the reformation, and to have become the parish church for Protestant worship. It was pulled down in 1803, and replaced by the present large edifice. The steeple destroyed on that occasion seemed to have existed previous to the fourteenth century, for on the side next the church, it bore marks of having been scath-

ed by fire, and it was generally believed that those marks were occasioned by the conflagration of John Plantagenet. Lesmahago has been almost as much distinguished by its zeal in the reformed system of religion, as from being the seat of one of the principal establishments under the old. Its population, situated in the midst of a district where the principles of the Covenant had deeply affected the public mind, are noted in the annals of the persecution under Charles II. and James II. for their exertions and sufferings in that cause. The parish turned out a great number of recruits to swell the insurgent army at Bothwell bridge, and its church-yard is observed to contain the monuments of several of those heroes. Amongst the rest is that of David Steel, a Covenanter killed by Captain Crichton, the cavalier trooper, whose memoirs were published by Dean Swift. An epitaph doing full justice to the memory of this pious person, and narrating the story of his death, is engraved on his monument, and has been committed to still more certain record by being transcribed in the work called "The Cloud of Witnesses." In the memoirs of Crichton, where the deceased is spoken of as a mere desperado, occurs a droll burlesque upon the said epitaph:—

Here lies the body of Saint Steil,
Murder'd by John Crichton, that Devil!

The present ecclesiastical establishment of Lesmahago is of the kind so rare in Scotland, called *collegiate*, that is, there are two clergymen for the same place of worship. There is also a congregation of *Original Burghers*. At Lesmahago were taken two remarkable state criminals at different periods of history; first, the famous Colonel Rumbold, the prime figurant in the Rye-house Plot, who was apprehended at this village, 1685, (after the break-up of the Earl of Argyle's invasion,) by Hamilton of Raploch, a gentleman of the county of Lanark. The second was Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart, aid-de-camp of Prince Charles Stuart. As this gentleman was proceeding to England with despatches for his prince and master, who was then in the progress of his march to London, he was seized by a young man of the name of Linning, who was afterwards rewarded by his good service to the existing government by being presented to the parish church as one of its ministers, which office he filled for many

years after. In the parish of Lesmahago are found both coal and lime, the respective handmaidens of manufacture and agriculture. A well known species of the former mineral, called cannel-coal, is found at Blair, and of the latter the quality is so good that, upon an analysis, 29 parts in 30 have been found pure calcareous earth. In some places, particularly near Craignethan, it approaches to the hardness of marble, and is much valued for columns and the steps of large stairs. Various petrifications, as shells and pieces of wood, are found in the lime-quarries. Slate and sandstone of excellent quality are abundant. Several attempts have been made to work lead in Cumberhead hills, but without success. Besides these, there are a great variety of other fossil substances, which furnish an ample field for the investigation of the philosopher and mineralogist. The rocks and stones in the bed of Clyde have a singular appearance. They look as if they had been in a state of fusion, and many have a heterogeneous appearance, with small stones of a different kind adhering to them, or embedded in the mass. In the picturesque scenery of the parish, the remains of Craignethan or Draphane Castle are conspicuous. This noble ruin occupies the summit of a lofty, rugged, and shaggy eminence, which overhangs the junction of the Nethan and the Clyde. It was anciently the seat of Sir James Hamilton, an illegitimate son of the earl of Arran, and well known in the history of the reign of James V. from his fierce and sanguinary character. This personage is found at one time employed by his royal master in the task of persecuting the reformers, and at another in the more amiable duty of architect of the royal palaces. He was at last beheaded upon a charge of treason, and Buchanan tells a story of his afterwards appearing in a dream to James V., and, as it seemed, hewing off the arms of the sleeping monarch in-revenge for his own death, which is supposed to have been unjust, at least as far as regarded that particular crime. When Queen Mary escaped from Lochleven, she took shelter here for a few days, and the room in which she slept is still pointed out amidst the ruins. She marched hence to the fatal battle of Langside. The steep and woody banks around this castle, which is confessedly the prototype of the Tillietudlem of the author of Waverley, afford some scenery in which the beautiful

and the sublime contend for the mastery. Upon the whole, the parish of Lesmahago, whether considered on account of its subterraneous wealth, or its superficial fertility and beauty, is well deserving of a visit from the man of science, and equally from the man of taste. Population in 1821, 5592.

LESSUDDEN, a hamlet in the parish of St. Boswell's, sometimes giving its name to the parish.—See BOSWELL'S. (St.)

LESWALT, a parish on the western part of Wigtonshire, lying betwixt the Irish Channel on the west, and Loch Rynn on the east, having the parish of Kirkcolum on the north, and Port-Patrik on the south. It is of a square figure, measuring about five miles each way. The surface is finely varied with hill and dale. The coast is bold and rocky. The word Leswalt is from the Anglo-Saxon, and signifies "the pasture ground in the wood."—Population in 1821, 2332.

LETHAM, a village in Fife, in the parish of Monimail, lying in a sheltered situation on the face of the descending braes, on the north side of the Howe of the county, at the distance of four miles west of Cupar, and five east from Auchtermuchty. A fair is held here on the third Wednesday of June.

LETHAM, or LETHIEM, a village in Forfarshire, in the parish of Dunnichen.—See DUNNICHEN.

LETHENDY, a small parish in Perthshire, having Cluny on the west and north, Blairgowrie on the east, and Caputh on the south. There exists here a strange confusion in the boundaries of parishes, which very much prevents accurate description. This parish measures three miles in length by about one in breadth. The district is all arable.—Population in 1821, 408.

LETHNOT and NAVAR, a united parish in the northern part of Forfarshire, situated among the Grampian mountains, bounded by Lochlee and Edzel on the north, on the east also by Edzel and Stricathro, on the south by Menmuir, Fern, and Tannadice. It extends from west to east about ten miles, by a mean breadth of four. Mountainous and hilly on the boundaries, its central part, throughout, is in a great measure the vale of the West Water, a tributary of the South Esk, and is both pastoral and arable. The kirk of Lethnot stands near the division with Menmuir.—Population in 1821, 588.

LEUCHARS, a parish in the north-east part of Fife, lying on the left bank of the Eden at its mouth, and separated from the Tay by the parishes of Ferry-port-on-craig, and Forgan. On the west it has Dairsie and Logie. This portion of Fife is nearly as flat as Lincolnshire, and adapted to growing heavy crops of grain. It has many plantations, and is intersected by the road from St. Andrews to Dundee. On that thoroughfare stands the small village and kirk of Leuchars, at the distance of six miles from St. Andrews. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers. On the estate of Leuchars stands the ruin of an ancient castle.—Population in 1821, 1731.

LEVEN, (LOCH) a lake in Kinross-shire, of considerable beauty, and abounding in historical interest, extending from ten to eleven miles in circumference, and covering about 5000 Scottish acres of Land. It is of an irregular oval figure, and, possessing several islets, as well as being surrounded with scenery of a pleasing or imposing kind, it is justly deemed one of the many places in Scotland worthy of a visit from tourists. On its west and north-west side it is environed by the beautiful vale of Kinross, surrounded by hills in the distance, and in the foreground disposed in plantations, arable and pasture fields, pleasure-grounds, and other materials of rural beauty. On its margin, on the same side, lies the ancient town of Kinross, with the adjacent gardens and mansion of Kinross-house, the seat of the Bruce family. A short way east from thence, on the shore, stands the ruined castle of Burleigh. On the north-east corner of the lake it is overhung by the abrupt western termination of the Lomond hills, and on the south-east it is similarly shadowed by the hill of Binarty. In the space betwixt these elevations the lake has leave to stretch towards the east, and in this direction is bounded by a perfectly level piece of carse ground, extending fully three miles in length by nearly a mile in breadth, which is bounded on the north by the west Lomond, and on the south by the low hill of Balbedie: Through the intermediate carse flows the river Leven, which issues from the lake. At the east end of the carse the rising grounds almost close, and from signs which cannot be mistaken, it is, we think, evident that this was once the eastern termination of the lake; and that at an early period, by accident or design, its embankments being broken down, the pre-

sent alluvial carse was left in a marshy condition, while the water receded to its lowest level in the western hollow. If such was really the case, it must have happened at a period much earlier than the dawn of record, for no tradition exists regarding it; and we know that in the Celtic age there were localities existing on the present eastern borders of the lake, as is signified by their appellations. The chief islands in Loch Leven are two in number, namely, one situated near the shore opposite Kinross, on which are the picturesque ruins of a castle, once dignified by the compulsory residence of the hapless Mary Queen of Scots, and another of a low bare appearance called St. Serf's Isle, near the east end. Lochleven and its islands make a very early appearance in Scottish history. The following account of a priory on St. Serf's Inch or Isle is given in Spottiswood's account of Scottish Religious houses: "Formerly a house belonging to the Culdees, in whose place the Canons Regular were introduced by the bishop of St. Andrews. The priory was dedicated to St. Serf or Servanus, a monk or pilgrim, who, as is reported, came from Canaan to Inchkeith, and got Merkinglass and Culross for his possessions. Bondeus, a Pictish king, founded this place in honour of him, and gave the isle to his Culdees; which King David I. bestowed upon St. Andrews, with the possessions belonging thereto. Our famous historian, Andrew Winton, was prior of this place, and his history, which begins with the creation of the world, and ends with the captivity of James I. in whose reign he died, is extant in the Advocates' Library." Of the religious seat, which must thus have been planted here upwards of a thousand years ago, only a fragment, sufficient to make a small pen-fold for cattle, is now to be seen. The island being low and verdant, supports a few sheep and cattle. The island which contains the castle is about two acres in extent, and it is said that a fortlet was first built here by Congal, son of Dongart, king of the Picts. In the wars which harassed Scotland during the minority of David II. the castle of Lochleven was held in the patriotic interest by Allan de Vipont, against the troops of Edward III. who acted in behalf of Edward Baliol. John de Strivilin blockaded it, erected a fort in the church-yard of Kinross, which occupies the point of a neighbouring promontory, and, at the lower end of the lake, where

the water of Leven issues out of it, it is said that he raised a strong and lofty bulwark, by means of which he hoped to lay the castle under water, and constrain Vipont to surrender. The water continued to rise daily, and the besiegers thought themselves certain of success, when the English general and most of the troops having left the camp to celebrate the festival of St. Margaret at Dunfermline, the besieged seizing the favourable opportunity (June 19, 1335,) and, after much labour and perseverance, broke through the barrier, when the water rushed out with such impetuosity as to overwhelm the English encamped on that side. When John de Strivilin came back from his pious duty at Dunfermline, he swore that he would never desist from his enterprise till he had razed the castle and put the garrison to the sword. But he was after all obliged to give up the siege. The Monkish historian, Fordun, very gravely ascribes the success of the Scots to St. Serf, who was offended at the impiety of Sir John de Strivilin in erecting a fort upon consecrated ground, and who, we may be permitted to add, would not have looked with any very patient eye upon a project which was to lay his own island and priory under water. But, as Lord Hailes remarks, the monkish historian fails to mention that St. Margaret was in duty bound to exert an influence on the opposite score, in consideration that the English commander had been absent on her account. To lay aside jocularly on this point, we have great difficulty in believing, that the English on the occasion specified dammed up the lake. To do so at its east end in a way sufficient to drown the castle, would have required an embankment of nearly a mile in length, and upwards of fifty feet in height, and if it was at all done, it must have been at the already mentioned gullet formed by the high grounds at the bottom of the carse, near the bleachfield of Stratherny, where we supposed the ancient boundary of the lake was; but we are convinced, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, that this also was never done, the strength of the works required, and the time to be occupied in filling a plain with such a vast body of accumulated water, being obstacles almost insurmountable in a time of warfare and slender resources. We are much rather inclined to believe, that the bulwark could have never been more than an attempt or a threat on the part of the English, as it could not have been proceeded with to an

extent necessary for inconveniencing the inhabitants of the castle, without equally inconveniencing the camp on shore at Kinross. Lochleven castle was granted by Robert III. to a branch of the Douglas family. Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, in the middle of the sixteenth century, was the near kinsman of the famous James Earl of Morton, and step-father to the equally famous Earl of Murray; on which account he was selected by the confederated lords who seized Queen Mary at Carberry, as a proper jailor for that unfortunate lady. She was here placed in durance, June 16, 1567. On the ensuing 24th of July, she was obliged by a party of those statesmen to sign an instrument resigning the crown to her infant child, who accordingly was inaugurated a few days after at Stirling, under the title of James VI. Queen Mary escaped from the castle, May 2, 1568, through the aid of a young relation of the family, and is said by tradition to have landed at a place called Balbinning, at the south side of the lake. She was defeated a few days after at Langside, and obliged to fly to England. The Earl of Northumberland, after his rebellion in England, being seized in Scotland, was confined for three years in Lochleven castle, from 1569 to 1572, when he was basely given up to Queen Elizabeth and executed. This baronial family of Lochleven succeeded some years after to the earldom of Morton, which it still enjoys. The island on which Lochleven castle is situated lies a very little way from the shore; and between it and the point of the promontory above-mentioned, a causeway of large stones runs beneath the water, which is here so shallow, that in dry seasons, when the surface is a little lower than usual, a man can wade along this extraordinary pavement. A similar curiosity exists in the lake of Forfar and in Lochmaben; but how such works were formed, or for what purpose, no one can tell. The island is two acres in extent, and is partly occupied by the garden of the castle, which is now a mere waste, though still exhibiting a few fruit trees in a wild and decayed state. The principal tower of the castle is of the ordinary size of the border towers, and can never, therefore, have contained much accommodation. Connected with it is a court-yard, 585 feet in circumference, and which has contained other buildings of a subordinate character. No date or inscription is now visible; but some years

ago a projecting stone presented the letters R. D. and M. E., probably referring to Sir Robert Douglas, and his wife Lady Margaret Erskine, mother of the Earl of Murray, the jailors of the queen. It is said traditionally, that the castle was dismantled at the end of the seventeenth century. An old man living at a later period had been heard to say, that he remembered when there were fifty-two beds in it; an assertion that appears to be, upon a survey of the ruins, incredible. Lochleven is popularly believed to be mysteriously connected with the number eleven, being eleven miles round, surrounded by eleven hills, fed by eleven streams, peopled by eleven kinds of fish, and studded by eleven islands. But some of these properties seem quite fanciful; others are untrue. Besides the islands already alluded to, there are only two called the Reed Bower, and the Paddock Bower; both of which are so small as to be hardly worthy of notice. The trout produced in Lochleven is of acknowledged excellence. The following memoranda respecting it are from the Statistical Account. "The high flavour and bright red colour of the trout, seem evidently to arise from the food which nature has provided for them in the Loch. A considerable part of the bottom is oozy and spongy, from which aquatic herbs spring up in abundance; and so vigorous are they in many parts, as towards the beginning of autumn to cover the surface with their flowers. The trouts, especially of size, lie much in that kind of bottom; and gentlemen accustomed to make observations in angling, know well, that even in clear running rivers, where their course takes a direction through a long tract of meadow or oozy ground, the trout that feed in that ground, if of size, are generally less or more of a pink colour in the flesh, while those that feed, in a stony or gravelly soil, above or below the swampy meadows, are all white, excepting the mixtures sometimes made by floods. But what appears to contribute most to the rich taste of Lochleven trout, is the vast quantity of a small shell-fish, red in its colour, which abounds all over the bottom of the loch, especially among the aquatic weeds. It is of a shape quite globular, precisely of the size and appearance of a linseed boll at a little distance, and the trouts, when caught have often their stomachs full of them. These observations may account for a phenomenon of another kind. In Lochleven are all the dif-

ferent species of hill, or burn, or river trout, that are to be met with in Scotland, evidently appearing from the different manner in which they are spotted. Yet all these different kinds, after being two years in the loch, and arriving at three quarters or one pound weight, are red in the flesh, as all the trout of every kind in the loch are, except, perhaps, those newly brought down by floods, and such as are sickly. The silver-grey trout, with about four or five spots on the middle of each side, is apparently the original native of the loch, and, in many respects, the finest fish of the whole. The fry of all kinds are white in the flesh till they come to the size of a herring about the middle of their third year. The gallytough or char abounds in the loch. Some of them weigh near two pounds, and yet they are never known to rise to a fly, or to be caught with a hook, baited in any way whatever. Besides these, there are vast quantities of pike, perch, and eel, in the loch." The fishing is let by the proprietor. The birds that breed on the loch are herons, gulls, pewit gulls, and pic-tarnies. When the winds are high, and blow in particular directions, the loch is very much agitated, which makes it extremely difficult to navigate, and intimidates those boating parties who make a visit to "Queen Mary's Prison" and St. Serf's, the object of their excursions. The lake is fed by the small river Gairney, and other streamlets on the west; and, as has been said, is emitted by the river Leven, afterwards to be noticed.

Having thus described Loch Leven as it has hitherto been known, we have now to give a brief account of certain improvements recently made upon it, of which little is yet satisfactorily understood. The shallowness of the shore of the loch at its east end, and the possibility of reclaiming a large tract of land, were circumstances not unnoticed by various persons within the last half century, and at various times tempted individuals to make public proposals to effect a purpose supposed to be so beneficial. To quote an article in that intelligent provincial paper, the Fife Herald, (June 4, 1829,) "The draining of the lands around Loch Leven, and reducing the winter level of the water, was thought an object of such importance, by the late proprietor of the surrounding estate of Kinross, some years ago, that he applied for an act of parliament to enable him to lower it; at that time, however, the project

was opposed by the owners of mills, &c. on the river, on the ground that, by lessening the size of the reservoir, it would diminish the quantity of water flowing from it. But a compromise was at last entered into; it being found to be the interest of both parties, that the winter level of the loch should be reduced, and provision made for regulating the flow of its waters in summer—the same measures which would prevent an overflow of the lands in winter, being also useful in securing a more regular and efficient supply for the purposes of the mills and machinery during the droughts of summer. Proprietors of land round the loch, and in the carses, as also the mill-owners, having thus come to an agreement, matters were brought into a train about two years ago, for procuring an act of parliament to authorize the formation of a sluice, spill-water, and new-cut, at the outlet of the loch, by which all possibility of winter overflow might be taken away; while the supply of water from the reservoir might be given always at a regular rate, and without being left, as before, at the mercy of every variation of the seasons." "In order to apportion the expenses of this undertaking, it became necessary to obtain some data for ascertaining the advantage which, after its completion, might result to the several parties interested; for this purpose the act of parliament provides, that the lands in the neighbourhood of the loch shall be inspected and valued in their present state, by persons properly qualified, who shall report thereon; and in like manner, that the mills and water-falls shall be severally examined and valued as they now stand, the commissioner being instructed to 'appoint an indifferent person or persons, skilled in the value of water as a power or otherwise, to survey and inspect the several mills, manufactories, bleachfields, and other works on the said river, and to determine the value of the falls thereon, and the uses of the said river, where the same is employed for the purpose of bleaching or other manufactories, with the supply of water naturally afforded in the said river.' " This task having been committed to Mr. Thom of Rothsay, projector of the Shaws Water Works at Greenock, and Mr. Moon of Russel Mill, was executed in the most satisfactory manner. The works were commenced under Dr. Coventry, as commissioner, with Mr. Brown of Kirkaldy, and are in course of completion under the superintendence of Mr.

Jardine of Edinburgh. The operations for lowering Loch Leven were completed in December 1830, and the water then reduced to such an extent, as to add a thousand acres of land to the estates on its banks. The mechanism regulating the rise or fall of the water, to restrain or increase the flow of the river, consists of five sluices, each of nine feet wide, made of iron, and placed under a house, in which a man to regulate them resides, at the south-east corner of the lake. From this sluice-house the river Leven pursues a new cut through the carse, so straight as to resemble a common canal. In order to have a correct idea of the alterations made on the loch and river Leven, one of the present writers visited the spot twice in the summer of 1831, inspecting the works as well as the land reclaimed; and his observations and inquiries then made have led him to consider that the advantages accruing to all concerned, excepting to a few proprietors, have been very much over-rated. With regard to a large tract of land procured at the east end of the lake, which is the principal part, it consists of a mere yellow sandy beach, as unfit for cultivation or any other useful purpose as the sands of the seashore. If any actual benefit follow this vast undertaking, it must belong to the farmers or owners of the carse, and other adjacent grounds, who have got a lower level for draining; and to the leasees or proprietors of the mills. But in the apportioning of the expense, there will unquestionably occur an endless series of difficulties and disputes. The original sum of £20,000 allowed to be borrowed by parliament being more than exhausted, a new bill has just been procured, for borrowing £12,000 more, and it is even doubtful if this sum will be adequate to finish some of the half-completed works, and to satisfy the just and tenable demands of individuals, who have had their lands, bleachfields, &c. damaged and temporarily rendered useless, by the cuttings for the river, and by the destruction on its banks. For one thing, the bleachfield of Stratherry, occupied by Mr. Gavin Inglis, has been utterly wasted, and this person's business has consequently been at a stand for about four years; damages in this case must be very considerable.

LEVEN, a river in the county of Fife, issuing from the above loch in the manner and at the place above described, and which, after leaving the new channel through the carse at its upper ex-

tremity, enters and flows through a narrow vale to the sea, at the town of Leven on the Firth of Forth. Its course is altogether about twelve miles, and, in the upper part, it divides the county of Fife from Kinross. Its banks are not precipitous, but they are often steep and woody, and, as frequently, they show pleasing arable fields, sloping to the water's edge. The scenery is particularly beautiful near the village of Leslie, and at the seat of the Earl of Rothes. There is no public road along either side of the river, but the thoroughfare is at no great distance, on the high grounds on the left bank. The Leven is crossed by numerous bridges of stone and wood, that highest up (but on the old channel,) consisting of several arches, being of old date, and standing near the lake. The old bridge of Auchmuir, at the foot of the carse, now replaced by a new one of stone, was, it seems, built by one of the lairds of Balbedie, baronets of the name of Malcolm, on the neighbouring estate, as some say, as a penalty for a particular transgression. Such a legend was countenanced by an inscription on the old bridge lately pulled down, in the following words :

Ken ye this brig wi' a' its largs,
Was built at Balbedie's proper charges;
Let no man o' Balbedie's fu' boast.
Quhile this brig serves him at Balbedie's cost.

At the mouth of the Leven it is crossed by a handsome new suspension bridge. Few rivers in Scotland of the same magnitude, and running so short a course, are so serviceable in turning machinery as this beautiful stream, which is clad with mills, as well as several extensive bleachfields. A summary has been published of the number and value of the mills and falls of water in the river, from which we extract the following enumeration, as affording the means of much curious statistical comparison in other districts: the table having been drawn up in 1828, we do not now pledge ourselves for its precise accuracy, and the local characteristics of the falls are necessarily excluded: in some cases only half or portions of falls are used;—

Names.	Falls.	Value.
	Feet. Inch.	£ s.
East Stratherny Bleachfield, -	3 9.7	27 8
North Walkerton Spinning Mill, -	4 2.1	30 0
South Walkerton Wool Mill, -	5 10	14 0
Stratherny Corn Mill, -	7 0.3	50 12
Mill Deans Corn Mill, -	7 11.1	50 0
Prinlawa Spinning Mill and Bleachfield	7 5.3	58 18
Carry Over,		£30 18

Names.	Falls.	Value.
	Feet. Inch.	£ s.
Brought Forward,		£230 18
East Prinlawa Bleachfield, }	3 7.6	40 4
East Prinlawa Spinning Mill, }	5 10	
Cabbage Hall Bleachfield, -	2 9.7	12 12
Sparrow Snuff Mill, -	6 9.7	30 12
Sparrow Spinning Mill, -	6 7.8	30 0
Leslie Lint Mill, -	7 11.9	35 19
Leslie Spinning Mill, (Haggart's)	10 6.5	47 8
Leslie Spinning Mill, (Cant's)	16 3.6	79 7
Auchmuty Paper Mill, -	16 3.5	45 1
Roths Bleachfield, -	9 3.6	47 13
Roths Paper Mill, -	18 9	53 5
Balbirnie Engine Falls, -	25 3	293 16
Balbirnie Saw Mill Fall, -	6 6.2	22 9
Balbirnie Paper Mill, -	7 7.8	13 1
Balbirnie Flour Mill, -	6 6.5	11 3
Balbirnie Lint Mill, -	4 8.3	3 0
Balbirnie West Mill, -	9 6.1	30 7
Balgonie Middle Mill, -	6 1.1	19 10
Sythruin Meal Mill, -	5 9.3	17 14
Balgonie Corn Mill, -	7 1	8 10
Balgonie Bleachfield, -	7 9.1	12 7
Balgonie Saw Mills, -	7 5.1	11 19
Balgonie Engines, -	20 0.9	211 4
Milton or Balgonie Spinning Mill, -	8 1.7	83 6
Milton Lint or Saw Mill, -	5 9.5	9 5
Balfour Spinning Mill, -	4 10.1	40 10
Balfour Corn Mill, -	6 2.9	9 11
Haugh Corn Mill, -	9 3.8	31 6
Haugh Spinning Mill, -	8 7	86 10
Cameron Corn Mill and Distillery, -	6 1.1	93 4
Methill Spinning Mill, -	4 8.4	14 7
Methill Meal Mill, -	4 5	14 0
Kirkland Spinning Mill, -	20 8	278 10
Leven Saw and Flour Mills, -	7 2.6	83 3
Barn Corn and Harley Mills, -	7 8.5	17 15
Flint Mill, -	7 8.5	13 0
Foundry, Leven, -	3 8	8 9

Total annual rent or value of falls on the Leven, as used in 1828, - - - £1106 4

LEVEN, a town, or large village on the coast of Fife, parish of Scoonie, taking its name from the river Leven, at whose mouth it is situated. Leven has less of an antique appearance than most of the sea-ports of Fife, and occupies a low situation on the sea shore or west side of Largo Bay; the Leven before entering the firth, making a turn round its western side. The town consists of two principal streets, irregularly built, though possessing some good houses, with a variety of bye-lanes and detached mansions. The thoroughfares are ill paved, badly cleaned, and are not lighted with lamps, there being no local government of any description either to enforce a better species of arrangement for public convenience, or for the punishment of evil doers. The only comfort under such a system is that there are no burghal taxes, and no disturbances created by the projects of a town-council. East from the town on the sea shore are most extensive uninclosed downs, at the head of which there were once a

number of salt works, which have been long since abandoned. The town has one inn, and supports a respectable subscription library and reading room. There is an excellent parochial school. The harbour of Leven is very limited, consisting only of a creek at the mouth of the river, with a small quay, at which not more than two or three vessels can lie. The entrance to it is much impeded by banks formed by deposits of sand, made during heavy sea storms or floods in the river. As it is, the water at the height of the tides can bear vessels of about 300 tons burden. There is another harbour at the ancient and decayed town of Methill, about a mile to the west, but it also has its drawbacks, and consequently the traffic of this part of Fife has no good outlet. Fishing is not prosecuted at Leven, the fish consumed (which are plentiful and cheap) being brought from Buckhaven, which is on the coast to the west. Between Methill and the mouth of the Leven there are some fine open links or downs, on which a golfing society pursue their healthful amusement, and annually play for a gold and silver medal. On the inner side of these downs lies the neat village of Dubbieside, (belonging to the parish of Markinch,) which is connected by a new and handsome suspension bridge with the town of Leven. This very useful erection has cost altogether about £530, raised in shares by a joint-stock company. A halfpenny is charged for each person passing, and at present the pontage is farmed for £85 a-year. The staple trade of Leven is the weaving of linen goods, which employs a considerable number of hands. For the preparation and spinning of flax there are most extensive works at Kirkland, a place situated on the right bank of the Leven, about half a mile above the town. The machinery of this large establishment is moved by a water wheel of sixteen feet in breadth, by nineteen and a half feet in diameter. The quantity of flax manufactured annually at present is from 700 to 800 tons, and the yarns produced are made into a great variety of fabrics for home and foreign consumption. The operatives employed at the works amount to 500, and those employed in the neighbourhood and the adjacent towns and villages may amount to 1500 more. The weekly disbursement for wages at the Kirkland works is £450. The workmen of this extensive establishment are distinguished for their literary taste,

as well as for a considerable degree of public spirit and independent political feeling. Being environed by trees and kept in a state of great neatness and cleanliness, this large establishment, which is the most extensive in the county, differs very materially in appearance from the close and dingy spinning mills of the manufacturing towns. Among other improvements, the whole of the buildings and walks around are lighted with gas. At Leven there is another spinning mill, moved by steam, but it is on a much smaller scale. The other public works are the Durie Iron Foundry, above the town on the Leven, with a brick and tile work, and a pottery for coarse earthenware. During the summer months Leven is the resort of a number of families from the country for the benefit of sea bathing, and at the same season there is a daily communication with Largo, Dysart, and Newhaven, by means of steam vessels. The parish church of Scoonie, which is one of the plainest in the county, stands close upon the town, and might induce an alteration of the name of the parish to that of Leven. There is likewise an Independent and Relief chapel. A Secession Meeting-house is situated in Dubbieside.—Population in 1821, of the parish of Scoonie, the greater part of which were connected with the town of Leven, 2042, which has since been greatly increased.

LEVEN, (LOCH) a salt water lake or arm of the sea on the west coast of the Highlands, protruded a length of twelve or thirteen miles inland, or eastward, from Loch Linnhe, and throughout separating the county of Argyle on the south from Inverness-shire on the north. On the Argyleshire side is Balahulish, with its slate quarries, and in the vicinity is the famed vale of Glencoe. At the inner extremity it receives the water of a small river called the Leven, which is the issue of a series of small lakes further to the east. This lake has as yet remained entirely undescribed by topographers; and to bring it a little more into notice, we may introduce a description of it by the vivacious Macculloch: "It is with justice that Glencoe is celebrated as one of the wildest and most romantic specimens of Scottish scenery; but those who have written about Glencoe, forget to write about Loch-Leven, and those who occupy a day in wandering from the inns at Balahulish through its

strange and rocky valley, forget to open their eyes upon those beautiful landscapes which surround them on all sides, and which render Loch-Leven a spot that Scotland does not often exceed, either in its interior lakes or its maritime inlets. From its mouth to its furthest extremity, a distance of twelve miles, this loch is one continued succession of landscapes on both sides, the northern shore being accessible by the ancient road which crosses the Devil's Staircase; but the southern one turning away from the water near to the quarries. The chief beauties, however, lie at the lower half; the interest of the scenes diminishing after passing the contraction which takes place near the entrance of Glencoe; and the furthest extremity being rather wild than beautiful. I was much amused by meeting here with an antiquary and virtuoso who asked me where he should find Loch-Leven Castle. He had been inquiring among the Highlanders, and was very wrathful that he could obtain no answer. I was a little at a loss myself at first; but soon guessed the nature of his blunder. He had been crazing himself with Whitaker, and Tytler, and Robertson, and Chalmers, like an old friend of mine who used to sleep with the controversies under his pillow, and had come all the way from England to worship at the shrine of Mary; stumbling, by some obliquity of understanding, on the wrong Loch-Leven." We consider that the caustic author of these remarks has been rather severe upon the virtuoso who had mistaken the Argyshire for the Kinross-shire Loch-Leven, the unfortunate sameness of names in Scotland for a variety of lakes and rivers being the cause of many misunderstandings of this nature. The word *Leven*, properly *Lleven*, signifies, in British, *smooth*, a quality which distinguishes both the lakes and rivers having such a title.

LEVEN, a river in Dumbartonshire, being the water emitted from Loch Lomond, which it leaves at Balloch, and after a course of about nine miles falls into the Clyde at Dumbarton. Its course, though thus short, is most exquisitely beautiful, and has an interest in the eyes of travellers, over and above its real merits, on account of the admirable little poem by which Smollett has consecrated it. We have mentioned, under the head DUMBARTONSHIRE, that the banks of this stream seem to be the appropriate place of settlement

of print-works, in consequence of the exceeding purity of the water. About the year 1768, the first print-field was established on the Leven, and soon after two more were established on the same river. In the present day the banks of the stream in various places are clad with manufactories, and are the seat of a dense population.

LEUTHER, or LUTHER, a small river in Forfarshire, intersecting the parish of Laurencekirk, and falling into the North Esk.

LEWIS, an island of the Hebrides, and one of the largest of the series, belonging to the county of Ross. It includes the district of Harri (improperly called a detached island by some writers,) which forms its southern extremity, belonging to Inverness-shire, and which is separated from Lewis proper by an ideal line drawn betwixt Loch Ressor on the west coast, and Loch Seaforth on the east;—see HARRIS. The whole island is eighty-two miles in length from the sound of Bernera on the south, to the Butt of Lewis, on its northern extremity. The Lewis part is of a triangular figure with the apex to the north; at the broadest end being thirty miles across and declining to a breadth of two or three miles. Lewis is not such a mountainous region as Harris, but is of as desert a character. The country everywhere, except along the margin of the sea, and in the immediate vicinity of Stornoway, is open, bare, brown, and uninteresting. As usual in the islands, there is a green line round the sea-shore; but throughout the interior, it is black as ink and bare of every thing, almost of heath itself. A much scantier crop, even of heath and rushes, is not easily found than in this most Hyperborean of all Hyperborean islands. The shores, especially near the middle of the island, are deeply indented with bays or arms of the sea of different magnitudes, and afford an excellent field for the fishing of herrings and white fish. A variety of streams issuing often from small inland lakes, abound with trout and salmon. The grazing of cattle is a chief means of support to the inhabitants. Lewis is divided into four parishes—Barvas, Lochs, Stornoway, and Uig; although Thomson makes them seven in his map. Besides some hamlets there is only one town, namely, Stornoway, which lies on the east side of the island at the head of a bay or har-

bour, to which it gives its name. This seat of population is of considerable size, and in this remote country it forms an agreeable surprise. It is one of the three burghs erected by James VI., with the design of introducing civilization into the Highlands: In modern times philanthropists, to promote the increase of civilized usages and intelligence, have adopted the surer course of sending thither schoolmasters and missionaries. In speaking of his visit to the Western Isles, Macculloch mentions that he made here a discovery of a distinct race of people entirely different from ordinary Highlanders; but we shall allow him to tell the circumstance in his own words. "At the Butt, which forms the northern headland, we found many boats employed in fishing; and their whole style appeared so new, that we lay to for the purpose of bringing one of them alongside. They were manned by nine men, having eight rowers in double banks; a practice nowhere else in this country. We found them a lively, good-humoured people, totally unlike, in manners as well as persons, to their neighbours. They present an interesting singularity in the population of these islands; being of pure Danish origin, although speaking unmixed Gaelic, as our seamen assured us. It would not have been easy to mistake them for Highlanders; as they resembled exactly the people whom we had every day met manning the northern timber-freighted ships. Fat and fair, with the ruddy complexions and the blue eyes of their race, their manners appeared peculiarly mild and pleasing, although their aspect seemed, at first sight, rude enough; their hair being matted, as if from their birth it had never been profaned by comb or scissors; and their dress being of woollen only, with conical caps, and without handkerchief or vestige of linen. We found, on subsequent inquiry, that they constituted an independent colony, if it may so be called; scarcely mixing with their neighbours, and never indeed but when brought unavoidably into contact with them, as at markets: the other inhabitants, in return, considering them in the light of foreigners, and maintaining no voluntary communication with them. They were, however, well spoken of, as acute and intelligent, and as being very industrious fishermen. They possess this green northern extremity of the island in joint tenantry; and their agriculture appeared to be

carried on in the same slovenly manner that it usually is upon this system. Judging from their aspect, however, we considered them as much better fed than their neighbours, and understood that they only fished for their own consumption. The existence of a detachment of the original Northmen who so long possessed a large share in these islands, in a state of such purity, and of a separation which is almost hostile, appears a remarkable circumstance; but it is, perhaps, more remarkable that it should be the case nowhere else, and that the breed should, throughout all the rest of the islands, have so completely coalesced with the native Celts. Even in Shetland, and Orkney, where a separate northern breed might have been more naturally expected, nothing of this kind occurs, nor do the natives of these islands present, by any means, such distinct traces of a Scandinavian origin as this little community. The characteristic circumstance of the matted hair, is peculiar to these few individuals, yet scrupulously preserved; and it must have descended, with them, from the most ancient times. That the whole of this island, or at least the greater part, was originally Norwegian, is not improbable; and Macleod, to whom, as chief, it belonged, was unquestionably of northern descent."—Population of the four parishes of Lewis in 1821, 12,231.

LEYS, a loch of about three miles in circumference, in the parish of Banchory-Ternan, Kincardineshire.

LHANBRIDE, or ST. ANDREWS-LHANBRYD, a parish in Morayshire.—See ST. ANDREWS-LHANBRIDE.

LIBBERTON, a parish in Lanarkshire, bounded by Carnwath on the north, Walston and Biggar on the east, Symington and Covington on the south, Covington and Pittenshain on the west. It extends from north to south about six miles, by a breadth of nearly four at one part. It includes much fine haugh land on the banks of the Clyde, in the western part of the parish; on the east the grounds are elevated. The only hill in the parish is Quoth-quon-law. The district is watered by the Methven or Medwin, which is divided into two branches, commonly called the North and South Medwin, and tributary to the Clyde. Curiously enough, a small branch of the south Medwin runs off towards the east, near Garvald-foot, and finally falls into the waters of the

Tweed. The district abounds in antique remains. The village of Libberton is small, and stands on the road near the right bank of the Clyde.—Population in 1821, 785.

LIBERTON, a parish in Edinburghshire, lying immediately south from the metropolis, bounded by St. Cuthberts and Duddingston on the north, Inveresk and Newton on the east, Lasswade on the south, and Collington and St. Cuthberts on the west. In figure it is very irregular; the gross part of it is a square of upwards of three miles, with a portion three miles in length, and about one in breadth, protruded eastward from the north-east corner. This is one of the most beautiful, the most productive, and the most populous parishes in the landward part of Mid-Lothian. A gentle rising ground, on which the village and church of Liberton have been built, runs from west to east throughout, and declines with an exposure towards Edinburgh, whose streets are speedily approaching its confines. It may be said to be entirely arable, and under the very best processes of husbandry and enclosure. Gentlemen's seats, pleasure-grounds, small plantations and hamlets, with gardens, make up the sum of its characteristics. It is not also destitute of some interesting remains of antiquity, as we shall immediately notice. The word *Liberton*, or *Libberton*, is of obscure etymology, but it is the opinion of our best antiquarian philologist, George Chalmers, that it is Anglo-Saxon, and imports *the leper's town*, from there having once been an hospital here for the reception of diseased persons. The parish includes three villages of this name—Upper or Over Liberton—Liberton Kirk—and Nether Liberton, all of great antiquity. Upper Liberton, which lies on the eminence west from the Kirktown, was once the seat of a baron styled Macbeth, who lived in the reign of David I., (1124-53) and who has been confounded by Arnot, and all who have followed him, with Macbeth the Usurper. At the present day, this village consists of only a few houses, and beside them a tall peel-house in perfect external preservation; but whether this edifice had any connexion with Macbeth we are not aware, though it is very probable. At the same period there was a chapel here, belonging to this feudal chief, most likely dedicated to the Virgin, as, till the present day, or recent times, there was a spring called *Our Lady's Well*. The Kirktown was likewise in these times distinguished by a chapel, which

being crown property, was given by David I. to the canons of Holyrood, along with the parish of St. Cuthbert's. At a subsequent period, (some time after 1240) the chapelry of Liberton was disjoined from the parish of St. Cuthbert's by the Archbishop of St. Andrews, at the request of the Abbot of Holyrood. Thus constituted, it remained a rectory, served by a vicar, till the Reformation, when it became an independent parish church. This ancient chapel had in these times two subordinate chapels in the district. The first was the most ancient, and stood at a place called St. Catherines, a name taken from the saint to whom the house was dedicated. This sacred structure had, for many ages, in its vicinity a remarkable spring, called the Oily or Balm Well, which was much resorted to by persons afflicted with cutaneous diseases. This well was, according to Boece, one of the most famed in Scotland for working miracles; and it is told that every year it was the object of a pilgrimage of all the nuns belonging to the monastery of St. Mary of Sienna, Edinburgh, who went thither in pompous procession. At the Reformation, the chapel was left to go into ruin, but the well was for a long while after venerated for its healing properties. Among others, it was even visited by James VI. on his return to Scotland in 1617, who at the same time ordered it to be enclosed with a building and accommodated with steps. Thus restored, it continued in repute till the soldiers of Cromwell destroyed the erections and choked it up. In the present day it is extinct, or altogether buried amidst the plantations of St. Catherines, the seat of the Right Hon. Sir William Rae, Bart. The other chapel was at a place called Niddrie, about two miles east from the Kirktown, in the low ground. It was founded by Wauchope of Niddrie in 1389, and dedicated to the Virgin. The descendants of the founder re-endowed it with a manse, glebe, &c. reserving the patronage to his family. At the Reformation, this chapelry was annexed to the parish of Liberton. At the final establishment of presbytery, the patronage of the parish devolved on the crown, although Wauchope of Niddrie, we believe, claims a conjunct right, in consequence of the above annexation. For a brief period, the parish of Liberton was constituted the peculiar cure of a prebend of Edinburgh, under the episcopate of 1633. The old church of Liberton, which was of

Gothic architecture, survived till a recent date, when it was removed to make way for the present handsome semi-Gothic structure, whose square turret and pinnacles can be seen a great way off. An excellent manse is adjacent, and the village is contiguous. Nether Liberton lies at the base of the eminence nearer Edinburgh, and is now a mere hamlet. The largest village in the parish is Gilmerton, which lies about two miles farther south, and is chiefly inhabited by colliers and carters of coal to the city. In its neighbourhood are most extensive lime-stone quarries, noticed under the head EDINBURGHSHIRE. The most interesting object of antiquity in the parish is the fine old massive ruin of Craigmiller Castle, which stands south-east from Liberton Kirk on the summit of another rising ground, and commanding an extensive view in all directions. The date of this fine old ruin is uncertain, but it is mentioned in very ancient national records, and it appears that in the year 1212, it was held by William, son of Henry de Craigmiller. It afterwards became the property of Sir Simon Preston, in 1374, whose descendants possessed it almost three hundred years, during which period that family occasionally held the highest offices in the magistracy of Edinburgh. In 1427, it received the addition of a rampart or barbican, as is observable by a date still on the wall. In 1477, the Earl of Mar, younger brother of James III., was confined here a considerable time. It was also the residence of James V., during his minority, when he left Edinburgh Castle on account of the plague. In 1544, this castle, with that of Roslin, and the town of Leith, besides part of Edinburgh, was burned and plundered by the English army under the Earl of Hertford; and it is probable that much of the present edifice was erected on an improved plan after that disastrous event. In 1561, Queen Mary, after her return from France, made this castle her residence, and her French retinue having been settled in the hamlet, in the low ground to the south, (now on the road to Dalkeith,) it acquired from that circumstance the name of Petit, or Little France, which it still maintains. Craigmiller was, in 1566, the scene of a remarkable conference between Mary and her chief advisers, when it was proposed, (but overruled by her,) that she should be divorced from Darnley. Here, in 1589, her son James devised the scheme of his matrimonial trip to Denmark.

Craigmiller Castle consists of a huge square fabric, or keep, several storeys in height, encompassed by a square machicolated wall, strengthened by a circular tower at each corner. It has a number of apartments, and a large hall. On the boundary wall may be seen the arms of Cockburn of Ormiston, Congalton of Congalton, Moubray of Burnboulge, and Otterbourn of Redford, with whom the Prestons were nearly connected. Over a small gate, under three unicorns' heads couped, is a wine press and tun, a rebum on the name of Preston. There are likewise a variety of armorial bearings all over the outside of the building. The apartment shown as Queen Mary's is one of the upper turrets; it measures only five feet in breadth, and seven in length, but has, nevertheless, two windows and a fire-place. It is remarkable, says Grose, that among the many rooms shown as having been occupied by this unhappy queen, as well in England as in Scotland, most of them are such as a servant would now refuse to lodge in. About the period of the Restoration, the castle and estate came into the family of Gilmour, whose descendants still possess it. A farm-steading is now built close beside it, and the court, keep, and outhouses answer as useful feeding-houses for cattle, and for the deposition of agricultural produce! The slopes which decline from around the castle have recently been much beautified by plantations.—Population in 1821, 4276.

LICHART, or LUICHART, (LOCH) a lake in Ross-shire, extending about four miles in length, and from half a mile to a mile in breadth, whose waters flow into the river Conon, on its left bank, and which river is poured into the Cromarty Firth.

LIDDAL, or LIDDLE, a river in Roxburghshire, rising in and running through the parish of Castletown, in a south-west direction, and falling into the Esk above Cannochy. For a space of four or five miles, it forms the boundary with England. The river gives the name of Liddisdale to the district, and is esteemed for the amusement it yields to the angler.

LIDDISDALE, the vale of the Liddel, above mentioned, forming the parish of Castletown, under which head it is minutely described.

LIFF, a parish in Forfarshire, with which the parish of Benvie was incorporated in 1758.

The united parish lies immediately west from Dundee, with a portion touching the Tay. It is somewhat of a square figure, measuring about three and a half miles each way in its widest parts, with a small stripe projected westwards from the lower division. The lands rise from the Tay, and are now generally well cultivated. They possess various fine plantations. The country begins here to spread away into the Carse of Gowrie. There are various villages and hamlets, among others, Liff, Benvie, and Locheye. There are some beautiful seats and pleasure-grounds, the principal being Lundie house, the seat of Lord Viscount Duncan, and the house of Gray, the seat of Lord Gray.—Population in 1821, 2585.

LILLIESLEAF, a parish in the western part of Roxburghshire, bounded by Bowden on the north, Auerum on the east, Minto on the south, and Ashkirk on the west. It is oblong in form, being in mean length four miles, by a breadth of nearly three. The Ale water intersects it. West from thence the country rises. The lands are now under good tillage, and the district has a pleasing appearance. The only village is Lilliesleaf, which contains a few hundred inhabitants.—Population in 1821, 779.

LIMEKILNS, a small sea-port town on the north bank of the Firth of Forth, county of Fife, parish of Dumfermline, situated at the distance of three miles south of that town, five west of Inverkeithing, and five east of Torryburn. It possesses a commodious harbour, admitting vessels of 300 tons burden at stream tides, and a brewery. The chief traffic is in the export of coal, lime, and ironstone.

LINADIL, an islet of the Hebrides, near the coast of Skye.

LINDORES. An ancient abbey of this name is described under the head NEWBURGH, in which parish it was situated.

LINDORES, (LOCH,) a small lake in the parish of Abdie, Fifeshire. The cross road through Fife to Newburgh passes it on the east side.

LING, an islet on the west coast of the island of Stronsay, in Orkney.

LINGA, two islets of Shetland, one lying between Yell and the mainland, and the other between Yell and Unst.

LINGAY, a small island of the Hebrides, county of Inverness, district of North Uist.

LINKTOWN OF KIRKALDY, a suburb on the west of the town of Kirkaldy, in

Fife, situated in the parish of Abbots hall. See KIRKALDY.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST-LOTHIAN, a county lying on the south shore of the Firth of Forth, along which it extends sixteen miles, having Edinburghshire on the east and south-east, Lanarkshire on the south-west, and Stirlingshire on the west. The Brieche water and river Almond form the line of boundary betwixt the district and Edinburghshire, except at Mid-Calder, where the latter intrudes more than a mile into Linlithgowshire. The breadth inland from the mouth of the Almond, is nearly twenty-one miles, and the width of the county is twelve miles; the superficial contents of the whole being 121 square miles, or 7,440 English acres. The surface is neither flat nor hilly, the most remarkable protuberances forming a range running obliquely across the middle of the county. The central and western parts have the most hilly ground, while, on the east and south, the land is generally level. The hills which the shire does possess are generally grassy and ornamented by woods. The only river is the Almond, already noticed, with a number of considerable rivulets and burns, but the Forth yields advantages to the county which are more beneficial than the inland streams. Linlithgowshire has a store of minerals of the most useful kind. Coal abounds throughout; limestone is equally prevalent, and the whole district seems to rest on a bed of sandstone of the finest quality. In some parts ironstone is also found in profusion; silver and lead mines were formerly wrought; and there is plenty of marble, potter's clay, brick clay, and red chalk. Much that is applicable to the antiquities of, and historical events connected with the county of Linlithgow has been detailed under the head EDINBURGHSHIRE, as this district formed at an early period a portion of the extensive Anglo-Saxon province of Lothian, and cannot be said to have a distinct history. A few local particulars may be here added. The Gadani tribe of British people being overrun by the Romans, the latter made a firm settlement in the shire, which happened to be the outermost part of their conquests in this direction, and gave a site to about 7650 yards of the wall which they built across the island. No part of Valentia was so well protected by forts. From the station at Cramond, a Roman road proceeded westward along the shore of the

Forth to Carriden, where the wall terminated, and along the sea shore were several posts, which, we learn from old historians, were strengthened by towers, and stood the bulwarks of the Roman sway in this part of Britain. In modern times there have been a variety of urns, coins, and other relics of this conquering race discovered in the shire. It is understood that after the departure of the Romans, and at a period a good deal later, this part of Lothian, the Scoto-Irish and other northern people, took up their residence here in greater numbers than in that portion now called Edinburghshire, which became more an Anglo-Saxon settlement. Linlithgowshire was probably separated into a sherifdom in the reign of David I. Under Robert I. the district was placed under the administration of a constable, in which state it continued till the time of James III., the office of sheriff being as usual hereditary, till 1747. No county appears to have been so covered with petty baronies, baileries, regalities, and other independent jurisdictions, all of which were inimical to the perfect administration of justice. The shire had also a number of peers who domineered over the district, but most of whom are extinct by forfeiture or otherwise. The oldest family in the shire is that of Dundas of Dundas, who can trace an unbroken line of descent and residence on the same spot up to the reign of William the Lion, (1165-1214,) an antiquity very rarely surpassed in Scotland. The area of the shire was in early times covered with woods, but these being mostly extirpated, it has been left for modern enterprise to plant; and this useful improvement has been carried to a considerable extent on many estates. About one-third part of the whole county is either in woodland, old pastures, or artificial grasses, and there are more than four-fifths of the shire enclosed. Until the year 1723, there was little improvement in the agriculture of the district, and the first person who was active in this department was John, Earl of Stair, who in 1728 introduced new modes of husbandry. He commenced the cultivation of cabbages, turnips, and carrots by the plough. His example was followed by Charles, first Earl of Hopetoun; but both dying in the decade of 1740, there was no successor in their spirit, for a period of thirty years, when some practical farmers, with the advantages of skill and capital, pushed the agricul-

ture of the shire to comparative perfection. In recent times this rich and lovely district of Scotland has participated in the common improvements of the country. As early as the reign of James VI. the practice of gardening was general in the county. Linlithgowshire is possessed by from thirty to forty landholders, whose yearly incomes were some years since computed at from L.200 to L.6000, besides inferior holders of lands. The extent of the farms is from fifty to three hundred acres, and the leases are ordinarily for nineteen years. Of the manufactures of the shire, salt is the chief article, and there are considerable tanneries, breweries, and distilleries. The traffic in coal employs also a great number of hands. Linlithgowshire has two royal burghs, namely Linlithgow and Queensferry; its next largest town is Bathgate. Its sea port is Bo'ness, and it has a number of thriving villages. It includes thirteen parishes, which, with two in Mid-Lothian and four in Stirlingshire, form one presbytery. The district is remarkable for the state of its population, having undergone less increase in its amount within the last eighty years than most other districts; a circumstance attributed perhaps to its want of large towns, and the general dependance on agriculture under a steady and judicious mode of farming. The valued rental of the shire in Sterling money is L.82,947 for lands, and for houses L.5738.—Population in 1821, males 10,713, females 11,962; total 22,695.

LINLITHGOW, a parish in the above county, about five miles in length and three in breadth; bounded on the north by Borrowstounness, on the east by Kirkliston and Ecclesmachan, on the south by Bathgate and Torphichen, and on the west by the river Avon, which divides it from Muiravonside in Stirlingshire. In this parish, which includes the abrogated parish of Binning, the principal object of interest is the subject of the following article.

LINLITHGOW, popularly pronounced *Lithgow*, an ancient royal burgh, the capital of Linlithgowshire, and the seat of the presbytery of Linlithgow, is situated upon the bank of a fine lake, sixteen miles west from Edinburgh, eight east from Falkirk, and thirty-one from Glasgow. It consists chiefly of a single street, which lies east and west along the south edge of the lake, and the houses have in general an old and decayed, but yet substantial look, which indicates that the place

has at one time been more than usually prosperous, but has not improved with the improvement of the country. The word Linlithgow is supposed to be composed of British vocables, signifying, what is certainly sufficiently descriptive of the situation, *the lake of the sheltered valley*. The town is placed upon a very ancient seat of population. It is supposed, upon the evidence of the name, to be the *Lindum* of the Romans. Authentic history dawns upon it in the twelfth century, when it was a town of the royal demesne, and thence entitled to be called a *king's burgh*. David I., who had a castle upon the spot, granted to the monks of Holyrood (1128), among many other things, *omnes pelles arietinas ovinas et agninas de Linlythgu de meo dominio*, namely, all the skins of the rams, sheep, and lambs, of his demesne of Linlithgow. David also built a church at this place, and granted it to the priory of St. Andrews. Being thus one of the royal estates, Linlithgow must have been occasionally honoured, as a matter of course, with the residence of royalty; for it was the custom of the kings of those simple times, when the representative medium was not very plentiful, to move from one domain to another, and live as long at each as was necessary for consuming the produce. At the subjugation of Scotland by Edward I. in 1296, ere Linlithgow was a royal burgh, it was governed by two bailies, who signed the Ragman Roll as John Robuck and John de Mar. In 1298, King Edward spent the night before the battle of Falkirk on the heath to the east of Linlithgow. He is said by Fordun to have built a peel or castle at this place in the year 1300. Here he spent the Christmas of 1301. On settling the kingdom in 1305, he left one Peter Lubard as the keeper of the castle. Some years after, when Bruce had reduced nearly all Scotland under his subjection, he took the castle of Linlithgow by a curious stratagem. The garrison was supplied with hay by a neighbouring rustic of the name of Binning, who was in the patriotic interest. This man proposed to his sovereign to conceal some armed men in his vains of hay, and thereby smuggle them into the fort. Bruce adopted the project, and easily made himself master of the castle. He rewarded the faithful rustic with some lands in the neighbourhood, and the Binnings of Wallyford, descended from that person, still bear in their coat-

armorial a man loaded with hay, with the motto, "*Virtute doloque*." Bruce, in pursuance of his usual policy, which recognised no advantage in fortresses of stone and lime, but only in the moral strength of the hearts of his countrymen, demolished the castle of Linlithgow. It appears, however, to have been rebuilt by the English during their brief possession of Scotland in the minority of David II. In 1334, the usurper Edward Baliol granted the constabulary, town, and castle of Linlithgow to Edward III., as part of the purchase-money for his short-lived sovereignty, secured by the English monarch. The importance which Linlithgow had attained to, as a town, even at this early period, is indicated by various circumstances. We find that, on a new arrangement being made in 1368 as to the four burghs which formed a court of jurisdiction over the rest, it was thought proper to substitute *Linlithgow* and Lanark for Berwick and Roxburgh, then in the hands of the English. The sovereigns about this time made large grants out of the "great customs" of Linlithgow,—a circumstance which plainly denotes the existence of a commercial system upon a scale not inconsiderable. The port of the town at this time was Blackness, as Leith is that of Edinburgh at the present day. The town seems to have now obtained its charter as a royal burgh. Chalmers says—"Robert II. (who reigned between 1371 and 1390) was the first of the Scottish kings who granted a charter to the burgesses and community of Linlithgow, the firm of their town, and the harbour of Blackness." It must therefore be a mistake which common writers have fallen into, that the town was made a royal burgh by David I. It was in reality no more than a king's burgh, a town of the royal demesne, at that early time. A castle or peel now existed at Linlithgow, and was occasionally the residence of royalty, as is indicated by a precept of David II. to John Cairns, granting him the "peel of Linlithgow," and ordering him "to build it for the king's coming." Bower, the continuator of Fordun, tells us that in 1411 the town, *palace*, and the nave of the church of Linlithgow were destroyed by fire. The palace of those days, however, must have been hardly worthy of the name, either from its external appearance, or from its connexion with royalty. James I. scarcely ever resided here, although we are informed by Cardonnel,

the numismatist, that several of his coins bear the legend "Villa de Linlith;" the only time, he remarks, when the name of Linlithgow appears upon a coin. It is probable that the palace of those days was simply a tower, with the usual vaults below, and other apartments above, and little superior in appearance to the numerous fortlets along the border. We are also of opinion that it still exists, in the western division of the present quadrangular edifice, though in a ruinous condition—the rest of the building having been added to it in later times. Several of the successors of James I. appropriated the lands and castle, or palace of Linlithgow, as part of the jointures of their consorts. When James II. was married in 1449 to Mary of Guelderland, he settled upon her, as her dower, the lordship of Linlithgow, and other lands, amounting to 10,000 crowns. When James III. married Margaret of Denmark in 1468, he settled upon her, as her dower, in case of his demise, the lordship of Linlithgow, with the palace, lake, and park, as also "the great and small customs, and firms of the burgh, with the fines and escheats of the several courts of the justiciary, the chamberlain, the sheriff, and bailies, the wards, reliefs, and marriages within the lordship, and the patronage of the churches, with other estates." These specifications, remarks the learned Chalmers, show what were the several sources of the local revenue of such a lordship. When James IV. married Margaret of England, he gave her, in dower, the whole lordship of Linlithgow, with the palace, its jurisdiction, and privileges. The palace is said to have been a favourite abode of James IV. and to have first become distinguished in his time as a royal residence. The eastern side of the quadrangle, which has certainly been the most magnificent, and was evidently designed to be the principal front, was built by him. James V. also added much to the buildings; which were now so fine, that his consort, Mary of Guise, on being conducted by him to this dotarial house, said, (though perhaps part of the compliment is to be put down to her French politeness), that "she had never seen a more princely palace!" Comparatively, at least, with other Scottish palaces, this princess seems to have delighted in Linlithgow, as she here spent a great part of her time. James V. employed his architect, Sir James Hamilton, the bastard of Arran, to

beautify and improve the palace of Linlithgow, probably from a regard to the queen's taste or convenience. We are inclined to believe that he erected or rebuilt the south side of the quadrangle, and shifted the entrance from the east to that side, as he appears to have built the splendid outer gate, which gives entrance in that direction to the external court, and corresponds to the south and presently existing passage into the quadrangle. Lesly, in his history of Scotland, tells us, that James, on being presented with several orders by foreign sovereigns, placed effigies of them in stone tablets over this gate:—"Cujus rei," says he, [that is, the presentation of the orders,] "*ut luculentius signum toti posteritati eluceret, insignia regia in portâ Lûthcoensis palatii fujenda, singulaque ordinum singulorum, simul ac Divi Andree ornamenta, (quæ sunt nostræ gentis propriæ) exquisita artificii circumplicanda curavit.*" At Epiphany, 1540, Sir David Lyndsay's satire of the three estates was represented here before the king and queen, the ladies of the court and the people of the town; its inconceivable grossness being apparently calculated alike for all palates. The most memorable incident in the history of Linlithgow occurred, December 7, 1542, in the birth of the unfortunate Queen Mary, who remained here with her mother for several months, till it was found necessary to seek protection within the securer walls of Stirling. During the troublous times which followed, Linlithgow was the frequent scene of political transactions. The parliament met several times in 1545. A provincial synod of the clergy was held here in 1552, with the purpose of considering various reforms in the church, so as to allay, if possible, the clamours of the people regarding the abuses of the ecclesiastical system, and the dissolute lives of the churchmen. But it was too late for self-reformation. That business was accomplished some years after *from without*; and the church and religious buildings of Linlithgow were among the first to fall under the hands of the Reformers, who chanced to come this way in their famous march from Perth to Edinburgh, June 1559. About this period the Duke of Chatelherault and other courtiers of high distinction, had houses in Linlithgow. On the 23d of January 1569-70, the Regent Murray, in passing through the town, was shot from the house of the archbishop of St. Andrews, by David Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, in revenge for a

private injury. Some months after, an English army which entered Scotland for the readjustment of the English interest, unsettled by his death, burnt the house of the Duke of Chatterhault, and threatened to destroy the whole town. In 1585, James VI. held a parliament in Linlithgow for the establishment of the Protestant counsellors who had recently placed themselves by force at the head of his government. The palace, as usual, became part of the dowry of the consort of this monarch; but it does not appear to have been a favourite residence of royalty during his reign. When the sapient king, however, visited Scotland in 1617, he took Linlithgow in his way, and was regaled with a very strange welcome. Mr. James Wiseman, schoolmaster of the town, being enclosed in a plaster figure representing, or intended to represent, a lion, delivered the following speech to his majesty as he entered the town :—

"Thrice royal sir, here do I you beseech,
Who art a lion, to hear a lion's speech;
A miracle! for since the days of Æsop.
No lion, till those days, a voice dared raise up
To such a majesty! Then, king of men,
The king of beasts speaks to thee from his den,
Who, though he now enclosed be in plaister,
When he was free, was Lithgow's wise school-master."

This may look ineffably ridiculous; but when people were accustomed to hear the familiar pedantic character of James emblematised by court flattery as a lion, they might well be excused for such an anomalous masquerade as a schoolmaster in the guise of the same animal. In truth, there could not have been a more apt emblem of the king himself, who was neither more nor less at any time than a pedagogue enclosed within a plaster-cast of majesty. This sovereign, finding, perhaps, that the palace was going to decay, ordered considerable repairs and additions. The north side of the quadrangle which was then built, exhibits a wearisome repetition of his majesty's initial, and, being in an elegant style, was probably designed by Inigo Jones, the king's architect. The parliament hall of Linlithgow was employed by the Scottish estates in 1646, when Edinburgh was rendered unsafe by the plague. Linlithgow appears to have been a peculiarly loyal town. After the Restoration the solemn league and covenant was burnt publicly, with great formality, being the only place in Scotland where the revulsion of feeling at the advent of Charles II. was attended with such

an effect. The principal agent in this business is said to have been one Ramsay, parson of the parish, who had formerly been a zealous advocate of the Covenant. Another exemplification of loyalty took place among a perhaps scarcely less rational part of the inhabitants of Linlithgow,—we mean the swans of the lake, who, as we are seriously told in a newspaper of the time, deserted their wonted abode when Cromwell put a garrison of his soldiers into the palace, but returned in a flight on the first *New-Year's day* after the Restoration, and seemed to celebrate that joyous event by "their extraordinary motions and conceit interweavings of swimming." The insurrection of 1745-6, was the last historical event with which Linlithgow was in the least connected. When the English army was on its march to the north, in pursuit of the Highland forces, January 1746, Hawley's craven dragoons occupied the hall on the north side of the quadrangle of the palace, and on the following morning testified their contempt for the associations of Scottish royalty, by setting fire to their apartment. The whole palace being speedily involved in the conflagration, it was next day an empty and blackened ruin. Among the interesting objects of Linlithgow, the *Palace* still occupies the chief place. It is a massive edifice in the form so often alluded to, situated upon an eminence which advances a little way into the lake, and occupying no less than an acre of ground. The present entrance is from the south, and is approached by an avenue leading up from the street. At the head of this avenue is a fortified gateway, over which formerly appeared the four orders above-mentioned, namely, those of the Garter, the Golden Fleece, St. Michael, and St. Andrew, the three first of which were respectively presented to James V. by Henry VIII. of England, Charles V. of Germany and Spain, and Francis I. of France, while of the last he was himself the sovereign and founder. The exterior of the palace, though of polished stone, has a heavy appearance from the want of windows; but in the interior, where there was no necessity for defence, the architecture is extremely elegant. An obsolete gateway is still to be seen in the east side, with the place for the portcullis, and a sweeping avenue on the outside, which is still lined with trees. Over the interior of this entrance is a niche, which was formerly filled by an elegant statue of Pope Julius II., the pontiff who presented

James V. with the sword of state, yet existing as part of the Scottish regalia, and at whose request he was induced to stand out against the progress of the Reformation. This memorial of one of the most interesting alliances in our history was destroyed, during the last century, by an ignorant zealot, who had heard the pope abstractly inveighed against in the neighbouring church. Two cardinals, it is said, originally occupied two small niches by the side of Pope Julius. Above this entrance was the Parliament Hall, once a splendid apartment, but now a haggard and roofless ruin. The chapel was in the south side of the building, which is supposed to have been built by James V. On the west side, which, as already mentioned, seems to have been originally a tower, and the nucleus of the whole palace, is shewn the apartment in which Queen Mary was born. At the north-west angle is a curiously ornamented small room, looking out upon the lake, and called the king's dressing-closet. In the centre of the square there was formerly a fine fountain; but a pile of ruins now alone remains. The palace is still a picturesque and beautiful object, and, when taken from any point beyond the lake, makes a very pleasing picture; but the visitor will sigh to think that the following stanza of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," is only applicable to former condition, when it was one of the proudest homes of the Scottish kings:—

"Of all the palaces so fair,
Built for the royal dwelling,
In Scotland, far beyond compare
Linlithgow is excelling:
And in its park in jovial June,
How sweet the merry linnet's tune,
How blythe the blackbird's lay!
The wild buck bells from ferny brake,
The coot dives merry on the lake,—
The saddest heart might pleasure take
To see a scene so gay."

The Church is situated betwixt the palace and the town, and is a splendid specimen of the Gothic taste of our forefathers, being 182 feet in length, 100 in breadth, including the aisles, and ninety feet in height, while from the centre rises a lofty steeple, terminating in an imperial crown, and furnishing a highly ornamental object in the outline of Linlithgow. The exterior was formerly adorned with a range of statues, of which that of St. Michael alone now remains. The church was dedicated to this holy personage, who also became the patron

saint of the town, and hence perhaps his exemption from the general destruction of these objects. "This worthy gentleman," says the sarcastic author of the Topographical Dictionary of Scotland, "still retains his affection for the place, and has his present abode on the top of a wall at the East Port, where he very politely tells you, that 'St. Michael is kind to strangers;' they had better, however, not trust entirely to the kindness of St. Michael." He still retains a prominent place in the town-arms, and the motto is,—"*Vis Michaelis collocet nos in coelis*;" upon which the minister of the parish remarks, in the Statistical Account, that "whatever the people might attribute to his influence in ignorant times, it may be presumed they now build their hopes of admission to heaven upon a surer basis." The church, as already mentioned, was founded by David I.; but the edifice was perhaps put into its present shape subsequent to 1411, when the nave was destroyed by fire. It is now divided by a partition-wall, and the eastern half is occupied as the parochial place of worship, while the western division, which served in that capacity from the Reformation till very lately, is now vacant and unemployed. The roof of the chancel is both elegant and durable. It was erected by George Crichton, bishop of Dunkeld, and adorned with the arms of that see, and the initials of his own name. It has been said, that this task was imposed on the bishop as a penance; but it may be more honourably, and perhaps as justly accounted for, by his attachment to the place in which he had originally officiated as vicar. In the ancient *taxatio*, the church of Linlithgow is assessed at 120 merks. In Bagimont's roll, (1517) the *vicaria de Lynlithgu* is valued at £.5, the rectory being in the priory of St. Andrews. There were several chaplainries within St. Michael's church: the only one which now retains a name is the recess on the south side, called St. Kathrine's Aisle, which covers the burial vault of the family of the attainted Earl of Linlithgow. It was here, according to tradition, that King James IV. was sitting "at evensong," when he saw the strange masquerade or apparition, which warned him against his fatal expedition to Flodden. It is known at least for certain, that that mysterious incident took place within this church. James V. ordered a throne and twelve stalls to be erected within the sacred edifice, for himself and the knights

companions of the Order of the Thistle, intending their bannerns to be hung up there; but his sudden death prevented the execution of the design. At the time of the Reformation there were a considerable number of religious buildings in Linlithgow. A convent of Carmelite or White Friars, had been founded in 1290 by the inhabitants, and dedicated to the Virgin. It stood on the south side of the town, on a spot still called the Friar's Brae, and, in point of antiquity, was the third institution of the kind in Scotland. It is also supposed, though with no certainty, that there was a monastery of black friars in Linlithgow. At the West Port there was a chapel dedicated to St. Ninian, of which no trace now remains. At the east end of the town was St. Magdalene's Hospital, a place of entertainment for strangers, originally the property of a set of lazarettes, but applied to this beneficial purpose by James I. From the church we come to the *Town-house*, a rather elegant building near by, built in 1668, by Sir Robert Miln of Barnton, chief manager of the burgh, and afterwards altered, by the substitution of a sloping for a flat roof. Opposite to this, in a little recess off the street, is the *well*, an architectural object of no small elegance and local celebrity. The original was erected in 1620, but becoming much decayed, was displaced in 1805 by the present building, which is an exact fac-simile of the former, except that the figures are more elegantly carved, and the general proportions considerably improved. It is of a hexagonal figure, ornamented with a profusion of sculpture and ornaments, having 13 very beautiful *jets d'eau*, and the whole is crowned by a lion rampant supporting the royal arms of Scotland. The structure was planned, and the more intricate sculptures executed, by Robert Gray, an artist who had only one living hand, the other being supplied by a mallet fitted to the stump. A stranger is apt to be impressed by this object with a high sense of the profusion of water in this ancient Scottish burgh; and the idea is supported by an old popular rhyme—

Glasgow for bills,
Lithgow for wells,
Falkirk for beans and pease.

Besides the parish church, there are three dissenting congregations within the town. The Magistracy consists of a Provost (first elected in 1540 by express permission from

James V.) and four bailies; the council being composed of a dean of guild, twelve merchant councillors, and the deacons of the eight corporations. The Corporations are the Smiths, the Tailors, the Baxters (Bakers,) the Cordiners (Shoemakers,) the Weavers, the Wrights, the Coopers, and the Fleshers; besides which there are seven unincorporated Fraternities—the Dyers, the Gardeners, the Hecklers, the Skinners, the Whipmen, the Wool-combers, and the Tanners. The burgh was associated, at the union, with Lanark, Peebles, and Selkirk, in electing a member of Parliament. Here is still kept up the old custom of *Riding the Marches*. In June, an equestrian procession is formed by the Magistrates, Council, Trades, and Fraternities, who proceed in order, followed by great crowds of the people, to circumbulate the limits of the burgh property; the Treasurer and Deacon Convener carrying two silk flags bearing the town arms; and after the whole is over, the individuals concerned spend the evening in conviviality. The seal of the town has on one side the figure of the archangel Michael, with wings expanded, treading on the belly of a serpent, and piercing its head with his spear. But the arms proper is a bitch tied to a tree, with the motto, "My fruit is fidelity to God and the King;" which alludes to some obscure legendary tale respecting a dog found chained to a tree upon a small island in the lake. By an act of the Scottish parliament in 1437, Linlithgow was appointed to be the place for keeping the standard Firlot measure, from which all others throughout the country were appointed to be taken, while the Jug was given to Stirling, the Ell to Edinburgh, the Reel to Perth, and the Pound to Lanark. This firlot, by which oats and barley used to be measured till the introduction of the Imperial measures some years ago, contained thirty-one Scots pints, while another for wheat and pease was limited to twenty-one. It is now only a matter of antiquarian curiosity. The school of Linlithgow is one of some note. At the time of the Reformation, it was superintended by a Roman Catholic priest of the name of Ninian Wingate, or *Winget*, who was removed by Spotswood, on account of his devotion to popery, and who afterwards drew up a set of questions against the new doctrine, which were favourably received at court, and much esteemed by all of his own

persuasion. John Knox answered some of them from the pulpit, which occasioned a reply by Wingate in several letters. On attempting to publish them afterwards, the impression was seized at the printer's, and the author fled beyond seas. He lived for many years after as abbot of the Scots convent at Ratishon. At the time of the Revolution, the school of Linlithgow was taught by the grammarian Kirkwood, who, notwithstanding his great scholarship, became disagreeable in some way to the magistracy, and was formally expelled. He took his revenge for this injury in a *jeu d'esprit* called "the History of the Twenty-seven Gods of Linlithgow," which contains some curious anecdotes. The author of the *Caledonia* relates the following particulars regarding this learned man. "He was sent for by the parliamentary commissioners for colleges at the Revolution, on the motion of the Lord President Stair; and his advice was taken about the best grammar for the Scotch schools. The Lord President asked him what he thought of Despauter. He answered, 'A very unfit grammar; but by some pains it might be made an excellent one.' The Lord Crosrig desiring him to be more plain in that point, he said: 'My Lord President, if its superfluities were rescinded, the defects supplied, the intricacies cleared, the errors rectified, and the method amended, it might pass an excellent grammar.' The Lord President afterwards sent for him, and told him it was the desire of the Commissioners that he should immediately reform Despauter, as he had proposed; as they knew none fitter for the task. He was thus induced to put hand to pen, and not without much labour published Despauter as now revised. This, under the name of Kirkwood's Grammar, continued in the schools till it was superseded by Ruddiman's. The celebrated John Earl of Stair, soldier and statesman, ~~was~~ taught at Kirkwood's school in Linlithgow, and tabled in his house." *Caledonia*, ii. 858. Though Linlithgow is rather a dull-looking town, it contains a population by no means idle. The soldiers of Cromwell are said to have introduced the art of preparing leather, which now forms the staple production of the town, and is carried on by the bank of the lake. In 1826, there were twelve tanners, six curriers, and five skinners. Connected with this business is the craft of shoemaking, which has long been practised to a great extent in

Linlithgow, particularly during the late war, and at the above date employed seventeen master artisans. Linen and woollen manufactures are also carried on to a considerable extent in the town, and at the distance of a mile is an extensive calico-printing establishment. The town derives considerable advantage from the Union Canal, which passes along the high grounds immediately to the south. Here an extensive basin of excellent masonry affords commodious accommodations to vessels trading on the canal, and a most beautiful aqueduct, unequalled in the united kingdom, conducts its water over the river Avon, and a deep and extensive valley; it stands upon twelve arches, and adds much to the beauty of the surrounding scenery. Linlithgow has a weekly market on Friday.—Population of the burgh in 1821, 2600, including the parish 4592.

LINNHE, (LOCH) a large arm of the sea on the west coast of Argyshire, projected in a north-easterly direction from the Sound of Mull. In its lower and wider part lies the island of Lismore, and from its east side is protruded first Loch Etive and then Loch Cretan. Farther inward Loch Leven is protruded from the same side. After this the arm of the sea grows narrower and assumes the name of Loch Eil, which finally makes a sudden turn to the west into the district of Loch Eil, and there terminates. The scenery along Loch Linthe is in many places exceedingly fine and generally mountainous.

LINTON, a parish in the north-western corner of Peebles-shire, bounded by Newlands on the east, Edinburghshire on the north, and Lanarkshire on the west. It is chiefly hilly and pastoral. The small river Lyne, a tributary of the Tweed, rises in it and runs through it. It is intersected by the road from Edinburgh to Biggar. The small village of Linton, sometimes called West Linton, to distinguish it from East Linton, in Haddingtonshire, stands on the Lyne at the distance of 16½ miles west from Edinburgh, and 11 north by east of Biggar. It is inhabited chiefly by weavers, shoemakers, and other mechanics. It is celebrated for its large sheep markets in June, which are among the principal in this part of Scotland. The prosperity, former or present, of this institution is indicated by a proverbial phrase of the county; it being customary for the people of Tweeddale to compare any great throng or crowd, without or within doors, to

"Linton Mercat." This place gives a baron's title to the family of Traquair.—Population in 1821, 1194.

LINTON, a parish in Roxburghshire, in its north-east border, having Sprouston on the north, Northumberland on the east, Yetholm and Morbottle on the south, and Eckford on the west. The Kale water separates it from Morbottle. It extends nine miles in length, by three in breadth. The land rises from the Kale, and nearly the whole is under an excellent process of husbandry.—Population in 1821, 458.

LINTON, (EAST,) a village in the parish of Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire, on the left bank of the Tyne. A species of fall or *linn* of this water over a shelving bottom, gives a name to the place. The village has an extensive distillery.

LINWOOD, a village in the parish of Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, situated three and a half miles west of Paisley. It is inhabited by the workmen of a cotton factory at the place.

LISMORE, an island belonging to Argyleshire, situated in the lower part of Loch Linnhe, extending from eight to ten miles in length, by from one to two in breadth. It may be described as a narrow ridge, uneven and rocky, but green and fertile, as it is all formed of limestone. It is noted for its produce, which is chiefly barley; but the greater part is so interspersed with projecting rocks and abrupt hillocks, as to prevent the use of the plough. Its fertile character has induced the name *Lismore*, which imports the great garden. Though deficient in interest to him in whose eye flowery meadows and fertile fields are only other modes of sterility, it is still a point of view for the most magnificent expanse of maritime scenery throughout the western islands. In former days, Lismore was the seat of a bishop, being the episcopal seat for the diocese of Argyle. The ruins of a church, with some tombs, still remain, but there are no marks of a cathedral, nor of the bishop's residence. The traces of its castles are now barely visible, and are without interest. A round fort, says Macculloch, is remarkable as containing a gallery within the wall, like the Pictish towers. The island used to be one of the most noted seats of illicit distillation.

LISMORE and APPIN, a united parish in Argyleshire, including the above island of

Lismore. "The extent of this parish," says the author of the Statistical Account, "will hardly be credited by an inhabitant of the south of Scotland, being from the south-west end of Lismore to the extreme point of Kinlochbeg, to the north-east in Appin, sixty-three miles long, by ten, and in some places sixteen broad. It is intersected by considerable arms of the sea, and comprehends the countries of Lismore, Airds, Strath of Appin, Duror, Glencleran, Glencoe, and Kingerloch: The last is nine computed miles long, situated in the north side of Linnhe-loch, an arm of the sea about three leagues over, which divides it from Lismore. This united parish is bounded by the seas that divide it from Ardhattan and Killmore, to the south and south-east, by Glenurshy or Lachandysart on the east, at the King's House; by Kilmalie on the north-east; by Sunart, a part of the parish of Ardnarnachan, on the north-west; by Morven on the west; and by the island of Mull and the great Western Ocean on the west and south-west."—Population in 1821, 1638.

LITTLE-DUNKELD. See DUNKELD. (LITTLE)

LITTLE-FRANCE, a hamlet three miles south from Edinburgh, on the road to Dalkeith, a short way from Craigmiller Castle, its name having been acquired by its being the place of residence of the French retinue of Queen Mary when she inhabited the adjacent castle.

LIVAT, or LIVET, a small river in Banffshire, tributary to the Avon, and giving the name of Glenlivet to the vale and district through which it flows.

LIVINGSTONE, a parish in the south-east side of Linlithgowshire, stretching from five to six miles along the north bank of the Breich water, which separates it from Edinburghshire, by a breadth of from less than one to two miles. It is bounded by Bagginate on the west. The district is all well cultivated and enclosed. The village of Livingstone is situated on the road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, by Midcalder. The adjacent parish of Whitburn till 1790 formed part of Livingstone, but was then disjoined from it, and erected into a separate parish.—Population in 1821, 944.

LOANHEAD, a neat and populous village in the parish of Laswade, situated five miles south-east of Edinburgh. It is chiefly inhabited by colliers and those employed in the

neighbouring paper-mills. It possesses the advantage unusual in such a village of being supplied with water brought in pipes. There is a brewery and a Cameronian meeting-house in the village.

LOCHABER, a district in the southern part of Inverness-shire, bounded by Badenoch on the east, Athole, Rannoch, and Argyleshire on the south, on the west by Ardgower and Mordant, and on the north by the lakes and canal in the Great Glen of Albin. In it are found the sources of the Spey, Loch Laggan, and Ben Nevis. The district partakes of the wildest mountainous character of Inverness-shire. The "braes of Lochaber," it will be remembered, are the subject of Scottish song.

LOCHALSH, a parish in the south-western corner of Ross-shire, enclosed by the sea on the west, north, and south sides. The indentation of the sea called Loch Carron is the northern boundary, and that of Lochalsh the southern. The peninsula thus enclosed, is, in its inhabited part, ten miles long, by five broad. The district is of the usual pastoral and hilly character of this quarter of the West Highlands.—Population in 1821, 2492.

LOCHAR-MOSS, a morass of several miles extent, lying to the east of Dumfries, adjoining the Solway Firth, and divided into two parts by Lochar water. The common tradition respecting the origin of this waste is, that it was originally a forest, that it was then overflowed by the sea, and that by the recess of the inundation, it finally became a peat-moss. It is watered by a small river called the Lochar Water. So late as the days of Bruce it seems to have been in an impassable state; for it is recorded by tradition, that, when that hero went from Torthorwald Castle to meet Cumin at Dumfries, he went round by the skirts of the Tinwald Hills, thus making a considerable circuit along the upper extremity of the moss. That it was once covered by the sea, is proved by the quantity of shells found beneath the stratum of moss, but more unequivocally by several curraghs (or boats of one piece of wood, used by the primeval inhabitants of this island) having been dug up in the course of peat-casting, many miles from the present shore of the Solway. The origin of the road over Lochar-moss is remarkable: A stranger, more than a century ago, sold some goods upon credit to certain merchants at Dumfries. Before the time appointed

for payment he disappeared, and neither he, nor his heirs ever claimed the money. The merchants, in expectation of the demand, very honestly put out the sum to interest; and after a lapse of more than forty years, the town of Dumfries obtained a gift of the money, and applied it towards making this useful road. Agricultural improvement is now gradually diminishing the extent of the morass.

LOCHAR WATER, a small dull stream running through the above morass, falling into the Solway at Lochar-mouth, near the village of Blackshaws in the parish of Caerlaverock.

LOCHAY, a small river in Perthshire, which rising on the borders of Argyleshire, in the parish of Kenmore, and running through Glenlochay, falls into the Dochart, at the western extremity of Loch Tay.

LOCH-BROOM, a mountainous pastoral parish in the western part of Ross-shire, intersected by two arms of the sea called Lochbroom and Little Loch-broom, and computed to extend thirty miles in length and twenty in breadth. Greinord lies to the south. The two lochs from which the parish takes its name, are described under the head Broom (Loch.) At the head of Loch-broom stands the parish kirk. Ullapool, a modern village, is situated in the district on the north side of the same arm of the sea.—Population in 1821, 4540.

LOCHCARRON, a mountainous pastoral parish in the western part of Ross-shire, lying betwixt Lochalsh on the south and Applecross on the north, extending fourteen miles in length, by from five to six in breadth. It takes its name from an arm of the sea, which is projected inland in a north-easterly direction. On its northern shore, near its inner extremity, is the parish church. The small river Carron falls into the loch at its head; Lochcarron is the seat of a presbytery.—Population in 1821, 1992.

LOCHDUICH, an arm of the sea on the west coast of Ross-shire, protruded from Lochalsh into the district of Kintail.

LOCHEYE, a small village in the parish of Liff, Forfarshire, about three miles from Dundee.

LOCHGELLIE, a village and small lake of the same name, in the parish of Aucteraderan, Fifeshire. The village is eight miles north-west of Kirkcaldy and six east of Dunfermline, and is inhabited principally by weavers. It is entitled to hold three annual fairs. The lake is in the neighbourhood, and extends to

about three miles in circumference, but is of an uninteresting appearance.

LOCHGOIL-HEAD, a parish in the district of Cowal, Argyleshire, comprehending the abrogated parish of Kilmorich, and lying along the west side of Loch Long. It extends about twenty miles in length, by from six to twenty in breadth. This is exclusive of a district belonging to it of five miles in length, which is annexed, *quoad sacra*, to the parish of Inverary. Lochgoil, from which the name of the parish is taken, is a small branch of Loch Long, proceeding from thence in a north-west direction, and intersects the north division of the parish for six miles. The north-west part of the parish is divided in the same manner by Loch Fyne. The district is mountainous and chiefly pastoral. At the head of Lochgoil, stands the parish church and small village. Here passengers land in proceeding by this route to Inverary.—Population in 1821, 694.

LOCHINDORB, a small lake in the parish of Eden-Kellie, Morayshire.

LOCHLEE, a large hilly parish in the northern part of Forfarshire, lying amidst the Grampians, extending twelve miles in length by six in breadth; bounded by Edzel on the east, and principally Lethnot on the south. It possesses several vales through which waters are poured, the chief being the Lee, the Wark, and the Tarf. Lee forms a loch, from which the name of the district, extending a mile in length by about the fifth of a mile in breadth; the different waters coalescing from the North Esk river.—Population in 1821, 572.

LOCHMABEN, a parish in Annandale, Dumfries-shire, lying along the banks of the Annan, to the length of about ten miles, by three in breadth. At the north end it is very narrow. The parish is bounded by Johnstone on the north, Applegarth and Dryfesdale on the east, Dalton on the south, and Torthorwald and Thirwald on the west. The country is here well cultivated, and pleasing in appearance, being ornamented by plantations, and well enclosed. The parish contains several lochs, which, with other objects of interest, are described in the following article.

LOCHMABEN, an ancient town, a royal burgh, and the seat of a presbytery, and capital of the above parish, is situated at the distance of sixty-five miles from Edinburgh, seventy from Glasgow, eight from Dumfries, thirty from Carlisle, fifteen from Moffat, and 31.

four from Lockerbie. Lochmaben is situated in a level country, surrounded by all the charms which wood and water can bestow. It traces its origin to a very early age, and derives its name from the loch on which it is situated,—the word *Lochmaben* signifying in the Scottish, the lake in the white plain. The town owes its rise to the protection of a castle of vast strength, which was built by Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, and was the chief residence of the Bruces till the end of the thirteenth century. It stood on the north-west of the lake, which was called the Castle-loch; and the castle was surrounded by a deep moat. This ancient castle was succeeded by a much larger fortress, which was built on a peninsula, on the south-east side of the Castle-loch. When this fort was built cannot now be ascertained; but it was probably towards the end of the thirteenth century, about the time of the competition for the crown. This castle, with its outworks, covered about sixteen acres. It was the strongest fort on this border, and was surrounded by three deep fosses, each whereof was filled with water from the lake. After different grants to various relations of the Bruces, this castle was annexed by the parliament in 1487 to the crown. It was preserved as a border fence till the union of the crowns. A governor of trust was maintained in it by very liberal provisions till the reign of James VI., when border hostilities had ceased, and when it was granted, with the barony of Lochmaben, by the inconsiderate profusion of that sovereign, to John Murray, a groom of his bed-chamber. During the reign of Charles II. the governorship of this castle was transferred to James Johnstone, Earl of Annandale, who obtained a charter for all the emoluments which had belonged to the keeper of the castle. The Marquis of Annandale, remained hereditary constable of this castle till about the year 1780, when the parishes of Annandale, feeling themselves oppressed by the claims of this nominal governor, resisted the payment, and obtained from the Court of Session a suspension of the levying of his usual receipts, which the same court refused to sanction; when the act of 1747, abolishing heritable jurisdictions, extinguished the office, and all claims under it. On that occasion the marquis claimed £1000 Sterling as compensation for the abolition of

his office; but the Court of Session allowed him nothing. The castle of Lochmaben was allowed to fall into ruin during the seventeenth century; and most of the houses which were then erected in the vicinity were built from the quarry of its walls. Of this great pile there only remains standing a part of the walls, from which the fine ashlar work has been torn off. At what time the town of Lochmaben, which arose under the protection of the castle, was created a royal burgh, cannot now be ascertained. The tradition is, that it was made a royal burgh soon after the accession of Bruce to the throne. If this be well founded, it must have been done before he granted the lordship of Annandale, with the castle, to his nephew Thomas Randolph. After the death of Randolph's two sons without issue, the lordship of Annandale, with the castle of Lochmaben, in 1346, passed to his daughter Black Agnes, and her husband Patrick Earl of March. It was lost by the rebellion of their son George, Earl of March, in 1400; when it was granted to Archibald, the Earl of Douglas, in 1409. It was forfeited by James, Earl Douglas, in 1455; and was then transferred by James II. to his second son Alexander, the Duke of Albany, by whom it was again forfeited in 1483; when it was annexed to the crown by act of parliament in 1487. Like many border towns, Lochmaben suffered from the hostility of the English; the town being frequently plundered, and sometimes burnt; so that the older charters of this burgh were thereby destroyed. In 1612 the burgh obtained from James VI. a new charter, which states as a reason for granting it, that the burgh record had been destroyed, when the town was burnt by the English. This new charter confirms all former charters which had been burnt by enemies; and it grants of new to the said burgh all the lands belonging to it. It also empowers the election of a town magistracy. Lochmaben is a town of considerable interest from associations connected with its former rank, and from its present ancient appearance. It is a genuine rural town, a town subsisting on its own resources, not upon the bounty of a manufacturing city; a town of natural size, and not inflated by the adventitious and precarious growth, wealth derivable from manufactures; a town where simplicity of life and ancient faith, that knew no guile, may still be found. Poverty may here be discovered, but it is ra-

ther the uniform *res. equitate* of decent modest content, than the howling starvation of unprincipled and improvident wretchedness. Lochmaben chiefly consists of one wide street, with a town-house and cross at one end, and a very handsome modern church at the other. Either from its unnecessary breadth, or the unfrequency of travellers, the street is partially overgrown with grass; a mark of decay and want of trade which Belhaven, in his speech against the Union, predicted would be the fate of all the Scottish burghs. It is considered at this day the poorest royal burgh in the south of Scotland. Robert Bruce, who seems to have entertained a strong affection for the place, gave the inhabitants certain singular immunities: He established all his domestics and retainers in pieces of land in the neighbourhood, where many of their descendants still continue, under the denomination of "the king's kindly tenants." They hold their possessions by a species of right now without parallel in the land, being virtually *proprieters*, while they are nominally only tenants of King Robert's successor and representative, his present majesty, who is probably not aware of this part of his property. The kindly tenants of the four towns of Lochmaben live (or at least lived till lately) much sequestered from their neighbours, marry among themselves, and are distinguished from each other by soubriquets according to the old border custom. Among their writings there are to be met with such names as John Out-bye, Will In-bye, White-fish, Red-fish, &c. They are tenaciously obstinate in defence of their privileges of commonry, which are numerous. Their lands are in general neatly enclosed and well cultivated, and they form a contented and industrious little community, exemplifying the ancient system so much lauded by Goldsmith, by which

"—— Every rood of ground maintained its man."

Some enormous walls of Lochmaben Castle yet exist amidst the melancholy firs which have been permitted to overspread the place, giving impressive manifestation of its former strength and importance. These walls have a peculiarly ghastly and emaciated look,—like a large man broken down and disfigured by disease,—in consequence of all the exterior hewn stones having been picked out and carried off, leaving only the ruder internal work behind. The fortress of the Rays Bruce, I am grieved to say, has, from time

immemorial, been regarded by the people around in no other light than that of a superterraneous quarry. The Castle Loch is a fine sheet of water, skirted by green and fruitful fields, and woods of the true rich and massive appearance. Fed entirely by its own springs, it is remarkable in the eyes of the natural historian and the gourmand, for containing a peculiar species of fish entitled the vendice. It is said that a causeway traverses the bottom of the loch between the point of the castle promontory and a spot called the Castle-hill of Lochmaben, where the vestiges of the ancient fortress of the Bruces are yet very distinctly to be traced. The common tradition regarding this phenomenon is, that the materials of the old castle were transported by its means over to the site of the new one, which was thus built out of it. But how so elaborate a work of art could have been constructed at the bottom of a loch seven feet deep, is not accounted for. The history of the Cross of Lochmaben is somewhat curious. It is a tall time-worn stone, fixed into a broad freestone socket, and stands in the market-place. At the time when the neighbouring Castle of Elshieshields was built, this stone was left from the materials employed in its erection; and, Lochmaben being then deficient in the object which was considered indispensable to all burghs, the town-council made over to the Laird of Elshieshields, and his heirs and successors for ever, the mill and mill-lands of Lochmaben, a part of the burgh property, as the price, and purchase of the said stone, to the intent that it might be erected as a market-cross in their burgh, and remain a proud monument of their taste and public spirit. The mill and mill-lands with which it was purchased then afforded to the town a yearly rental of only a few merks; at present, the proprietor of Elshieshields draws from them annually the sum of one hundred pounds sterling. Lochmaben is poetically called "Queen of the Lochs," from its situation in the midst of eight or nine sheets of water. On account of these great natural ornaments, an experienced person once declared, that if the town were cleared away, a good house built in its place, and the environs, including the lochs, converted into a pleasure-ground, there would not be a finer thing in Scotland. Lochmaben, in its present state, is well worthy of a visit, and, indeed, is much visited. The church of the town and

parish is a handsome and convenient building in the pointed style, with a bold square tower. It was opened in 1820, and cost L.9000. There is also a chapel of the United Associate Synod and one of the Cameronians in the neighbourhood. The town-house, with its tower and clock, stands at the end of the principal street. The town has a subscription library and mason lodges. As a royal burgh, it is governed by a provost, three bailies, and a dean of guild, with a treasurer and fifteen councillors. The burgh joins with Annan, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Sanguhar, in sending a member to parliament. It has several annual fairs.—Population of the town in 1826, 700; including the parish, 2651.

LOCHMOIR, a small lake in the parish of Edderachyllis, Shropshire.

LOCHMORE, a lake in the parish of Halkirk, Caithness, from which flows the river Thurso.

LOCHNAGAR, a lofty mountain in Aberdeenshire, noticed under the head Glenmuick.

LOCHRUTTON, a parish in the eastern part of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, separated by Troquear from the Nith on the east, bounded by Terregles and Irongray on the north, Urr on the west, and Kirkgunzeon on the south. It extends about four and a half miles long, by three broad. From the town of Dumfries, which is distant about four miles to the eastward, the country rises gradually, more especially throughout the whole extent of this district. In the lower and upper extremities; and towards the south, the country is hilly; but the rest of the parish lies in a valley consisting of arable land, interspersed with knolls, mosses, and meadows. The whole forms a kind of amphitheatre. Near the centre of the district is a loch from which the name of the parish has partly been derived. It is a mile in length and about half a mile in breadth. In the middle of it there is a small island, about half a rood in extent, of a circular form. It seems to have been, at least in part, artificial. The remains of a distinct druidical circle are still to be seen upon a hill at the eastern extremity of the parish. The parish has been considerably improved in modern times, and is well intersected by roads.—Population in 1821, 504.

LOCHRYAN. See RYAN (Loch).

LOCHS, a parish in the island of Lewis, county of Ross, lying on the south side of the

island, a great portion of it being encompassed by Loch Erisbert on the north, and Loch Seaforth on the south-west. The part so peninsulated is indented by Loch Sheil, a smaller arm of the sea. The name of the parish is derived from a variety of small fresh-water lochs in the district. It extends about nineteen miles in length by nine in breadth, and is of the usual bleak pastoral character of the land in Lewis.—Population in 1821, 2669.

LOCHTOWN, a small village in the parish of Longforgan, Perthshire.

LOCHTURIT, a small lake in the parish of Monivaird, Perthshire.

LOCHTY, a small stream in Fife, rising in the parish of Kinglassie, which after flowing in an easterly course eight or nine miles, falls into the Orr, a short way above its junction with the Leven.

LOCHWINNOCH, a parish in the southern part of Renfrewshire, bounded by Kilmacallan and Kilbarchan on the north, and Paisley and Neilston on the east; extending nearly ten miles from west to east, by an irregular breadth of from two to five. (The rev. statistic makes it "about six miles square;" which is not in the least maintained by the best maps.) In its western and narrow end there is much moorish and hilly land. The other parts have been vastly improved, especially about Castle Semple loch. This lake, now somewhat contracted, lies in the centre of the eastern part of the parish, and is the most interesting object within it. This beautiful sheet of water, which stretches in a northerly and southerly direction, receives the Calder water on its west side, and its issue forms the Black Cart river. The lake was once more extensive than at present; a very enterprising gentleman, James Adam, Esq. then of Barr, having lately made an embankment to retain the water, and recovered several hundred acres of rich carse land. The strath containing the loch, is exceedingly beautiful and well-wooded. The village of Lochwinnoch is of considerable size, and is pleasantly situated on the north-west bank of the lake, at the distance of four miles from Beith, nine miles and six furlongs from Paisley, and seventeen and a quarter from Glasgow. It contains now about 2000 inhabitants, and owes its size and prosperity to the cotton manufacture. There are now two large cotton mills and a woollen mill. There are also several bleachfields in the parish. The vil-

lage is ornamented by a new parochial church, having a handsome steeple, also a chapel, belonging to the United Secession. The situation of the place is exceedingly favourable; coal, limestone, and sandstone being in the neighbourhood, and an abundant supply of fine water. On the north-west side of the loch stands Castle Semple house, about a mile north-east from the village. This is a modern mansion built on the site of the ancient castle of Semple, founded by John Lord Semple about the year 1500. It was demolished in 1735. On a small island in the lake is the Peel, the remains of some ancient strength, of which nothing but a vault remains. Fowler in his Renfrewshire Directory gives us the following notice of this part of the country. "We would advise the stranger, in these beautiful parts, to proceed to Lochwinnoch forthwith, and inquire the way to the Ravenscraig and the Tow Brig. He may safely advance as far as Garrat's Linn, which every body in the neighbourhood knows to be bottomless; and if he be a good swimmer, he may even venture into the cave at its north corner. After this peril is over, he may proceed to Tappilickoch, and the Knockan Linn, when, if Calder Water be not in a spate, he may venture to pass under the bed of the river without being wet. A little farther up the water, he will meet with two very interesting waterfalls, where the stream is so much contracted by basaltic rocks, that it may be stepped over. Proceeding a mile farther up, he will next be attracted by the Relkan Linn, a most romantic and sublime cataract. After this the water loses little of its wild impetuous character for some distance, as its banks are still covered with copsewood. The rocks which compose the bed of the Calder, are all basaltic, and contain, in great beauty and variety, that class of minerals called zeolitic, rock-crystal, amethysts, and cornellians. In short, there is no inland place in the county of Renfrew, which contains so many beautiful, romantic, and sublime scenes, as the banks of Calder."—Population of the parish in 1821, 4180.

LOCHY, (LOCH) a lake in Inverness-shire, lying in the Great Glen of Caledonia, and now forming the most westerly in the series composing the Caledonian canal. It extends fourteen miles in length, by from one to two in breadth. Near its south-westerly

unity is the small village of Kilmanivaig. It is emptied by the river Lochy. On the east bank of the lake, near the middle, is the stage called Letter Findlay.

LOCHY, the river above noticed, which is the natural emission of Loch Lochy, after a course of about ten miles, it falls into Loch Eil, near Inverlochy and Fort-William.

LOCHY, a small river in Perthshire, parish of Killin, rising in the Breadalbane hills; uniting with the Dochart at Killin, it falls into Loch Tay, at its west end. It flows altogether above twelve miles.

LOCKERBIE, a neat small town in the parish of Dryfesdale, or Dry'sdale, in the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It stands on the great mail road betwixt Carlisle and Glasgow, at the distance of twenty-six miles from the former, and seventy-two from the latter, twelve from Dumfries, eleven from Annan, and sixteen from Moffat. It is a cleanly little town, covering a considerable space of ground, and the buildings have a regular appearance. The parish church has been built here for reasons mentioned under the head DRYFESDALE. Besides this neat and convenient edifice, there is a chapel belonging to the United Secession. For several centuries past, the town of Lockerbie has had a lamb and wool market, though not upon the scale it is at present. When the border raids had so far ceased as to allow a slight intercourse between the Scot and Southron, it was customary for our sheep farmers to assemble annually at this place for the purpose of meeting with English dealers, who bought up the surplus stock for the southern market. This meeting was called "a tryst," and was held a little way north of the town, on the lowest acclivity of the large hill, whose top is now the arena of the market. This hill is now a common, and on the fair-days, presents an animated scene, combining the charms of business and of sport, said to be unparalleled in this country. The Lamb-fair of Lockerbie may be in fact considered the Saturnalia of the south-western province of Scotland. A contemporary notes the dates of the Lockerbie markets and fairs thus:—"A market is held on Thursday, and from the commencement of October till the end of April, it is extensively supplied with pork, of which not less than about 1800 carcasses are sold during the season; there is also a market for

the hiring of servants on the Thursday before Old Martinmas. Fairs are held on the second Thursday in January, the second Thursday in February, the second Thursday in March, the second Thursday in April, the second Thursday in May, the third Thursday in June, and the second Thursday in August; (the last fair, which is for lambs, is the largest fair of the kind in Scotland;) a new one lately established for the sale of cattle in September, the second Thursday in October for cattle and horses, the second Thursday in November, and the Thursday before Christmas; all old style. These fairs add much to the prosperity of the town, most of them being well attended; the new one in September takes place the Thursday before the large fair, on Brough Hill, and is likely to become considerable."—Population in 1821, 500.

LOGAN, a small stream in Lanarkshire, which rising among the hills which separate the parish of Leamhago from Muirkirk, and running eastward for eight miles, joins the Nethan, a small river originating in the same quarter.

LOGAN, a small stream in Edinburghshire, pursuing a short course among the Pentland hills and grounds to the south, and falling into the North Esk.

LOGAN, a small stream in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, noticed under that head, as being with its "braes" the subject of Scottish song.

LOGIE. When this word is found applied as the name of any place in Scotland, it signifies "a hollow situation."

LOGIE, a small parish in the north-eastern part of Fife, bounded by Kilmeny on the west and north, Leuchars on the east, and the same with Dairsie on the south. It extends about four miles in length from west to east, by generally one and a-quarter in breadth. The district is hilly, but arable, and possessed of plantations.—Population in 1821, 440.

LOGIE, a parish lying in the shires of Stirling, Perth, and Clackmannan, and consisting of two detached portions. The larger portion of the parish lies immediately on the north bank of the river Forth, opposite Stirling, bounded by Alloa on the east, and Dumbane and Leacroft on the west and north. It measures about four miles each way. The other portion is a small patch farther to the north. The parish, in general, is exceedingly beautiful, highly productive, and well enclosed

and planted. In the northern parts it is hilly, but towards the south the district forms a part of the valuable carse land on the Forth. The village of Logie, of Blair-Logie, lies with its neat little church at the base of the Ochil hills at the entrance to Glendevon, and presents a singularly pleasing scene of natural beauty. Within this parish, on a flat peninsula formed by a sinuosity of the Forth, stands the desolate and tall ruin of Cambuskenneth abbey; but we defer giving any account of this interesting house, till we come to the history of Stirling, with which its character and fortunes were always intimately associated.—Population in 1821, 2115.

LOGIE, a parish in Forfarshire, lying on the right bank of the North Esk, immediately above Montrose, having Dun on the south, and Stricathro on the west; extending four miles from east to west, by three miles in breadth, at the widest part. The present parish includes the abrogated parochial district of Pert. The lower part of the parish lies along the banks of the river North Esk, which, by a beautiful curve, divides it, towards the north and east, from the parishes of Marykirk and St. Cyrus. The upper part is pretty high, generally bending with a gentle declivity to the river, though a good part of it likewise has a southern exposure. The district has been subjected to various improvements, and has now several fine pieces of planting. There are several good mansions or gentlemen's seats in the parish.—Population in 1821, 1012.

LOGIE-ALMOND, or AMON, a district in Perthshire, extending about three miles square on the north bank of the river Amon, and recently disjoined from the parishes of Foulis and Montie, and annexed *quoad sacra* to the parish of Monodie.

LOGIE-BUCHAN, a parish in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, lying in nearly equal proportions on both sides of the river Ythan; bounded by Ellon on the inland or north-west side, and separated from the sea by Boveran and Skidna. From north-west to north-east, it extends about nine miles by a mean breadth of one and a quarter. This district is arable, and a good deal improved. The parish kirk stands on the right bank of the Ythan.—Population in 1821, 629.

LOGIE-COLDSTONE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, composed of the united parishes of Logie and Goldstone, which were

joined in 1618. It lies in the upper part of the county called Cromar, at an equal distance between the Dee and Don, bounded on the west by Strathdon and Glenmuick. Towrie lies on the north. The parish is broad at the two ends, and narrow in the middle, the length being about six miles. The interior part of the country is interspersed with a number of small hills and large moors. The district contains a proportion of arable land. There are three rivulets in the district, which fall into the Dee in the parish of Aboyne.—Population in 1821, 858.

LOGIE-EASTER, a parish in the shires of Ross and Cromarty, bounded on the south by Kilmuir, on the east by Nigg, on the north-east by Fearn, on the north by Tain, and on the west by Eddertown and Kilmuir. The country here is now considerably improved, and there are several plantations.—Population in 1821, 813.

LOGIERAIT, a parish in the northern part of Perthshire, being partly the termination of the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Tummel and Tay, while another portion lies on the east side of the former stream. There are also a few detached portions. Part of Dowally and Moulin lie to the north of the body of the parish. The length of the sides of the parish may be estimated at seven miles. The country here is remarkably beautiful. "Not far from the church of Logierait, is an eminence which commands a prospect of the greater part of the parish. The windings of the rivers, the valleys, the corn-fields, and pastures on the sides of the hills; the woodlands, in some places, extending to the edge of the banks of the rivers; and the distant mountains in the back-ground, form together one of the richest landscapes that the eye can behold. Except where the woods approach the rivers, their banks are arable; and much of the rising ground is cultivated, where the declivities do not prevent the use of the plough. The hills afford excellent sheep pasture. Of the whole extent, about 8000 acres are arable, and nearly 1000 are covered with wood. The village of Logierait is eight and a-half miles north of Dunkeld, and eight east of Abersfeldie, and is only noted for carrying on the distillation of whisky." In that portion of the parish lying east from the junction of the Tummel and Tay, are the Braes of Tullimet, which give their

to a favourite Scottish air. It was at this point that Prince Charles kept the prisoners whom he had taken at the battle of Prestonpans.—Population in 1821, 3095.

LOGIE-WESTER, a parish united to Urquhart. See URQUHART AND LOGIE-WESTER.

LOIGH, a small river in Ross-shire, which falls into Loch Long.

LOMOND HILLS, two conical and conspicuous hills, lying in the direction of east and west; the eastern being in the parish of Falkland, county of Fife, and the western being in the parish of Portmalk, Kinross-shire. In viewing the peninsula of Fife from the Edinburgh side of the Forth, these hills appear to rise considerably above any other elevations in the district. The eastern is computed to be 1260 feet in height, while the western is twenty feet higher. They are generally heathy and almost entirely pastoral, but in recent times cultivation has been rapidly spreading up their northern sides from the vale or Howe of Fife. The ground connecting the two hills is not a great deal lower than the two summits. At the western termination of the range, the descent is rather abrupt, and at the base lies the beautiful and placid lake Loch Leven.

LOMOND, (LOCH) a lake lying between Dumbarton and Stirlingshire, nearly equally belonging to both, as the boundary line passes through it. This lake, which is justly esteemed as the finest and most interesting expanse of water in Britain, measures about twenty-three miles in length from north to south; its breadth, where greatest, at the southern extremity, is five miles, from which it gradually grows narrower, till it is continued up the vale of Glenfallach in a mountain streamlet. The depth of the lake is various; in the southern extremity it seldom exceeds twenty fathoms; near the north end it is in some places a hundred fathoms, and there it never freezes. The whole surface of this lake extends to 31½ square miles, or 20,000 English acres. The picturesque beauty of Loch Lomond is greatly increased by nearly thirty islands of different sizes. The islands called Inch-Lonaig, Inch-Tavanach, Inch-Moan, Inch-Conachan, Cre-inch, and Inch-Galbraith, with nine islets, are in Dumbartonshire; Inch-Culloch, Inch-Fad, Inch-Cruin, Tor-inch, Clait-inch, and Bue-inch, with six islets, are in Stirlingshire; Inch-Murria, it is under-

stood, has been left out of any political division. These islands and islets are for the greater part at the southern or widest end. Loch Lomond receives the waters of the Uplaw, the Luss, the Fruin, the Falloch, the Snail, and other smaller rivulets on the west side, and the Endrick, which is its largest tributary, on the south-east side. It is discharged at the southern extremity by the river Leven, which falls into the Clyde at Dumbarton. Originally, the lake was called *Loch Leven*. The lake is environed in high mountain scenery, and on the Stirlingshire side is overshadowed by the lofty hill Benlomond. "One of the finest points for enjoying the scenery of Loch Lomond," says the author of the *Picture of Scotland*, "is a place called Stonehill, to the north of the village of Luss. At this point, about one-third of the way up a lofty hill, the whole breadth of the lake is spanned by the eye, including

All the fairy crowds
Of islands which together lie,
As quietly as spots of sky
Among the evening clouds.

These islands are of different forms and magnitudes. Some are covered with the most luxuriant wood of every different tint; others shew a beautiful intermixture of rock and copses; some, like plains of emerald, scarcely above the level of the water, are covered with grass; and others, again, are bare rocks, rising into precipices, and destitute of vegetation. From this point, they also appear distinctly separated from each other, but not so much as to give the idea of map or bird-eye view, which a higher point of view would undoubtedly present to the imagination. The prospect is bounded on the south by the distant hills which intervene between Loch Lomond and the Clyde, and which here appear, in comparison with the mountains around, to be only gentle swells; the Leven, its vale, the rock of Dumbarton, and even the surface of the Clyde, are in the same direction conspicuous. Towards the east, the vale of the Endrick, its principal seats, the obelisk erected to the memory of Buchanan at Kilmarnock, and the Lennox Hills, are also distinctly visible. Turning to the north, the lake is seen to wind far amongst the mountains, which are finely varied in their outline, and very lofty, particularly Benlomond, which, like Saul, among his brethren, seems to tower to the heavens. The prospect

here has something in it more grand than that to the south or east, but not nearly so soft and pleasing." The critical Macculloch thus writes of this splendid lake, and his estimation of its character will be allowed to be exceedingly just. "Loch Lomond is unquestionably the pride of our lakes; incomparable in its beauty as in its dimensions, exceeding all others in variety as it does in extent and splendour, and uniting in itself every style of scenery which is found in the other lakes of the Highlands. I must even assign it the palm above Loch Katrine, the only one which is much distinguished from it in character, the only one to which it does not contain an exact parallel in the style of its landscapes. With all its strange and splendid beauties, it is a property of Loch Katrine to weary and fatigue the eye; dazzling by the style and multiplicity of its ornament, and rather misleading the judgment on a first inspection, than continuing to satisfy it after long familiarity. It must be remembered too, that splendid and grand as are the landscapes of this lake, and various as they may appear from their excess and boldness of ornament, there is an uniformity, even in that variety, and that a sameness of character predominates everywhere. It possesses but one style: and numerous as its pictures are, they are always constructed from the same exact elements, and these frequently but slight modifications of each other. As with regard to the superiority of Loch Lomond to all other lakes, there can be no question, so, in the highly contrasted characters of its upper and lower portions, it offers points of comparison with the whole; with all those at least which possess any picturesque beauty; for it has no blank. It presents nowhere that poverty of aspect which belongs to Loch Shin, and to many more, and which even at Loch Katrine, marks nearly three-fourths of the lake. Everywhere it is, in some way, picturesque; and, everywhere, it offers landscapes, not merely to the cursory spectator, but to the painter. Nor do I think that I overrate its richness in scenery, when I say, that if Loch Katrine and Loch Achray are omitted, it presents numerically, more pictures than all the lakes of the Highlands united. With respect to style, from its upper extremity to a point above Luss, it may be compared with the finest views on Loch Awe, on Loch Lubnaig, on Loch Maree, and on Loch Eara, since no others can here pretend to an-

ser into competition with it. There are also points in this division not dissimilar to the finer parts of the Trossachs, and fully equal to them in wild grandeur. At the lower extremity, it may compete with the lakes of a middling character, such as Loch Tummel; excelling them all, however, as well in variety as in extent. But it possesses, moreover, a style of landscape to which Scotland produces no resemblance whatever; since Loch Maree scarcely offers an exception. This is found in the varied and numerous islands that cover its noble expanse; forming the feature which, above all others, distinguishes Loch Lomond, and which, even had it no other attractions, would render it, what it is in every respect, the paragon of Scottish lakes."

LONCARTY, or LUNCARTY, a place in the parish of Redgorton, Perthshire, at which is an extensive bleachfield. Here was fought the celebrated battle of Luncarty betwixt the Danes and Scots, near the end of the tenth century, in which the latter were victorious.

LONG, (LOCH) an arm of the sea projected in a northerly direction from the firth of Clyde, nearly opposite Gourock, and stretching inland a distance of twenty-four miles. At its mouth a smaller arm of the sea called Holy Loch, is protruded into Argyleshire, and about half way up, Loch Long sends off the subsidiary branch Loch Goil, in a north-westerly direction; after this Loch Long tends to a north-easterly direction. At its entrance the breadth is a mile and a half; but after passing Loch Goil it becomes little more than half a mile broad; finally it tapers to a point, in its inner part appearing almost like an inland lake. The coast is generally bold and mountainous. The lake divides Argyleshire on the west, from Dumbartonshire on the east.

LONG, (LOCH) a small arm of the sea, in the south-west part of Ross-shire, projected inland from Loch Alsh in a north-easterly direction, and forming the northern boundary of Kintail.

LONGANNET, a small village in the parish of Tulliallan, Perthshire.

LONGFORGAN, a parish in Perthshire, partly within the Earse of Gowrie, and lying with its south side upon the Tay. On the west it is bounded by Inchtute and Abernethy, on the north by Kettins, and on the east by the united parishes of Fowlaes and

Lundie, and of Liff and Benvie. Its shape is irregular; the greatest length is seven miles, and the greatest breadth about three and a half; but in some places it is so narrow, that the whole parish does not contain above 7000 acres. The surface is uneven. Its southern boundary upon the Tay to the eastward is bold and steep, and ends in the rocky promontory of Kingoodie. From that point a beautiful bank rises, which as it proceeds north and west, takes the shape of a crescent, and ends in a bluff point, about three miles from its commencement, at a place called the Snobs of Drimmie, from which to the river Tay the surface is a perfect plain, its lowest part being a portion of the rich and beautiful Carse of Gowrie. There are three remarkable hills in the parish, Dron, Ballo, and Lochtown. Webster's description of this district is so much better than any other in his work, that we give his words a place. "Upon every estate there are great quantities of growing timber of all kinds, oak, ash, elm, &c.; many of the trees are from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years of age; and there are about 600 acres of fine thriving plantations, from thirty to forty years old. There are several orchards, one in particular at Monorgan, reckoned the best in the Carse for yielding fine fruit. There are two other places which may be called villages, besides Longforgan, viz. Kingoodie and the small hamlet of Lochtown. The most remarkable building is Castle-Huntly, built on the top of a rock, which rises in the middle of the plain, and commanding one of the most varied and extensive prospects that imagination can fancy. It is said to have been built about the year 1452, by Lord Gray, and named in honour of his lady, who was of the family of Huntly. In 1615, it came into the possession of the Strathmore family, who changed its name to Castle-Lyon. In 1777, it was purchased, along with the estate, by Mr. Paterson, who repaired it in a most elegant manner, and laid out the plantations and pleasure grounds in the finest modern style. Drimmin-house, the seat of Lord Kinneaird, is also in this parish. Mylnfield, a gentleman's seat, is beautifully situated on a rising ground to the east of the village. It is surrounded with a great deal of planting, and commands a most excellent prospect of the Tay, the distant hills of Fife, and the banks of Gray and Lundie, in Forfar-

shire. Hitherto no mineral, except marble and freestone, has been found; the latter, wrought at the quarry of Kingoodie, is perhaps the best in Britain. The district shows the remains of some ancient encampments." The village of Longforgan is of considerable size, but of a straggling appearance, situated on the road from Perth to Dundee, about eighteen miles from the former and four from the latter. It enjoys a delightful situation on the rising ground which bounds the Carse on the east, and commands a fine prospect of the Tay. It was erected into a free burgh of barony, by Charles II., in 1672, in favour of Patrick, earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, with power to elect and constitute bailies, &c., and to hold a weekly market and two annual fairs. There is now a handsome modern church, erected by Mr. Paterson of Castle-Huntly, who acquired the superiority of the village when he purchased the estate.—Population of the village and parish in 1821, 1544.

LONGFORMACUS, a parish in the district of Lammermoor, Berwickshire, of a most irregular figure, but generally reckoned twelve miles in length, by six in breadth; surrounded by the parishes of Dunse, Langton, Greenlaw, Westruther, Craushawa, and Abbey St. Bathans. It is quite hilly, being in the midst of the Lammermoor range, and is for the greater part pastoral. The low grounds are now well cultivated. With the exception of two fine conical hills, called Darrington Laws, which are seen at a great distance, it contains no localities of any interest.—Population in 1821, 402.

LONG-ISLAND. This appellation is bestowed on that district of the Hebrides, extending from the island of Lewis on the north, to Barra on the south, comprehending Lewis, Harris, Benbecula, North and South Uist, Barra, &c., being a space of one hundred and sixty-six miles long and eighty broad on an average. The reason for so many islands being included in this title, is that the sounding between each is so shallow that the whole appears as if they had once been a continuous ridge of land. The chief passage through is by the sound of Harris.

LONG-NIDDRY, a rural village in the parish of Gladsmuir, Haddingtonshire, lying about four miles north-east of Tranent, and three east of Port-Sutton. This is a curious little old fashioned village, formerly much lar-

ger, and the appendage of a baronial mansion-house. The Laird of Long-Niddry was a zealous Reformer, and had John Knox for the tutor of his children. When residing here, he often preached in the family chapel to the inhabitants; and the ruins of that edifice, overgrown in their decay by ivy and weeping plants, are yet pointed out and visited by his admirers.

LONG-SIDE, a parish in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, of an irregular figure, bounded on the north by Old Deer and Lonmay, on the east by St. Fergus and Peterhead, on the south by Cruden, and on the west by Old Deer. It is like Buchan in general; is level, and liable to be overflowed by the Ugie. At the small village of Nether Kirmundy there is a woollen manufactory.—Population in 1821, 2357.

LONMAY, a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending ten miles in length, by four miles in breadth at the widest part; bounded on the south-east by Crimond, on the south by Longside and Old Deer, on the south-west by Brechin, on the west and north-east by Rathen, and on the east by the sea. It has about four miles of sea-coast, and the shore is flat and sandy. The soil of the parish is various. Near the sea side is the lake of Strathbeg, covering some hundreds of acres, and originating in a rivulet having been blocked up by sand. North-west from thence is Lonmay Kirk, and near it is the elegant seat of Cairness, environed in plantations.—Population in 1821, 1589.

LORN, or **LORNE**, a district in Argyleshire, lying generally betwixt Loch Awe and the sound at the mouth of Loch Linnhe, and extending about thirty miles in length. On the north it is bounded by Loch Etive. Particularly, it is divided into the minute sections of Upper, Mid, and Nether Lorn. The chief or only town is Oban. Lorn is a marquise in the noble family of Argyle.

LOSSIE, a river in Morayshire, rising near the centre of that county in the parish of Eden-Kellie, which, after passing through the parish of Dallas, and flowing in a northerly and north-easterly direction round the town of Elgin, falls into the sea at Lossiemouth.

LOSSIEMOUTH, a village in the parish of Drury, Morayshire, just mentioned as being situated at the mouth of the Lossie, and hence

its name. It is the sea port of Elgin, from which it is distant six or seven miles. It has a convenient small harbour, and a new one is proposed to be built by the magistrates of Elgin.

LOTH, a parish in Sutherlandshire, lying on the northern shore of the Moray firth, immediately to the south-west of the Ord of Caithness. It is bounded on the inland side by Kildonan. It is a mere stripe in figure, being about twelve miles in length, by from one and a half to three and a half in breadth. The district along the coast is arable, and the upper hilly part is pastoral. The water of Kildonan issues from the vale of that parish, and falls into the sea near the northern extremity of Loth parish, at the village of Helmsdale, which is described under its proper head.—Population in 1821, 2008.

LOTHIAN, a district of country on the south side of the firth of Forth, of a considerable extent in ancient times, but by modern interpretation, including only the counties of Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Haddington,—or West, Mid, and East *Lothian*. For a more complete account of this territory than is to be found in any other topographical work, we refer to the head **EDINBURGSHIRE**. It confers the title of Marquis on the noble family of Kerr.

LOTHOSCAIR, a small island in Loch Linnhe, Argyleshire.

LOTHRY, a small stream in Fife, which, after a course of six or seven miles, falls into the Leven, below the town of Lealie.

LOUDON, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, extending nine miles in length, by a breadth towards Eaglesham of seven miles; but at the western extremity it is not above three miles broad. Kilmarnock parish lies on the west. The parish is situated at the extremity of the strath of the river of Irvine, which here separates the parish from that of Galston, and this narrow strath from east to west forms a kind of ventilator, which is thought to contribute towards the health of the inhabitants. The greater part of the district is arable, and it possesses the villages of Loudon, Newmills, Dervad, and Auldtown. Newmills stands on the Irvine, partly within the parish of Galston. The author of the statistical account informs us that this parish was first improved by John, Earl of Loudon, who deserves the name of the father of agriculture in this part of the shire. He presently be-

gan by making roads through the parish as early as 1733; an excellent bridge was, by his influence, built over Irvine water, and the road from thence, and from his house to Newmills, was the first road in Ayrshire, made by statute-work. The castle of Loudon has been in recent times rebuilt, in the castellated form, in a style of great elegance. It is situated amidst some fine grounds near the Irvine. East from it is Loudonhill, of note in Scottish history for the battle fought at it, or rather at the neighbouring farm of Drumclog, in 1679.—See AVENDALE. The “woods and braes” of Loudon furnish a theme for one of Tannahill’s best songs.—Population of the landward part of the parish in 1821, 1861.

LOUISBURGH, a small suburb of the town of Wick, Caithness, built on the entailed estate of Lord Duffus.

LOWLANDS, the popular designation of all that portion of Scotland not included within the district of the Highlands. The Lowlands may thus be said to include all Scotland south of the Forth and the Clyde, a portion of Stirlingshire, Dumbartonsire, and all the peninsula of Fife, a part of Perthshire, nearly the whole of Forfarshire, and the lower country along the coast from thence to Duncansbyhead. There is no regular boundary. The perfect prevalence of the English language, at least the Scottish dialect of that language, and English usages and dress, under the same modifications, are the marks which distinguish the Lowlands from the Highlands, independent of the comparative altitude of the land, which, in many instances, is no criterion. As the Lowlands, in reality, compose Scotland proper, the district need not be here made the object of lengthened description. Within the low country is the district of the Southern Highlands, being the hilly part of the shires of Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, and Dumfries.

LOWES, (LOCH OF THE) a small lake extending no more than three quarters of a mile in length, by a quarter of a mile in breadth, in the north-western corner of the parish of Ettrick, Selkirkshire. It lies in a wild mountainous territory, and is formed by the gathering of the water of Yarrow. At the northern extremity it is emitted by a channel into St. Mary’s loch, from whence the river Yarrow flows.

LOWS, (LOCH OF THE) a beautiful small lake in the parish of Cluny, Perthshire,

a few miles east from Dunkeld, on the road from that place to Blairgowrie.

LUBNAIG, a beautiful lake in Perthshire, in the parishes of Balquhider and Callander, extending five miles in length, and from half a mile to three quarters of a mile in breadth. It takes its name from its winding appearance, forming three gentle sweeps in the distance of a few miles. It receives the waters of Loch Voil at its north-western extremity, and at the south end it emits the water of the Teith river. It is the first lake the traveller comes to in passing up the vale of the Teith from Callander. Macculloch notices its characteristics in these words, “Loch Lubnaig is a lake remarkable for its singularity, and far from deficient in beauty. It is rendered utterly unlike every other Scottish lake, by the complete dissimilarity of its two boundaries; the one being flat and open, and the other a solid wall of mountain, formed by the steep and rocky declivity of Ben-Ledi. Though long, it therefore presents little variety; but its best landscapes are rendered very striking by their great simplicity, and by the profound and magnificent breadth of shade which involves the hill, as it towers aloft, impending over the black waters on which it casts a solemn gloom. Nor is it deficient in all those minute ornaments of rock and tree, and cultivation, and of sinuous and picturesque shores, which serve to contrast with and embellish the breadth and grandeur of character. Ardwhillary, the seat of the Abyssinian Bruce, has acquired a sort of classical reputation, as having been the place where he secluded himself for the purpose of writing his *opus magnum*.”

LUCE (BAY OF), or GLENLUCH BAY, a spacious bay in Wigtonshire, formed by the projection of the Rhinns of Galloway, as they are called, being the two peninsulas of the county of Wigton. Between the two is Luce Bay, which is about twenty miles in width throughout, and rather more in length inland. It has generally a fine sandy bottom, and is a safe place of anchorage for vessels. It takes its name from the river Luce, which falls into it at its inner extremity.

LUCK, the river just noticed, is one of the principal streams of Wigtonshire, which originating among the hills of Carrick in Ayrshire, and intersecting the county of Wigton in a southerly direction, falls into Luce Bay. The vale through which it flows has from it been

called Glenluce, and under this name there was once a large tract of country, forming a parish, chiefly on the left bank of the river, which is now divided into the parishes of Old and New Luce. The word *Luce*, or *Lus*, is said to import an herb, or, as some say, a leek; and from the same etymon we have perhaps the French *lis*, or lily. Glenluce has also given a name to a village in the parish of Old Luce. The ruins of the once splendid establishment of Glenluce Abbey are within the latter parochial district, immediately to be mentioned.

LUCE (NEW), a parish in Wigtonshire, forming part of the old parish of Luce till 1646, when, for the accommodation of the inhabitants, it was partitioned into the parishes of Old and New Luce. This division is the upper part of the original district; it is of an irregular figure, extending about ten miles in length by from five to six in breadth, and lying almost entirely on the left bank of the river Luce. It has Ayrshire on the north, the parish of Kirkcowan on the east, Old Luce on the south, and Inch on the west. It consists partly of high and low ground. The arable land is but limited in amount, and lies principally on the banks of the rivers; the greater part of the high land is covered by rocks or heath. The other chief water besides the Luce, is the Cross water, which runs through a large portion of the parish, and falls into the Luce on its left bank at the village of New Luce.—Population in 1821, 609.

LUCE (OLD), a parish in Wigtonshire, lying immediately south of New Luce, and bounded by Luce Bay on the south. About a third part of it lies on the right hand of the river Luce, and the remainder on the opposite side. The parish is bounded on the west by Inch and Stoneycirk, and on the east by Kirkcowan and Mochrum; in length it is ten miles, by a breadth of from two to seven. There is not a half of the district under cultivation, there being a good deal of moorish land, but improvements have long since commenced. Near the mouth of the Luce, the valley of the river is warm and pleasing in appearance, from plantations and the effect of careful culture. In this quarter, on the left bank of the Luce, is the village of Glenluce, noticed under its own head; and, at the distance of a mile and a half up the vale, behind the town, are the ruins of Glenluce Abbey. It is mentioned by Keith

that this abbey—*Vallis Lucis*—was founded by Rolland, lord of Galloway and constable of Scotland, the monks being of the Cistercian order, and brought from Melrose. Walter, abbot of this place, was sent to Scotland by John, Duke of Albany. In 1235 the monastery was plundered by the lawless soldiery of Alexander II., when he was subduing the rebellion of the Gallowaymen, in favour of Thomas, the bastard son of Alan, the lord of Galloway. The king had the appointment to this abbey, and the Pope had merely the confirmation. The abbey had a large garden and orchard, of twelve Scots acres, which now forms the glebe of the minister of Old Luce parish. James IV. and his Queen Margaret, on their pilgrimage to Whithorn, (another abbey in Galloway) visited Glenluce Abbey in July 1507, when the king, as we learn from the treasurer's accounts, gave a present of four shillings (4d. Sterling) to the gardeners. At the epoch of the Reformation the Earl of Cassilis, who held the office of baillie to the Abbey of Glenluce, obtained from the commendator, Mr. Thomas Hay, on the 14th of February 1561-2, a lease of the whole property and revenues of that monastery, for the annual payment of 1000 marks, or L.666, 13s. 4d. Scots., which was very far below the amount of the real revenues of the abbey. The whole property of the monastery of Glenluce was vested in the king by the general annexation act in 1587; and it was granted by King James, in 1602, to Mr. Lawrence Gordon, the commendator of Glenluce, a son of Alexander Gordon, the bishop of Galloway. On the death of Alexander Gordon in 1610, this property went to his brother, John Gordon, the dean of Salisbury, who gave it, with his only child Louisa, in marriage, to Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, from whom it was purchased by the king in 1613, and annexed to the property and revenues of the bishopric of Galloway. After episcopacy had been abrogated in 1641, Charles I. granted the whole property of this religious house to the University of Glasgow. This property was restored to the bishopric in 1681, and was enjoyed by the bishops of Galloway till the final abolition of episcopacy in 1689. The abbey of Glenluce appears, from the ruins, to have been an extensive pile of building. Symson, in his account of Galloway, 1684, says, that the steeple, and a part of the

walls of the church, together with the chapter-house, the walls of the cloisters, the gate-house, with the walls of the large precincts, were, for the most part, then standing. The whole is now a vast mass of ruins, covering about an acre and a half of ground, notwithstanding the vast quantities which have been carried away. The only part that now remains entire, is a small apartment, on the east side of the square, within which stood the cloisters. In the middle of this apartment there is a pillar about fourteen feet high, from which eight arches spring, and have their terminations in the surrounding walls; the centre of every arch is ornamented by foliage, and various figures, very well cut, in coarse freestone. Tradition reports Michael Scott to have been at one time Abbot of Glenluce, and that his magical library still exists under a particular part of the ruins. At a period coeval with this ancient abbey, there was situated here two chapels besides the parish church, all of which were the property of the abbot and monks.—Population in 1821, 1957.

LUGAR, or **LUGGAR**, a small river in Ayrshire, arising in the Cumnock lakes, and falling into the water of Ayr, at Barskimming.

LUGGIE, a small river in Dumbartonshire, falling into the Kelvin, near Kirkintilloch.

LUGTON, a suburb of Dalkeith, on the brow of the eminence north from that town. It was anciently a barony, but as a village it is now nearly extinguished by modern "improvements."

LUGTON, a small river in Renfrewshire, rising in Loch Libo in the parish of Neilston, and falling into the Garnock, in the parish of Kilwinning, about a mile below the castle of Eglington.

LUINA, (**LOCH**) otherwise Loch Avich, under which head it is noticed.

LUING, a small island in the parish of Kilbrandon, Argyleshire, lying in the same cluster with Easdale and Seil. It lies to the south of the latter, and in the sound betwixt it and the mainland (Nethern Lorn) lies the island of Shuna. It extends about six miles in length, and is about one in breadth. It abounds in the slate so commonly found in these isles. On it is found a very good specimen of one of those circular forts of loose stone, so often described. This particular one happens to be oval of about twenty yards by fifteen.

LUGUEY, a rivulet in Edinburghshire, rising in the wilds of Heriot parish, and after a course of a few miles falling into the Gala Water below Haugh-head.

LUMPHANAN, a parish in Aberdeen-shire, bounded on the west by Coull, and on the east by Kincardine-o-Neil, extending about six miles in length from north to south, by a breadth of four. Hills surround the greater part of the district. The name, which signifies "the bare little valley," leads us to suppose that originally the place had been bare and unproductive; but time has produced great changes, and the low grounds are now fruitful and well-cultivated. There is a lake in the parish of a mile in length, called the Loch of Auchlossen, which produces pikes and eels in great plenty. It is shallow and susceptible of being drained. The parish has a few rivulets. Lumphanan is noticed in Scottish history, on account of having been the district in which the usurper Macbeth is understood to have been slain, (1057.) The spot where this deed is said to have happened is about a mile north from the kirk, on the brow of a hill, where a huge cairn of stones has been raised as commemorative of the transaction. While flying from the south, it is told, he was here overtaken by Macduff, and immediately slain in single combat.—Population in 1821, 738.

LUNAN, a river in Forfarshire, rising from a spring called Lunan Well, in the parish of Forfar, and running through the lake of Rescobie, it flows in an easterly direction a distance of from twelve to fourteen miles, when it falls into the sea at Lunan Bay, near Redcastle.

LUNAN BAY, the bay just mentioned, is a broad sinus of four miles along the coast of Forfarshire, at the inner extremity of which it receives the river Lunan.

LUNAN, a parish in Forfarshire, lying on the left bank of the river Lunan, which separates it from Inverkeilor, bounded by the sea or Lunan Bay on the east, part of Murryton, and Craig on the north, and Kinnell on the west. It is nearly rectangular, being about two miles long, by one in breadth, and therefore one of the smallest parishes in the shire. The shore is sandy, and bounded by hillocks overgrown with bent; but the adjoining land is for the most part steep and high. The ground rises so rapidly from the river towards the north,

that, when viewed from the south, the parish has the appearance of being situated on the side of a hill; but, at the top, it becomes again flat, and continues so to the distance of several miles beyond the parish. The situation is at once pleasant, and advantageous for agriculture.—Population in 1821, 306.

LUNDIE, a parish in the western part of Forfarshire, to which in 1618 was united the parish of Foulis-Easter, situated within the county of Perth. Lundie is of a square form, bounded by Ketins on the west, Newtyle on the north, and Auchterhouse on the east; it comprises 3258 acres. Foulis-Easter is of a triangular form, its greatest length being four miles, and its medium breadth somewhat more than one. Conjunctly, the district forms a productive well-cultivated tract of country, embellished with plantations, and possessing several small lakes. The greater part of Lundie is the property of Lord Viscount Duncan, who is patron of the parish. The old church of Foulis was founded by Sir Andrew Gray of Foulis, ancestor to Lord Gray, for a provost and several prebendaries, in the reign of James II.—Population in 1821,—Lundie, 401, and Foulis, 488.

LUNGA, a small island of Argyreshire, belonging to the parish of Jura and Colonsay, and having the sound of Luing betwixt it and the island of that name. It measures about two miles long, by half a mile broad, and possesses a rugged surface.

LUNESTING, a parish in Shetland now incorporated with Nesting. See **NESTING**.

LUSS, a parish in Dumfriesshire, lying on the west side of Loch Lomond, along which it extends upwards of nine miles, by a breadth of five and a half in its northern, and two and a half in its southern, quarter. It has Bonhill on the south, Row on the west, and Arrochar on the north. Originally, the parish was of much greater extent. The country here is exceedingly beautiful, especially on the borders of the lake, where it is well wooded and cultivated. The parish is otherwise mountainous and pastoral. The parish of *Luss* took its name from the place where the church and village stand, on the western bank of Loch Lomond, on a peninsula between the small river Luss and the lake. This place derived its appellation from the Gaelic *lus*, signifying a plant or herb. The church of Luss was dedicated to Saint Mackessog, a native of Lennox,

who was a bishop and confessor, and suffered martyrdom about the year 520, at a place below Luss, on the side of the lake, where a large cairn of stones was raised to his memory. He was buried in the parish church, and was long regarded as the tutelar saint of this part of the country. The present village of Luss is a delightful little place, and is much resorted to in summer, on account of its being a convenient station for a tourist who wishes to spend a few days in search of the picturesque. Four islands in Loch Lomond belong to the parish.—Population in 1821, 1150.

LUTHER. See **LEUTHER**.

LUTHERMOOR, a small village in the parish of Marykirk, Kincardineshire.

LYDOCH, (LOCH), a lake in the western wilds of Perthshire, parish of Fortingal, with a portion of it belonging to Argyreshire, extending several miles in length, by half a mile in breadth. From the north-eastern part its waters are emitted by the river Guin, which flows to Loch Rannoch.

LYNE, a small river in Peebles-shire, one of the tributaries of the Tweed, in the earlier part of its course. It originates in some burns in the parish of Linton, and pursuing a southerly course through Newlands parish, it receives the Terth below Drochil Castle, and bounding the parish of Lyne on its south side, joins the Tweed at Lyne's Mill.

LYNE and **MEGGET**, two parishes in Peebles-shire, ecclesiastically united, though not lying near each other. Lyne lies on the left bank of the above stream, and measures three miles in length, by little more than two in breadth. It is bounded by the parish of Edleston on the north, and Peebles on the east. The district is hilly, and both pastoral and arable. The road up the vale of Tweed proceeds through the parish in a westerly direction, along the river Lyne, and near it stands the church of Lyne. The only object worthy of notice is the remains of a distinct Roman Camp, which is noticed under the head **PEEBLES-SHIRE**. The parish of Megget is situated within the southern border of the county, near the head of Ettrick and Yarrow; bounded on the west by Tweedmouth. It is a bleak hilly and pastoral district, seven miles in length, by six in breadth. It is intersected by the small stream, Megget Water, which falls into St. Mary's Loch.—Population of both parishes in 1821, 176.

LYON, (LOCH) a small lake in the western borders of Perthshire, parish of Fortingal, from whence flows the river Lyon in an easterly direction to the Tay, into which it falls two miles below Kenmore. The vale

through which the river Lyon runs is called Glen Lyon. Though the general character of the glen is that of a narrow alpine valley, there are some splendid views of widely extended scenery, as well as much river landscape.

MAALMORIE, a promontory and islet on the south-east coast of the island of Islay.

MACBEARY, (LOCH) a small lake in the northern part of Wigtownshire, lying between the parishes of Penningham and Kirkcubbin. It possesses several islets, on one of which are the ruins of a castle. It is emitted by the river Bladenoch.

MACDUFF, a sea-port town in the parish of Gamrie, county of Banff, situated about one and a half miles east from the town of Banff, on the opposite side of the Deveron river. This modern town has risen since 1732, from being little else than the huts of a few fishermen, to be a place of respectable size and considerable trade. It is built on the property of the Earl of Fife, whose splendid seat is situated in its neighbourhood, and to this nobleman it has been indebted for a variety of improvements conducive to its prosperity. Under him it was created a burgh and barony by George III., and he laid out a vast sum in the erection of a harbour, which is reckoned one of the best in the Moray Firth. From this excellence in its harbour, Macduff has much more import and export traffic than Banff; possessing upwards of a dozen vessels which trade with London and the Baltic, besides innumerable fishing boats. The principal exports are corn, salmon, codfish, and granite. The town, which in 1821 contained about 1500 inhabitants, is built on the side of a hill descending towards the shore. The church, or rather chapel of ease, occupies a conspicuous situation on the eminence, and Lord Fife has ornamented its precincts with a cross, which has a fine effect at a little distance on either side, being relieved conspicuously against the sky. The town contains a grammar school, and a town-house and jail. Macduff is accessible from Banff by a handsome bridge across the Deveron, from which, looking up the water, a fine view is obtained.

MACDUIE, (BEN) a lofty mountain on the confines of the counties of Inverness and Aberdeen.

MACHAIG, (LOCH) a small lake in the parish of Kilmadock (Dounie,) Perthshire, environed in fine woody scenery.

MACHAN, a rivulet in Perthshire, parish of Muthill, falling into the Earn, above the bridge of Kinkell.

MACHAR, (NEW) a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded on the east by Belhelvie, which separates it from the sea, on the south by Old Machar and Dyce, and on the west by Fintray. On its northern quarter lie the lands of Straloch, which form part of the parish, but belong to Banffshire, though far separated from that county. The length of the parish is about nine miles, by two and a half in breadth. The country is generally rather flat, and the soil, though varying in different parts, is mostly arable. On the southern quarter, the district is bounded by the Don river, and here it exhibits some fine plantations. Near the boundary with Old Machar is a small lake called Bishop's Loch, in which, upon an islet, the bishops of Aberdeen had once a residence. The ancient name of the parish was the Upper Parochin of St. Machar. The saint here alluded to was the person to whom the cathedral in Old Aberdeen was dedicated, and this district was part of the deanery attached to that establishment. On a moor within the parish an engagement took place between the royalists and Covenanters in 1447, in which the latter were victorious.—Population in 1831, 1133.

MACHAR. (OLD) See ABERDEEN. (OLD)

MADDERTY, a parish in the district of Strathearn, Perthshire, bounded on the north by Foulis, on the east by Gask, on the south by Trinity Gask, and on the west by Crief. The parish, which extends five and a half miles in length, by rather more at the widest

part, is altogether arable, well enclosed and cultivated. Along its northern boundary flows the water of Pow, a small sluggish stream. The parish of Madderty is that in which once was situated the important religious house of Inchaffray. This establishment was founded by Gilbert, Earl of Strathearn, in the year 1200, the monks being canons-regular of the order of St. Augustine, and brought from Scone. It was dedicated to the honour of God, the Virgin Mary, and John the apostle and evangelist. "The site of this famous abbey," says the sensible writer of the Statistical Account, "is a small rising ground, which seems, from its situation and name, to have once been an island surrounded by the water of Pow. In the charters it is denominated *Insula Missarum*—the island of masses. The establishment was endowed with many privileges and immunities by David I. and other Scottish kings. The edifices of this Abbey, which were once extensive, are now in ruins, and have, on several occasions, supplied abundance of stones for building houses, and making roads in the neighbourhood. The few remains of this ancient abbey, with six or seven acres of land in the immediate vicinity, belong to the Earl of Kinnoul, who, in consequence of this comparatively small possession, is patron of about twelve parishes that formerly were attached to the abbey. Mauritius, abbot of this place, was present with Robert the Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn, and is reported to have had taken along with him the arm of St. Fillan. This relic might, indeed, have given some encouragement to the superstitious; but one arm of a brave Scotman, fighting in earnest for the liberty of his country, had more effect in obtaining that memorable victory, than could have been produced by the innate virtue of all the relics of the dead that could have been collected. James Drummond, a younger son of David Lord Drummond, and his lady, a daughter of William Lord Ruthven, was first styled Lord Inchaffray, being commendator of that abbey, and afterwards created Lord Madderty, by James VI. in the year 1607. The present parish church is situated about three quarters of a mile from the ruins of the abbey."—Population in 1821, 714.

MADDIE, (LOCH) an arm of the sea on the east coast of North Uist.

MADOIS, or MADDOES (ST.) a small parish in Perthshire, at the western extremity of the Carse of Gowrie, lying along the north side of the river Tay, and consisting of a square of about a mile. It is bounded by Errol on the east, Kinnoul on the west, and Kinfauns on the north. The district is arable, and exceedingly beautiful. The public road from Dundee passes through it.—Population in 1821, 331.

MAGNUS (ST.) BAY, a large bay on the west side of the mainland of Shetland; it has the peninsular parish of Northmaven on the north. It affords safe and commodious anchorage.

MAIN, a rivulet in Argyleshire, falling into the northern extremity of Loch Awe.

MAINLAND OF ORKNEY.—See ORKNEY.

MAINLAND OF SHETLAND.—See SHETLAND.

MAINS, or MAINS OF FINTRY, a parish in Forfarshire, lying immediately north of the parish of Dundee, and bounded by Murroes on the east. It is about four miles in length along the south part, by three in breadth. It is narrow in the northern quarter. The parish is in a great measure part of the vale of the small river Dichty, which intersects the parish into nearly two equal parts. From the banks of this beautiful stream, the ground rises gently to the north and south. Sometimes the parish is called Strathdichty. The country has a sweet and delightful appearance, being well enclosed by thorn hedges, and possessing some fine trees and plantations. On the Dichty are several mills. Near the left bank of this stream is the extensive bleachfield of Claverhouse, at no great distance from which was the seat of General Grahame, whose title of Claverhouse from this his patrimonial estate, once sounded such alarm in Scotland. The Grahames of Fintry were one of the oldest families in this part of the country.—Population in 1821, 1084.

MAKERSTON, a parish in Roxburghshire, of an oblong figure, lying along the north bank of the Tweed, bounded by Kelso on the east, Smailholm on the north, and Mertoun on the west. The parish opposite to it on the south bank of the Tweed, is Maxton. It extends from five to six miles in length, by from four to five in breadth. The country here is

flat, with a gentle ascent from the river, and is under a high state of cultivation and enclosures. The reverend statist of the parish, and all that have followed him, sagaciously observe that the Tweed is not navigable at this place; (!) they might have added, nor is it for thirty miles further down; but it is here a beautiful broad clear stream, environed with the finest sylvan banks, and generally yielding excellent salmon and trout fishing.—Population in 1821, 345.

MALZIE WATER, a small river in Wigtonshire, tributary to the Bladenoch, which rises in Mochrum lake, parish of Mochrum.

MANOR, a parish in the county of Peebles, with its northern extremity on the Tweed, from which it extends in a southerly direction about nine miles, by a breadth of three. It is bounded by Peebles on the north, Stobo and Drummelzier on the west, Megget on the south, and on the south-east by Yarrow. The district is entirely the vale of the stream called Manor Water, which rises in its southern hilly quarter, and falls into the Tweed about two miles above Peebles. The lower grounds near this river are all arable, and the hills which recede from thence, some of which are very high, are pastoral. The country has been a good deal improved in recent times. At one period, prior to the dissolution of episcopacy, the parish belonged to the rector of Peebles, and is supposed to derive its name from being the *manor* of that churchman. The parish contains several curiosities of an antique description; in particular, the remains of a Roman camp, where a Roman urn and some old coins were dug up a few years ago; a tower raised upon an eminence, and which appears to have served as the watch-tower of the district; and a huge upright stone, built into the wall by a way-side, marked by strange holes, and apparently an aboriginal monument. Perhaps the greatest curiosity of all, as it certainly is the only object which now attracts the attention of tourists, is the humble dwelling of the late David Ritchie, a deformed and eccentric dwarf, known as the prototype of the fictitious personage forming the subject of the tale of the *Black Dwarf*, by the author of *Waverley*. The cottage lies in the vale of Manor Water, near the public road, at the farm-stead called Woodhouse, and at no great distance from the seat of the late Professor Ferguson.—Popula-

tion in 1821, 324, being just four more than in 1755.

MARE or MAREE, (LOCH) a lake in Ross-shire, in the parish of Gairloch, stretching in the direction of south-east and north-west, a length of about sixteen miles, by a breadth of from one to two, and studded with some fine woody islets. Its waters are emitted by a small river into Loch Ewe on the west coast. Macculloch's account of this beautiful sheet of water is the best yet written. "This noble lake," says he, "lies so completely out of the road, and so far beyond the courage of ordinary travellers, that except by Pennant, I believe it never has been visited. It is bounded by high mountains, and having a very varied and irregular outline, its shores present a good deal of interesting scenery; the entire lake itself being displayed from many different points, and under a great variety of aspects, so as to produce some of the finest specimens of this class of landscape in the Highlands. In point of style, it ranks rather more nearly with Loch Lomond than with any other of the southern lakes; though still very inferior. The most accessible and the finest general views may be obtained from the rocky hills that bound the exit of the river. The mountain outline, which is grand and various, presents a greater diversity of form and character than any of the Scottish lakes; but Ben Lair is always the principal feature; graceful, solid, and broad. The middle ground is a great source of variety; splendid and wild, an intermixture of rock and wood. The winding and wooded course of the Ewe adds much to its liveliness. Though there is a road on each side of the lake, the circuit is both laborious and tedious. The northern margin of Loch Maree presents a great variety of close shore scenery, consisting of rocky and wooded bays and creeks, rising into noble overhanging cliffs and mountains. In one place the remains of a fir forest, in a situation almost incredible, produce a style of landscape that might be expected in the Alps, but not among the more confined scope and lower arrangements of Scottish mountains. It was with some difficulty we explored our nocturnal way through the labyrinth of islands in the centre of this lake; as they are little raised above the water, and covered with scattered firs and with thickets of birch, alder, and holly, while they are separated by narrow and tortuous

channels. Inch Maree has been dedicated to a saint of that name; and it still contains a burial place, chosen, it is said, like all those which are found in islands, to prevent depredations from the wolves of ancient days. I ought not to forget, before quitting Loch Maree, what is interesting as a point of natural history, namely, the existence of the grey eagle in this place; because it is not known any where else in Scotland. There was a pair in Penant's time, and there is a pair still; one of which I had the good fortune to see. It is a long-lived bird; and it is not unlikely that these are the same individuals."

MARLIE, (LOCH) a small lake in the parish of Blairgowrie, Perthshire.

MARKINCH, a parish in the county of Fife, bounded by Falkland and Kettle on the north, Kennoway on the east, on the south by Wemyss, and on the west by Dysart, Kinglassie, and Leslie. It extends from north to south five and a half miles by a mean breadth of two. In the southern end it is considerably wider. It possesses a detached portion, lying on the sea shore, west from the town of Leven, and cut off from the main portion by the intervention of Wemyss. This small district contains the pretty little town of Dubbieside, a resort for sea-bathers, and west from thence the exceedingly ancient and decayed town and sea-port of Methill. The parish of Markinch has a general slope towards the south, and is under the best state of cultivation, enclosures, and plantations, being among the most beautiful parts of Fife. It is traversed by the river Leven and by the Orr. The great road through Fife crosses it, and has within its bounds two large inns, the New Inn and Plasterers' Inn. The parish contains Balgonie castle, one of the seats of the Earl of Leven, and from whence his eldest son takes the title of Baron. It is a place of great antiquity and considerable strength, in the Gothic style, situated on the south bank of the Leven, in the midst of some fine woods. About half a mile east, is the castle of Balfour, an old building, surrounded by fine plantations and enclosures. The house of Balbirnie is a good modern mansion, in a delightful situation in the parish. Besides the village of Markinch and those already mentioned, the parish contains the village of Milltown, lying on the road from Markinch to Leven. The district abounds in coal, and has several manufactories. The village of Mark-

inch stands near the centre of the parish, at the distance of ten miles from Cupar, and eight north-east of Kirkcaldy. It occupies an exposed situation on a piece of irregular rising ground, and on the highest part of the eminence stands the parish church. Weaving is a principal employment. Three annual fairs are held. The reverend statist of the parish informs us that the original church of Markinch was of considerable antiquity. "It was," says he, "given by Maldevinus, Bishop of St. Andrews, to the Culdees in the 10th century. Towards the end of the 12th century, it was mortified to the Priory of St. Andrews, by Eugenius, the son of Hugo, a second son of Gillimichel M'Duff, the fourth Earl of Fife, which deed was confirmed by a charter of King William. From this Eugenius, the Wemyss family is supposed to have sprung. About the beginning of the 17th century, the small parsonage of Kirkforthar, belonging to Lindsay of Kirkforthar, a cadet of the family of Crawford, was suppressed and annexed to Markinch. The ruins of the church of Kirkforthar are still to be seen, in the northern part of the parish, standing in the middle of the old church-yard, or burying-ground, which is enclosed by a wall, and there many of the people belonging to the district still bury their dead.—Population of the parish and villages in 1821, 4661.

MARNOCH, a parish in Banffshire, lying on the north bank of the Deveron river, bounded by Forglen on the east, and Rothiemay on the west, extending from nine to ten miles in length, and from four to five in breadth. In general it is rather flat, being mostly surrounded by hills upon the west, north, and east. It has much fine land on the banks of the river, and is generally arable; the hilly parts are suited for the feeding of black cattle. The parish contains some excellent and beautiful plantations. The church of Marnoch is situated on the Deveron.—Population in 1821, 2210.

MARR, a district in Aberdeenshire, lying chiefly betwixt the Dee and Don rivers, and including thirty-nine parishes.—See **ABERDEENSHIRE**. Marr gives the title of Earl to the ancient and noble family of Erskine. The Erskines are first noticed in history in the thirteenth century, and some of them were at first only Lords Erskine. Thomas, the ninth Lord, was created or confirmed Earl of Marr, by James II.

in 1436. The peerage was attained in the person of John, the tenth Earl, on account of his accession to the insurrection of 1715; but it was restored in 1824, in the person of the lineal descendant, the late venerated John Francis Erskine.

MARTIN, or ISLE-MARTIN, a small fishing village on the western coast of Ross-shire, about five miles north from the village of Ullapool.

MARTINS, (ST.) a parish in Perthshire, incorporating the abrogated parish of Cambusmichael. It lies principally on the left bank of the Tay, immediately north from Scone, extending from the river about three and a half miles, by a breadth of rather more than two. The parish is considerably elevated above the Tay, and though the grounds are not hilly, they are pretty much diversified by ascents and declivities, covered in many places by plantations. The district is arable. Freestone is abundant. The house of St. Martins is a good modern mansion.—Population in 1821, 1004.

MARTINS, (ST.) an abrogated parish in Ross-shire, now incorporated with Kirkmichael and Cullicudden.

MARTORHAM, (LOCH) a small lake in the parish of Coylton, Ayrshire, the waters of which are tributary to the Ayr.

MARY'S (ST.) LOCH, a beautiful lake in Selkirkshire, extending about three miles in length, by from half a mile to a mile in breadth. It lies at the head of the vale of the Yarrow, a river flowing from it, and is fourteen to eighteen miles distant from Selkirk. A smaller lake called the Loch of the Lowes, is connected with its western extremity by a small stream. This pleasing sheet of water is situated in the very bosom of the Southern Highlands, and the hills around are of the sombre russet description so common in the north. St. Mary's Loch abounds in fish of various sorts, and is much resorted to in summer by anglers. Further description of the lake is deferred till we come to the article YARROW.

MARYBURGH, a modern village in Inverness-shire, in the parish of Kilmallie, and situated on the south side of Lochail, at a short distance from Fort-William. "It was established," says a contemporary, "shortly after the erection of the fort of Inverlochy, and was first named Gordonburgh from the

noble family whose property it is; but after the accession of the Orange family to the throne of Britain, the fort received the name of King William, while the adjoining village received the name of Maryburgh, in honour of his royal consort Queen Mary. It is a thriving place, and, with Fort William, contains about 1200 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the fisheries."

MARYBURGH, a small village in Kinross-shire, parish of Cleish, lying about five miles south from the town of Kinross, on the road to the North Ferry.

MARYCULTER, a parish in the northern part of Kincardineshire, lying on the south bank of the Dee, opposite Peterculter, measuring six miles in length by two in breadth, and extending from the Dee to the Grampian mountains. It is bounded by Banchory-Davenick on the east, on the south by Fetteresso, and on the west by Durris. The original character of this somewhat rough rocky district of country has been greatly modified by improvements, and the lands are here and there embellished by plantations. The ancient name of the parish was *Maria Cultura*.—Population in 1821, 860.

MARYKIRK, a parish in the southern part of Kincardineshire, lying on the north bank of the North Esk, at the extremity of the Howe or hollow of the Mearns. It is of a square form, measuring four miles in length, by between three and four in breadth. It is bounded by Garvock and St. Cyrus on the east, Laurencekirk on the north, and Fettercairn on the west. The land, which is level and arable, is much improved, and possesses a variety of fine plantations. The appearance of the country is very beautiful. There are two villages, Luthermoor and Marykirk. The latter is situated on the road, about half way between Montrose and Laurencekirk. Anciently the parish and chief village were called Aberluthnot.—Population in 1821, 1839.

MARYPORT, a small port on the coast of Wigtonshire, parish of Kirkmaiden.

MARYTOWN, a parish in Forfarshire, lying on the south side of the South Esk and on the west side of the basin of Montrose, bounded by Craig on the south, and Fernal on the west. In form it is nearly a square of two miles. The land is arable, well enclosed, and cultivated. The parish derives much advantage from its vicinity to the town of Montrose. Near

the basin of this town, within the parish, is the village of Old Montrose.—Population in 1821, 476.

MAUCHLINE, a parish at the centre of Ayrshire, on the right bank of the river Ayr; extending about seven and a half miles in length, by from two to four in breadth. It is bounded by Tarbolton on the west. The parish is in general flat, excepting Mauchline hill, which rises a little to the north-east of the town, and runs in a ridge, from east to west, about a mile in the parish. From this rising ground there is a very extensive view. The town of Mauchline is situated on the south side of this elevation, which gradually declines towards the water of Ayr, on the south and south-west. This part of the country is exceedingly beautiful, being well cultivated, enclosed, and richly planted. The parish of Mauchline was formerly of very great extent; comprehending the whole of the extensive country which now forms the three parishes of Mauchline, Sorn, and Muirkirk. The whole of this large tract belonged to the Stewarts, being a part of their larger territory of Kyle-Stewart. The account given by George Chalmers of this interesting part of Ayrshire, is well worthy of transcription.—“At the commencement of the reign of William, in 1165, Walter the son of Alan granted to the monks of Melrose the lands of Mauchline, with the right of pasturage, in his wide-spreading forest on the upper branches of the Ayr river; extending to the boundaries of Clydesdale: and the Stewart, also, gave the same monks a carucate of land, to improve, in the places most convenient; all which was confirmed to them by King William, at the request of the donor. The monks of Melrose planted, at Mauchline, a colony of their own order; and this establishment continued a cell of the monastery of Melrose, till the Reformation. In the before-mentioned grant of the lands of Mauchline, or in the confirmations thereof, there is no mention of the church of Mauchline. It is, therefore, more than probable that the parish church of Mauchline was established by the monks of Melrose, after they had become owners of the territory: and it is quite certain that the church belonged to them. It is apparent, that the country, which formed the extensive parish of Mauchline, was but very little settled, when the monks obtained the grant from the first Walter. This fact shows, that during the reign

of David I., and even during the reigns of his grandsons and successors, Malcolm IV. and William, Renfrew and Ayr were inhabited chiefly by Scots-Irish, who did not supply a full population to the country. The monks afterwards acquired great additional property in the district, and contributed greatly to the settlement and cultivation of it. They obtained ample jurisdictions over their extensive estates of Mauchline, Kylesmure, and Barmure, which were formed into a regality, the courts whereof were held at Mauchline. This village was afterwards created a free burgh of barony, by the charter of James IV., in October 1510. Before the Reformation, there were in this parish two chapels; the one on Greenock water, in the district which now forms the parish of Muirkirk, and the other on the river Ayr, on the lands that now form the parish of Sorn: This last was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and stood a little to the eastward of the present village of Catrine, on a field which is still called *St. Cuthbertsholm*. The church of Mauchline, with its tithes and pertinents, continued, at the Reformation, to belong to the monks of Melrose, who also held the extensive barony of Kylesmure and Barmure, in that parish; and the whole was granted, in 1606, to Hugh, Lord Loudon. An act of parliament was then passed; dissolving from the abbey of Melrose the lands and barony before mentioned, and the parish kirk of Mauchline, with its tithes and other property; and erecting the whole into a temporal lordship to Hugh, Lord Loudon; and creating the town of Mauchline into a free burgh of barony, with a weekly market, and two fairs yearly. The great effect of such grants was only to make one ungrateful, and a dozen discontented. The monks had done fifty times more good to the country than the Loudons ever essayed. In 1631, the large district which forms the parish of Muirkirk, was detached from Mauchline, and formed into a separate parish. In 1636, it was settled, that the district, which is now included in the parish of Sorn, should be detached from Mauchline, and formed into a separate parish; and a church was built, at Dalgain, in that year; but, from the distractions that followed, the establishment of this new parish was not fully completed till 1692. The parish of Mauchline was thus reduced to less than a fifth of its former magnitude. The patronage of the church has continued in the

family of Loudon since the grant in 1606, and it now belongs to the Marchioness of Hastings, as Countess of Loudon."

MAUCHLINE, a town in Ayrshire, the capital of the above parish, situated on a broad eminence near the northern bank of the Ayr water, at the distance of seventy miles from Edinburgh, thirty from Glasgow, ten from Kilmarnock, twelve from Ayr, five from Tarbolton, and two from Catrine. It takes its name from the Scots-Irish words *Maigh lym*—the plain by the pool. It is surrounded on all sides by a delightful country, interspersed with several elegant mansions. The following anecdote relative to Mauchline in a former age, is found in Spottiswood's Church History, and may be acceptable to some readers. The celebrated martyr of the Scottish reformation, George Wishart, was in 1544 invited to preach at the Church of Mauchline. On his arriving at the place, it was found that the Sheriff of Ayr, an enemy to the new faith, had placed a guard of soldiers in the church, to keep him out. Some of the country people offered to force an entrance for him, but he would not suffer them, saying, "It is the word of peace I preach unto you; the blood of no man shall be shed for it this day: Christ is as mighty in the fields as in the church; and he himself, when he lived in the flesh, preached oftener in the desert and upon the sea-side, than in the temple of Jerusalem." Then walking along to the edge of the moor on the south side of Mauchline, he preached to the multitude that flocked about him three hours and upwards.—In modern days Mauchline is a town of neat appearance; it derives no importance from any circumstance, except that of its being the capital of a rich agricultural district of country. Besides the established church, there is a meeting house of the United Associate Synod. There are several excellent benefit societies for relief of their members and poor widows, and a Bible Society. The parish school is well conducted and numerously attended. A small prison or lock-up-house is now built. The weaving of cotton goods in this, as in all the towns of the neighbourhood, forms a chief support of the inhabitants. As above stated, the town was once constituted a burgh of barony, with power to elect its own magistrates, but its charter having been lost, its rights have not been renewed. It is entitled to hold seven annual fairs. Burns resided

during several years at Mosses, a small farm about half a mile to the north of Mauchline, on the left side of the road from thence to Kilmarnock. The standing ~~may~~ still be seen environed by a few trees, as well as the fields which the inspired peasant so often ploughed, and in traversing which he composed some of his best poems. He frequently visited Mauchline, attracted by the "clachan yill," or the clachan damsels. His chief resort was the public house kept by John Dow, which still stands; a thatched house of two flats, nearly opposite to the church-yard gate, and forming the right-hand corner house of the opening of "the Cowgate." It was upon a pane in one of the back windows of this house, that he wrote the ridiculous epitaph upon his host, in which he makes out the honest publican's creed to be a mere comparative estimation of the value of his various liquors. The cottage of Poesie Nansie, or Mrs. Gibson, and therefore the scene of "the Jolly Beggars," stands more immediately opposite to the church-yard gate, with only the breadth of "the Cowgate" between its gable and that of John Dow's house. Mauchline kirk, the scene of "the Holy Fair," was a huge place of worship, of the pure barn species so common in the landward parts of Scotland. The whole had precisely that dark, gousty, atrabilious look which one would expect from a perusal of the poem. There is now an elegant new church in the Gothic taste, with a steeple: In the surrounding cemetery may be seen the graves of the Rev. Mr. Auld, Nansie Tinnock, and several other persons who figure in the satires of Burns. The scenes of some of his more pleasing poems—his lyrics, to wit,—are to be found on the banks of the Ayr, at a short distance from Mauchline.—Population of the village in 1821, 1100, including the parish, 2057.

MAUL-ELANAN, two islets on the north-west coast of Sutherlandshire.

MAVESTON, or **MAVISTON**, a tract of sandy ground on the coast of Morayshire, parish of Dyke and Moy, traditionally said to have once been a productive part of the country.

MAXTON, a parish in Roxburghshire, lying on the south bank of the Tweed opposite Mertoun, bounded by Roxburgh on the east, and part of Roxburghshire and Ancrum on the south. It measures nearly four miles in length, and three in breadth. This is a rich

agricultural district, and is well enclosed and planted. The only object of interest in the district is Lilliard's Edge, situated on the boundary betwixt this parish and that of Ancrum, whereon was fought the famous battle betwixt the Scots and English, recorded in the present work under the head ANCRUM.—Population in 1821, 365.

MAXWELL, a parish in Roxburghshire, now incorporated with that of Kelso.

MAXWELLTON; see TROQUEER.

MAY (ISLE OF,) or THE MAY, an island lying in the mouth of the Firth of Forth, between the coasts of East-Lothian and Fife. It measures about a mile in length, by three-fourths of a mile in breadth, and is of rather an uninteresting appearance. The shores are generally clifty, and at the western extremity the precipices are in some places 180 feet in height. The surface is flat, as is indicated by the name; *May*, or *Magh*, (hence *Mayo*, in Ireland,) in Celtic, signifying a plain. The island is of a fertile character, and its pasture supports a number of sheep, whose fleeces are considerably improved by a residence on the island. There is a small lake, and also a spring of pure water, which has been of great benefit to the recluses who have settled within this small territory. In early times the Isle of May belonged to the Monks of Reading in Yorkshire; for whom David I. founded here a cell or monastery, and dedicated the place to all the Saints. Afterwards it was consecrated to the memory of St. Hadrian, a personage who was murdered by the Danes in one of their incursions, and buried here, 870. His coffin of stone lies exposed in the church-yard of Wester Anstruther. The monks were of the order of St. Augustine. William Lamberton, a bishop of St. Andrews, at the end of the 13th century, purchased the island and its convent from the abbot of Reading; and notwithstanding the complaints made thereupon by Edward I., bestowed them upon the canons-regular of his own cathedral. While the island was inhabited by religionists it acquired a reputation for curing the barrenness of women. For this purpose it was a place of pilgrimage not only so long as the conventual foundation lasted, but, so inveterate were the prejudices of the people, for a long while afterwards. At the reformation the island was attached ecclesiastically to the parish of Wester Anstruther, and at a much later date it was acquired by pur-

chase by the family of Scotstarvit in Fife. We find that as early as the reign of Charles I. the island was distinguished by a light from a beacon tower, and it is mentioned by tradition, that the architect who built the turret was shipwrecked on his return to land, on account of which accident several women were burnt as witches. By an act of Estates 1635, power was granted to James Maxwell of Innerwick, and John Cunninghame of Barnes, to erect a light-house upon the Isle of May, and collect certain duties from shipping for its maintenance. The duties leviable for the light of May produced much dissatisfaction after the Union; English and Irish vessels having for some time been charged double rates as foreigners.—From 1736 till 1816, the light of the May was produced by a burning choffer of coal on the summit of a tower, and the only alteration made upon the light during the whole of the intermediate period was the increasing of the quantity of fuel, which was done for the last thirty years. This rude species of light was liable to be injured by the weather, and in many ways was objectionable. About forty years since, the keeper of the light, his wife and five children, were suffocated, all in one night, in consequence of inhaling the carbonic acid gas from the cinders, too many of which had been allowed to accumulate. Complaints had frequently been made relative to the insufficiency of the coal light, by bodies connected with the navigation of the east coast of Scotland, but nothing was done to remedy the grievance till about the year 1814, when a bill was brought into Parliament and passed, authorizing a loan of L.30,000 to be made from the Treasury to the Commissioners of Northern Light-houses, and empowering them to purchase the island from the Duke of Portland, for the sum of L.60,000; he having become proprietor by his marriage with Miss Scott of Scotstarvit. This important measure had been hastened by the wreck, near Dunbar, of two of his Majesty's frigates, *Nymphon* and *Pallas*, in 1810, in consequence of the belief that the flame of a lime-kiln, on the coast of East Lothian, was the light of the May: these vessels were valued at L.100,000. The light-house erected in consequence of these arrangements, is a commodious building, capable of accommodating the families of two keepers, with some spare room for the reception of such members of the Light-house Board, as might happen to be de-

tained by contrary winds, in occasional visits to the Bell Rock, upon which landing is very difficult and precarious. The beacon was lit up on the new plan, on February 1, 1816. It is situated in lat. $56^{\circ} 12'$, and long. $2^{\circ} 36'$ west of London. From the light-house, Fifteen bears, by compass, N. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., distant five miles, and the Staple Rocks lying off Dunbar S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., distant ten miles. The light resembles a star of the first magnitude, and may be seen from all points of the compass, at the distance of about seven leagues. It is elevated 240 feet above the medium level of the sea. The Isle of May is occasionally visited by parties of pleasure in the summer months, by steam vessels and small craft.—Ferguson the poet paid it a visit, on board a vessel called the Blessed Endeavour of Dunbar, when he wrote some beautiful lines on its appearance, from which the following may be selected :—

And now we gain the May, whose midnight light,
Like vestal virgin's offerings undecay'd,
To mariners bewildered acts the part
Of social friendship, guiding those that err,
With kindly radiance, to their destined port.

Here the verdant shores

Teem with new freshness, and regale our sight
With caves, that ancient time, in days of yore,
Sequester'd for the haunt of druid lone,
There to remain in solitary cell.

MAY, a small river in Perthshire, rising among the Ochil hills, in the parish of Dunning, and after a circuitous course of eight or nine miles, falls into the Govan, a short way below the bridge of Forteviot, and nearly opposite to Dupplin House. The vale through which this small stream flows, is well known to the lovers of Scottish song, by the title of Endermay or Invermay. The birches which grow in Invermay were celebrated, about a century ago, by Mallet, in a pleasing little ode, which is known, however, to have been only written to suit an air which had long before existed under the same name. It is chiefly around the house of Invermay, at the mouth of the little vale, that these trees are to be seen. They are accompanied by a prodigious quantity of other trees; and it is pleasing to know that the whole scenery of Invermay is worthy of the attentions which the muses of music and poetry have conspired to bestow upon it. Through the wide-spread pathless woods, the little stream dashes over a series of cascades, its course generally unseen by reason of the trees, and sometimes on account of over-

hanging rocks. At one place of peculiar ruggedness and picturesque beauty, the water is caused by the rocks to make a strange noise, which is perhaps only to be described by the uncouth name which the country people have given to it—the *Humble Bumble*.

MAYBOLE, a parish in the district of Carrick, Ayrshire, lying on the sea-coast, immediately south from the water of Doon, which divides it from Ayr; it is bounded by Dalrymple and Kirkmichael on the east, and Kirkoswald on the south. The parish measures twelve miles in length from north to south, by a breadth of seven miles. The surface is hilly, but fertile, and is both pastoral and arable. There are now a variety of plantations, and the district pleasing in appearance, especially on the banks of the Doon. The beautiful grounds around the seat of the Earl of Cassilis, on the coast at this part of Ayrshire, are noticed under the head KIRKOSWALD. The present parish comprehends the ancient and abrogated parish of Kirkbride.

MAYBOLE, a town in the above parish, and the capital of the district of Carrick, is situated in a most delightful part of the country, on the face of a gentle hill, with a southern exposure, at the distance of twelve miles from Ayr, eighty-seven from Edinburgh, twenty-five from Ballantrae, forty-four from Glasgow, and twenty-two from Kilmarnock. Maybole, as a seat of population, is a place of considerable antiquity. The reverend statist of the parish imagined that the word *Maybole*, was only a corruption of *Maypole*, which is a most absurd conclusion, and is given without the knowledge, that, according to the charters, the name was at one period *Maybotil*. Under this aspect, the word, nevertheless, seems to have puzzled the ingenious George Chalmers; yet he endeavours to account for it, by saying that it probably signified “the dwelling of the kinsmen.” The manner in which etymologies have thus been sought for at a distance, while they might be found at the very door, is a satire on the researches of philological antiquaries. It happens that here, as in a number of instances, the popular, or apparently corrupt title, is the more correct. In the part of the country in which the town is situated, it is invariably styled *Minnibole*, and the real meaning of this appellation is found in a common reproachful rhyme, beginning—

Minnibole's a dirty hole,
It sits aboon a mire.*

Minniz in the British signifies a moss or miry place; and with *botil*, the term for a residence, the whole mystery is cleared up. Keith, in his list of religious houses, uses the popular cognomen. We are informed by him that the old collegiate church of Minnibole was dedicated to St. Cuthbert; and in the reign of Alexander II. it was granted by Duncan of Carrick, with its lands and tithes, to the Cistercian nunnery of North Berwick, which was founded soon after 1216. The church continued to belong to the nuns of that establishment till the Reformation, although it appears that one-half of the vicarage was annexed to the prebend called Sacrista Major, in the collegiate church of Glasgow. In the church of Maybole, a chaplainry, which was dedicated to St. Ninian, was founded in 1451 by Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, who granted to God and to St. Ninian, the lands of Largenlen and Brockloch, in Carrick, for the support of a chaplain to perform divine service. On the lands of Auchindrain, which is about three miles north-east of Maybole, there was, before the Reformation, a chapel, that was subordinate to the parish church of Maybole. The ruins of this chapel were extant at the end of the seventeenth century. The church of Kirkbride stood on the sea coast, about half a mile north of the old castle of Dunure. The town of Maybole was created a burgh of barony 14th November 1516, in a grant to Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis, the patron, and to the provost and prebendaries of the collegiate church of Maybole, to which belonged the lands whereon the town stands. In October 1639 an act, "ordaining the head courts of Carrick should be held at Mayboil, was passed by the Lords of the Articles."—*Acta Parl.* v. 284. In the present day, though the streets have the fault of narrowness, and contain no eminently fine places or public buildings, Maybole nevertheless possesses a certain degree of massive and metropolitan magnificence, seldom seen in much larger towns. This is owing to the circumstance of its having been in former times the winter residence of a number of the noble and baronial families of the neighbourhood,

some of whose mansions, yet surviving, with their stately turrets and turnpikes, give an air of antique dignity to all the houses around. There were no fewer than twenty-eight such mansion-houses; and, previous to the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, the town derived additional respectability from the legal practitioners who attended the court of the bailiery of Carrick; a few of whose ancient maiden descendants, lately surviving, gave token by their pride and high manners that the society of Maybole was a very different thing a century ago from what it is now. Tradition preserves but a very faint remembrance of the glories of that past time; but it is at least evident that Maybole was then invested with many of the proud attributes of a capital. The mansion-house of the Cassilis family is the finest surviving specimen of the twenty-eight winter seats formerly existing in Maybole. It is a tall, stately well-built house at the east end of the town, and, *par excellence*, is usually denominated "the castle." A finer, more sufficient, and more entire house of the kind, has never fallen under our observation. It is said to have been the residence of the repudiated Countess of Cassilis, whose story is so well known, from its being the subject of a popular ballad. Besides the parish church, a plain building of the date 1755, Maybole has a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod. The town has an extensively useful parish school, and one or two private academies. The market-day is Thursday. There are several annual fairs. There is a branch bank settled in the place.—The population of the town in 1821 was 3033, including the parish, 5204.

MEADOW-MILL, a hamlet in the parish of Tranent, Haddingtonshire, lying on the old road eastward from Preston, between Tranent and Prestonpans. It is situated on the ground whereon took place the battle of Prestonpans in 1745, and is thus alluded to in the well-known Jacobite song—

"At the thorn tree, which you may see
Bewest the Meadow-mill, man,
There many slain lay on the plain,
The clans pursuing still, man."

MEALFOURVONIE, one of the chief and most conspicuous mountains of Inverness-shire, in the parish of Urquhart, and on the north-west side of Loch Ness. It rises to the height of 3080 feet above the level of the sea.

* Throughout a large district of country in Ayrshire and Galloway, the word *off* is very often used for *stand*, or *situated upon*.

MEARNS, a parish in the south-eastern part of Renfrewshire, extending about seven miles in length, by generally three in breadth; bounded by Eaglesham on the south-east, part of Cathcart and Eastwood on the north, and Neilston on the west. The surface is beautifully diversified by a great variety of waving swells, and it rises gradually from the east extremity to the west, where there is some moorish land. This district, though still chiefly fitted for pasture, is much improved, especially toward the northern part, where there are some plantations, and where the population is greatest. The parish contains the villages of Mearns and Newton Shaw, the latter of modern growth. The name of the parish, as mentioned in next article, is supposed to be derived from the British, and signifies a district inhabited by herdsmen, or dairy-people, and was at one time applicable to a large district in the east of Renfrewshire. The only object of antiquity in the parish is the castle of Mearns, near the village of the same name. It is a large square tower, situated on a rocky eminence, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. It is surrounded by a strong wall, and the entrance seems to have been secured by a draw-bridge. This ancient stronghold, which is of obscure origin, is now dismantled and out of repair,—the family of Blackhall, to whom it belongs, having their residence at Ardgowan. The great road from Glasgow to Kilmarnock runs through the whole length of the parish, as does also the road from Glasgow to Stewarton. There are several extensive bleachfields in the parish. The village of Newton is well built, and has rather a pleasing appearance.—Population in 1821, 2295.

MEARNS, a popular designation of Kincardineshire, as Angus is for Forfarshire. Under the head **KINCARDINESHIRE**, the ordinary traditional etymon of the word *Mearns* is given as being Mernia, a chief in that part of Scotland. Antiquaries, however, have much reason to doubt this origin; and it is more probable that the name, like that above noticed, is from the British *Maeronas*, *Meironas*, or *Marinas*, which signify a country inhabited by herdsmen, or persons engaged in dairy pursuits.

MEDWIN, a small river in Lanarkshire, consisting of two branches tributary to the Clyde. The river rises in the parish of Dun-

syre, in the highest central ground between the eastern and western seas; and it is somewhat remarkable that a portion of one of the streams is diverted from its course, and made to become tributary to the Tweed. "The case is this," says the author of the *Picture of Scotland*—"The greater part of the water of the East Medwin is diverted from its course near the head by a miller, who permits it, when it has done its duty, to run off into the Terth, one of the tributaries of the Tweed. This matter has been the cause of several law-suits; for the miller, who has a right to half the water, has been more than once accused of drawing off more than his full share. It is additionally remarkable, that the well out of which the Medwin rises, sends off a distinct rill to the Water of Leith; whereby the Firth of Forth is also connected with the two seas."

MEGGAT, a streamlet in the parish of Westerkirk, Dumfriesshire, which, after joining the Stennis, falls into the Esk.

MEGGET, a parish in Peeblesshire, ecclesiastically attached to that of Lyne. See **LYNE AND MEGGET**. A small stream, also called the Megget, runs through it to St. Mary's Loch. The district is bleak and pastoral, and popularly receives the name of Meggetdale.

MEIG, a small river in Ross-shire, rising in the western parts of the county, and falling into the Lichart, about five miles above the junction of that stream with the Conon.

MEIGLE, a parish in the district of Strathmore, Perthshire, lying on the left bank of the Isla, immediately above the parish of Cupar Angus. It is bounded on the east and south by the parishes of Essie and Nevay, and Newtyle. The river Dean is in the northern boundary. The parish measures four and a half miles in length, by two in breadth. The surface is level, and is well cultivated and enclosed. There are some beautiful seats in the district, particularly Belmont Castle, (the seat of Lord Wharnclyffe,) the gardens and fine enclosures of which conspire to render it the most delightful residence in Strathmore.

MEIGLE, a small town in the above parish, situated at the distance of five and a half miles north-east from Cupar-Angus, and twelve north-west from Dundee. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and is the seat of a presbytery. It has two well-attended annual fairs. Besides the established church there is an epia-

copal chapel. Meigle is worthy of a visit from the tourist, on account of some very antique monuments in the church-yard, which, it has been asserted, denote the grave of Queen Vanora, the unworthy wife of King Arthur. It is mentioned that in a battle between that monarch (whose whole life is a fable) and the united forces of Scots and Picts, Vanora was taken prisoner, and carried along with other spoils into Angus, where she lived some time in miserable captivity on Barry hill. Such is the doubtful account recorded in the ancient annals of the county. Vanora has been represented as one who led a lascivious life, and held an unlawful correspondence with Mordred, a Pictish king, which provoked the jealousy of her husband, and excited him to take up arms in revenge of the injury. It is mentioned that Vanora, soon after the defeat of her lover, went to hunt in the forest, and was attacked and torn in pieces by wild beasts, and that her remains were buried at Meigle. The monument, which it is supposed was raised over her grave, seems to have been composed of many stones artfully joined, and decorated with a variety of hieroglyphical or symbolical characters, most of which are of the monstrous kind, and represent acts of violence on the person of a woman. On one stone are three small crosses, with many animals above and below. On another is a cross adorned with various flowers, and the rude representations of fishes, beasts, and men on horseback. On a third is an open chariot drawn by two horses, and some persons in it; behind is a wild beast devouring a human form lying prostrate on the earth. On a fourth is an animal somewhat resembling an elephant. On another, eight feet long, and three feet three inches broad, standing upright in a socket, there is a cross. In the middle are several figures with the bodies of horses, or camels, and the heads of serpents; on each side of which are wild beasts and reptiles, considerably impaired. On the reverse is the figure of a woman, attacked on all sides by dogs and other furious animals. Above are several persons on horseback, with hounds engaged in the chase. Below is a centaur, and a serpent of enormous size fastened on the mouth of a bull. Accurate drawings of these stones are to be found in Pennant's Tour. Many other stones, which originally belonged to this monument, have been carried off, or broken in pieces by the inhabitants of this place. As several of those

which remain have been removed from their proper position, as many of the figures are defaced, and as we are in a great measure unacquainted with the art of decyphering hieroglyphics, the history delineated on Vanora's monument is now irrecoverably lost. The antiquary may amuse himself with the fragments which remain, but he can scarcely form one plausible conjecture with respect to their original meaning and design. The fabulous Boece records a tradition prevailing in his time, viz. that if a young woman shall walk over the grave of Vanora, she shall entail on herself perpetual sterility. But whatever apprehensions of this nature the fair sex in his time might have entertained, the most credulous are not now afraid of making the experiment.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 847.

MEIN WATER, a rivulet in Dumfriesshire, rising in the parish of Middelbie, and falling into the Annan at Newfort.

MELDRUM, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying betwixt Bourtie on the south and Fyvie on the north, measuring about five miles in length from north to south, by a breadth of from two to four miles. The district is partly arable and partly pastoral. The surface is hilly, the chief eminence being Bethelmy hill on the northern part of the parish.

MELDRUM (OLD), a town and burgh of barony in the above parish, situated at the distance of four and a half miles from Tervae, and eighteen north-west of Aberdeen, on the road from thence to Banff. It was constituted a burgh of barony in the year 1672, under the jurisdiction of two bailies. There is a good weekly market for all kinds of provisions on Saturdays, and there are two annual fairs. The situation of the town is pleasant, the church commodious, and the town-hall a handsome building with a neat spire. The houses are generally well built, but the streets are rather irregular. Considerable improvements, however, may be expected from the enterprising spirit of the inhabitants. The town contains a brewery, and there are several corn mills in the neighbourhood. Besides the established church there is an episcopal chapel. In the neighbourhood is the seat of ——— Urquhart, Esq. superior of the burgh, standing in a pleasant situation, and possessing a striking effect from its romantic appearance. It is built in the antique style of architecture, and being surrounded with fine scenery, forms

a most delightful residence.—Population of the town in 1821, 950 ; including the parish, 1772.

MELGAM, or MELGUN, a small river in Forfarshire, rising in and running through the parish of Lentrathan, and forming a cataract near the church of that parish ; after a circuitous course in a rocky channel, during which it receives a variety of streamlets, it falls into the Isla under the walls of Airly castle.

MELROSE, a parish in the western part of Roxburghshire, upwards of seven miles in length from north to south, by from five to six in breadth, bounded by Stow on the north-west, Galashiels on the west, Lauder on the north, Earlston and Mertoun on the east, and St. Boswells, Bowden, and part of Galashiels on the south. About a fourth part lies on the south side of the Tweed, and the remainder on the north, extending along the right bank of the Leader. Except that portion on the Tweed and Leader, the greater part is hilly and pastoral. On the Tweed, here a noble stream, the country forms a beautiful vale, level upon the south bank of the stream, and skirted by fine woody eminences on the north. On this rich tract of land, at the distance of a field or two from the south side of the Tweed, is situated the ancient village, and still more ancient ruined abbey of Melrose, immediately to be described. The rural and antique village of Guttonside stands on the opposite brae which ascends from the north side of the stream, embosomed in orchards and gardens. The communication across the river is sustained by a modern, wire bridge for foot passengers. This lovely district of Roxburghshire, though of no great extent, is unexampled in beauty and fertility, as well as in the most interesting historical and classic associations, anywhere in the south of Scotland.

MELROSE, a village in Roxburghshire, the capital of the above parish, pleasantly situated on the plain above mentioned, at the northern base of the Eildon hills, on the road from Edinburgh to Jedburgh, by way of Galashiels, and on the road from Selkirk to London, at the distance of thirty-five miles from Edinburgh, eleven from Jedburgh, seven from Selkirk, and four from Galashiels. The village, though recently much improved by the erection of new houses, is an extremely curious and ancient little place, built in the form of a triangle, with small streets leading out at the

corners. Some of the houses, in the midst of the general plainness, exhibit decorated stones, which have been evidently, as at Coldingham, filched from the ruins of the superb abbey, the town being, in a great measure, formed out of the ruins of the monastery. The parish church is a modern plain edifice with a spire, standing aloof from the west end of the village in a conspicuous situation. The only public building in the place is the jail, a plain and small structure, recently substituted for a curious old one, of which no relic has been preserved, except a stone bearing the arms of Melrose, which are a *mell* or mallet, surmounted by a *rose* ; a pun upon the name of the town, no doubt suggested by some monkish imagination. In the centre of the triangle stands the cross. The structure supposed to be coeval with the abbey, and which bears all the marks of that great age. It is well known that such things stood like outposts, at a little distance, from all abbeys, on the principal avenues leading towards them ; and that, marking the precinct of the monastery, they received the first homage of the pilgrims who approached. The cross of Melrose has been more fortunate than most other such fabrics ; for it is sustained by a particular endowment. There is a ridge in a field near the town, called the Corse-rig, which the proprietor of the said field holds upon the sole condition that he shall *keep up the cross* ; and it is actually not more than eight or ten years since twenty pounds were spent in repairing it, by Mrs. Gordon, the present proprietor of the field. The situation of Melrose, like all other places ever honoured by the residence of the monks, is extremely beautiful. The fertility of the soil, and amenity of the climate, are both indicated by the excellence as well as abundance of fruit produced in the numerous gardens around the town. Seclusion, not less than pleasantness, having apparently been a matter of choice with the monks, it is sheltered on every side by hills. The most remarkable of these are the Eildons, of which the most northerly overhangs the town upon the south. The Eildons form properly one hill, divided into three peaks ; a peculiarity of form which the Romans described by the term *Trimontium*. The highest eminence was selected by that people for a military station, and a more appropriate place for such a fortification could not have been found anywhere in the whole surrounding

country,—the view which it commands being very extensive. It is at the present day customary for tourists to ascend the hill, in order to have their eyes charmed by the prospect, which includes a great portion of the south-eastern province of Scotland. Melrose has a post-office, and possesses a good inn, which stands at the west end of the village. Such being the modern characteristics of Melrose, we now turn to that distinguished object, the ancient monastic edifice which has been the cause of the rise of the village, and from first to last its chief means of support; yet, in doing so, it will be necessary to begin with a notice of a place called Old Melrose. This *prima sedes* of a religious institution is a small decayed hamlet, about two miles eastward from the village, occupying a beautiful situation on a raised peninsula, round the eastern terminating point of which the Tweed makes a bend, or, according to Bede, “*Quod Tuidi fluminis circumflexa maxima ex parte clauditur*.” Here, upon the *Moel-Ithos*—the bare promontory, (or, as some say, the promontory of the meadow,) within sixteen years after the erection of the episcopate of Lindisferne, in 635, a religious house was established. On the death of Aidan, the celebrated Cuthbert entered the monastery, as a monk, under Boisil. This house was, for many years, the seat of piety, and the source of usefulness to the people, during those bright times. But, at length, as Chalmers says, the lamp of piety burnt dimly; and the source of usefulness gradually languished. The house became ruinous, and its establishments seem to have been granted to the monks of Coldingham, during those religious times when the monks had much to ask, and the king and barons much to give. The monastery of Old Melrose being thus extinguished, it was revived, or rather replaced, by David I. in 1136, in that spot on the level meadow to the west, above-mentioned as contiguous to the present village of Melrose. The edifices which were thus reared as the monastic buildings of Melrose, were furnished with monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The munificent founder of this institution, which may be esteemed among the chief of the kind in Scotland, conferred, on the abbot and monks various lands and numerous privileges. They were granted “the lands of Melrose, Eldun, and Dernerie (Dernick?), the lands and wood of Gattonside, with the fishings of the Tweed, along the

whole extent of those lands, with the right of pasturage and pannage in the king's forests of Selkirk, Traquair, and in the forest lying between the Gala and the Leader, and also the privilege of taking wood for building and burning from the same forests.”—*Chart. Mel.* David, and his successors, and their subjects, bestowed on the monks of Melrose other privileges, and several churches, so that in the course of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, they had accumulated vast possessions and various immunities. The lands which they thus received lay in the counties of Ayr, Dumfries, Selkirk, Berwick, &c. The pious Jocelin, Bishop of Glasgow, within whose diocese Melrose was, in the year 1172, granted a place called Hassendean to the monks “*ad susceptionem pauperum et peregrinorum ad domum de Melros venientium*,” or, for the establishing of a house of hospitality for wayfarers. They now settled a cell at Hassendean, wherein several monks resided, for executing the sacred trust of receiving the pilgrim and relieving the distressed stranger. It appears from the Chronicle of Melrose, that, in fact, the monastery itself became a species of inn, for the use of poor and rich, provided, as we suppose, they came “*in nomine Domini*.” Thus, in 1177, there died here Walter, the son of Alan, dapifer regis, *familiaris noster*; in 1185, died Robert Aycnal, *familiaris noster*; and in 1189, died Richard de Morvil, constabularis regis, *familiaris noster*.—*Chron. Mel.* Pope Lucius (1181-85), by his bull, prohibited all persons from exacting tithes from the monks of the establishment. In 1184, William the Lion, assisted by his bishops and barons, settled a pertinacious controversy which had long existed between the monks of Melrose and the men of Wedale, upon the Gala water, with regard to two objects of great importance in that age, *pannage* and *pasturage*. This settlement was emphatically called, in those times, *the peace of Wedale*. In 1285, the Yorkshire barons, who had confederated against King John, swore fealty to Alexander II. in the chapter-house of Melrose abbey. As Melrose stood near the hostile border, it was usually involved in the rancorous conflicts of ancient times. In 1295, Edward I. granted the monks a protection. In 1322, the abbey was burnt, and several of the monks, with William de Peeblis, then abbot, were slain by Edward II. From this calamity the monastery recovered under the

kindly patronage of Robert Bruce, who, in 1326, made a most munificent grant for rebuilding it, amounting to L.2000 sterling, from his revenue of wards, reliefs, marriages, escheats, and fines within Roxburghshire. It may be supposed that in consideration of the attention shewn by Bruce to this establishment, it was preferred as a place of sepulture for his heart,—which had been brought back to Scotland in consequence of the unsuccessful attempt to deposit it at the sepulchre of Our Lord, at Jerusalem,—his body being previously buried at Dunfermline. The monastery having been despoiled of a great part of its property during the troubles in the country about this period, we are told by Prynne that it was all restored by writs from the English sovereigns. After the treaty of Northampton, in 1328, Edward III. issued a writ of this nature, restoring to the abbots the pensions and lands they had held in England, and which the king's father had seized. In 1334, the same prince granted protection to this among other monasteries in the neighbourhood; and in 1341, he came from Newcastle to Melrose abbey, in order to keep his Christmas festival. Richard II., in 1378, followed the example of Edward, in granting protection to the abbot and convent of Melrose; yet, in 1385, during his expedition into Scotland, we find that he himself burnt the house as well as others on the borders. For this destruction, however, the monks were indemnified, in 1389, by a grant of two shillings on the thousand sacks of wool, being the growth of Scotland, which should be sent to be exported from Berwick. We hear little of Melrose abbey in the history of the fifteenth century; but if this forms its term of peaceful repose, the shocks it received in the succeeding half century, and its final demolition, amply compensated its day of prosperity. The reformation in England under Henry VIII. commenced the work of demolition in the southern part of Scotland, the monasteries within which district of country suffered the most severely and the most readily. In 1545, a great part of the monastery of Melrose was destroyed by Sir Ralph Eure and Sir Bryan Layton, who, after committing the deed, were pursued and beat on Ancrum Moor, or Lilliard's Edge. In the same year, Melrose, with its monastery, was again wasted by the English army, under the Earl of Hertford; and in a few years afterwards it sustain-

ed the attacks of the reformers, or, more properly, was pillaged by the nobility and their military retainers. By the act of annexation of religious houses and their property to the crown, the abbey of Melrose, its lands and revenues, fell into the hands of Queen Mary, who conferred them on James, Earl of Bothwell; but he lost them, by forfeiture, in 1568. James Douglas, the son of William Douglas of Lochleven, was now created commendator of Melrose, by the influence of the well-known Earl of Morton. At length, the estates were erected into a temporal lordship, for Sir John Ramsay, who had protected James VI. from the poniard of Gowry; but the greater part of the property was given to Sir Thomas Hamilton, who, from his eminence as a lawyer, rose to high rank and great opulence, and who was created Earl of Melrose in 1619,—a title afterwards exchanged for the earldom of Haddington, though recently revived as a British peerage in the person of the present Earl of Haddington. The abbey and its domains, were acquired in subsequent times by the family of Buccleugh. With regard to the revenues of the abbey at the epoch of the reformation, it is recorded that they consisted of L.1758 Scots; wheat 19 chalders, 9 bolls; bear 77 chalders, 3 bolls; oats 47 chalders, 1 boll, 2 firlots; meal 14 chalders; with 8 chalders of salt; 105 stones of butter; 10 dozen of capons; 26 dozen of poultry; 376 muir-fowl; 360 loads of peats; and 500 carriages. Out of this revenue, there were assigned 20 marks to each of eleven monks, and three portioners; also 4 bolls of wheat, 1 chaldar of bear, and 2 chalders of meal, Tiviotdale measure, to the monks. Having now detailed some shreds of the ancient history and character of this interesting establishment, it is time to say something of the structures composing the abbey. Nothing is now accurately known of the building reared by David I., for it was destroyed by fire, as we have seen, in 1322, and what remains in the present day, is understood to be chiefly, if not altogether, the work of a succeeding period, through the munificence of Robert I. and others. The ruins of the monastery, or rather of the church connected with it, (for the cloisters are entirely gone,) afford the finest specimen of Gothic architecture and Gothic sculpture of which this country can boast. By singular good fortune, Melrose is also one of the most entire, as

it is the most beautiful, of all the ecclesiastical ruins scattered throughout this reformed land. To say that this is beautiful, is to say nothing. It is exquisitely—splendidly lovely. It is an object possessed of infinite grace, and unmeasurable charm; it is fine in its general aspect, and in its minute details, it is a study—a glory. It would require a distinct volume to do justice to the infinite details of Melrose abbey; for the whole is built in a style of such elaborate ornament, that almost every foot breadth has its beauty. Visitors usually approach by a stile leading from the east end of the village into the church-yard, so as first to get a view of the south-side of the building. Having been reared in the form of a cross, with the upper part of that figure towards the east, that portion of the edifice which appears the most prominent, is the south part of the transept, containing the main entrance. The arching of this doorway is composed of a semicircle with various members of the most delicate work falling behind each other, supported on light and well proportioned pilasters; with a projection on each side of rich tabernacle work. The cornices of this end of the structure are composed of angular buttresses, terminated by spires, also of tabernacle work. These buttresses are pierced with niches for statues; the pedestals and canopies are of the lightest Gothic order, and ornamented by garlands of flowers in pierced work. Above the entrance are several niches for statues, decreasing in height as the arch-rises, in which some mutilated effigies remain, many in standing positions, others sitting, said to represent the apostles. In the centre are the arms of Scotland, a lion rampant, with a double tressure; above which is the effigy of John the Baptist, to the waist, suspended in a cloud, casting his looks upward, and bearing on his bosom a fillet, inscribed "*Ecce filius Dei.*" This is a very delicate sculpture, and in good preservation. On the buttress east of the door, is the effigy of a monk suspended in the like manner, supporting on his shoulders the pedestal of the niche above; in his hand is a fillet extended, on which is inscribed "*Passus e. q. ipse voluit,*" (*Passus est quia ipse voluit.*) On the western buttress is the like effigy bearing a fillet, inscribed "*Cu. venit Jesu. seq. cessabit umbra.*" (*Cum venit Jesus, sequitur cessabit umbra.*) These two sculptures are of excellent workmanship. To the westward of this last effigy

is the figure of a cripple, on the shoulders on one that is blind, well executed; under which may be read "*Uctus Dei.*" Above this south door is an elegant window, divided by four principal bars or mullions, terminating in a pointed arch; the tracery light, and collected at the summit into a wheel; the stone-work of the whole window yet remaining perfect. This window is twenty-four feet in height within the arch, and sixteen in breadth; the mouldings of the arch contain many members, graced with a filleting of foliage; the outward member runs into a point of pinnacle-work, and encloses a niche highly ornamented, which it is said contained the figure of our Lord. There are eight niches which sink gradually on the sides of the arch, formerly appropriated to receive the statues of the Apostles. The whole south end rises to a point to form the roof, garnished by an upper moulding, which is ornamented by a fillet of excellent rose-work; the centre is terminated by a square tower. It will suffice to remark, in this place, that the pedestals for statues in general are composed of five members of cornice, supported by palm boughs, or some other rich wrought foliage, and terminating at the foot in a point with a triple roll. The caps, or canopies of the niches, are composed of delicate tabernacle work, the spires ornamented by mouldings and a fillet of rose-work, and the suspended skirts graced by flowers; the interior of the canopy is of ribbed work, terminating in a suspended knot in the centre. This description will suffice to carry the reader's idea to every particular niche, without running into the tediousness of repetition. At the junction of the south and west members of the cross, a hexagon tower rises, terminating in a pinnacle roofed with stone, highly ornamented; from hence the aisle is extended, so as to receive three large windows, whose arches are pointed, each divided by three upright bars or mullions, the tracery various and light; some in wheels, and others in the windings of foliage. These windows are separated by buttresses, ornamented by niches. Here are sculptured the arms of several of the abbots, and that also of the abbacy, "a mell and a rose." These buttresses support pinnacles of the finest tabernacle work. From the feet of these last pinnacles are extended bows or open arches, composed of the quarter division of a circle, abutting to the bottom of another race of buttresses, which arise

at the side wall of the nave; each of these last buttresses also supporting an elegant pinnacle of tabernacle work, are ornamented by niches, in two of which statues remain, one of St. Andrew, the other of the Holy Virgin; the side aisles are slated, but the nave is covered by an arched roof of hewn stone. From the west end of the church is continued a row of buildings, containing five windows, divided by the like buttresses, the tracery of two of the windows remaining, the rest open; each of these windows appertained to a separate chapel, appropriated and dedicated to distinct personages and services; the places of the altar, and the fonts, or holy-water basins, still remaining. At the western extremity of this structure, on the last buttress, are the arms of Scotland, supported by unicorns collared and chained; the motto above broken, the letters E, G, J, S, only remaining. On one side is the letter J, on the other Q, and a date, 1505, which was the second year of the marriage of King James IV., a marriage concerted at this abbey between the King in person, and Richard Fox, then Bishop of Durham. The east end of the church is composed of the choir, with a small aisle on each side, which appear to have been open to the high altar. This part is lighted by three windows towards the east, and two side windows in the aisle; the centre window is divided by four upright bars or mullions; the traceries are of various figures, but chiefly crosses, which support a large complicated cross that forms the centre; the arching is pointed, and part of the tracery here is broken. The side lights are nearly as high as the centre, but very narrow, divided by three upright bars or mullions; the mouldings of the window arches are small and delicate, yet ornamented with a fillet of foliage. On each side of the great window are niches for statues, and at the top there appear the effigies of an old man sitting, with a globe in his left hand, rested on his knee, with a young man on his right; over their heads an open crown is suspended. These figures, it is presumed, represent the Father and Son. The buttresses at this end terminate in pinnacles of tabernacle work; the mouldings and sculptures are elegantly wrought. The north end of the cross aisle of the abbey is not much ornamented externally, it having adjoined to the cloister and other buildings. The door which leads to the site of the cloister (the building being demolished) is a

semicircular arch or many members; the fillet of foliage and flowers is of the highest finishing that can be conceived to be executed in freestone, it being pierced with flowers and leaves separated from the one behind, and suspended in a twisted garland. In the mouldings, pinnacle work, and foliage of the seats, which remain of the cloister, it is understood, there is as great excellence to be found as in any stone work in Europe, for lightness, ease, and disposition. Nature is studied through the whole, and the flowers and plants are represented as accurately as under the pencil. In this fabric there are the finest lessons and the greatest variety of Gothic ornaments that the island affords, take all the religious structures together. The west side of the centre tower is standing; it appears to have supported a spire; a loss to the dignity and beauty of the present remains, to be regretted by every visitant; the balcony work is beautiful, being formed of open rose work. The present height of the tower wall is seventy-five feet. The length of the edifice, from east to west, is 258 feet, the cross aisle 137 feet, and the whole contents of its ichography 943 feet. The north aisle is lighted by a circular window, representing a crown of thorns, which makes an uncommon appearance. Here are the effigies of Peter and Paul, one on each side of the tower, but of inferior sculpture. It is said that Alexander II. lies buried at the high altar, beneath the east window. There is a marble slab, the form of a coffin, on the south side of the high altar; but it bears no inscription, and is supposed to be that of Gualterius, or Walter, the second abbot, who was canonized. The Chronicle of Melrose contains the anecdote, that "Ingerim, bishop of Glasgow, and four abbots, came to Melrose to open the grave after twelve years interment, when they found the body of Gualterius uncorrupted, on which, with a religious rapture, they exclaimed '*Vere hic homo Dei est.*' They afterwards placed a marble monument over the remains." Many of the noble line of Douglas were buried also within the abbey, among whom was James, the son of William, Earl of Douglas, who was slain at the battle of Otterburn, and interred with all military honours. A number of persons of note were interred in the chapter-house. The nave of the abbey was, at one time, most absurdly fitted up as the parish church, and still exhibits remains of clumsy masonry put up for

that purpose; but being now cleared of all incumbrances, much of the ornamented walls with windows and tombs are visible. On the north wall is inscribed, under a coat of arms, "Here lies the house of Fair." Many altars, basins for holy water, and other remains of separate chapels, appear in the aisles; among which are those of St. Mary and St. Waldeve. The name of the architect of this venerable pile is learned from an inscription on the wall, on the left in entering by the south transept. As nearly as it can be deciphered, the legend runs thus:

John : Murrow : sum : tyme : callit :
was : I : and : born : in : parysse :
certainly : and : had : in : keying :
al : mason : werk : of santan
droys : ye : hys : kyrk : of = glas
gw : Melros : and : psalay : of
nyddys : dayll : and : of : galway
: pray : to : god : and : mari : bath :
and

Two lines are here obliterated, but are thus supplied by tradition :

And : sweet : St : John : keep : this
Haly : kyrk : frae : skaith.

In recent times, by orders of the proprietor, much has been done to preserve the walls from dropping to pieces, as well as in securing the remaining part of the roof by new slating, and other means of preservation. It is somewhat remarkable, that it is only within the date of the present century that Melrose abbey became an object of interest to the tourist, and it will be readily supposed that this was in consequence of the publication of the Lay of the Last Minstrel, by Sir Walter Scott, whose poetical description induced the visits of strangers from all quarters. The foregoing imperfect notices of the ruin, cannot but be improved by the following lines from that poem :

"If thou would'st view fair Melrose aright,
Go visit it by the pale moonlight;
For the gay beams of highsome day,
Gild but to flout the ruins gray.
When the broken arches are black in night,
And each shafted oriel glimmers white;
When the cold light's uncertain shower
Streams on the ruin'd central tower;
When buttrees and buttrees, alternately,
Seem framed of ebony and ivory;
When silver edges the imagery,
And the scrolls that teach thee to live and die;
When distant Tweed is heard to rave,
And the howlet to hoot o'er the dead man's grave,
Then go—but go alone the while—
Then view St. David's ruined pile;

And, home returning, soothingly swear,
Was never sadder and and fair.

By a steel-clench'd postern door,
They enter'd now the chancel tall;
The darkened roof rose high aloof
On pillars, lofty, and light, and small;
The key-stone, that locked each ribbed aisle,
Was a fleur-de-lys or a quatre-feuille;
The corbels were carved grotesque and grim;
And the pillars, with cluster'd shafts so trim,
With base and with capital flourish'd around,
Seem'd bundles of lances which garlands had bound.

The moon on the east oriel shone,
Through slender shafts of shapely stone
By-foliated tracery combined;
Thou would'st have thought some fairy's hand
Twist poplars straight the oler wand
In many a freakish knot had twined;
Then framed a spell, when the work was done,
And changed the willow-wreaths to stone."

The interest regarding Melrose was subsequently increased by the publication of the "Monastery," by the author of Waverley, as it was soon known that the religious house alluded to in that romance was no other than that we have above described. The different localities of the tale were also found to correspond with tolerable accuracy to those in the neighbourhood, as indeed, they could not fail to do, the author's residence of Abbotsford being only a very few miles to the north-west of the village.—Population of the parish and village of Melrose in 1821, 3467.

MENGALAY, or MINGALA, one of the Western islands, lying twelve miles south from the island of Barra, to which parochial district it belongs. It has the small island of Pabay on the north, and that of Bernera on the south. Mengalay is about two miles in length, by about one in breadth; its surface is pastoral and it possesses a few inhabitants.

MENMUIR, a parish in Forfarshire, extending five miles in length, by an average of two in breadth; bounded on the north by Lethnot, on the east by Strickathrow, on the south by Brechin, and on the west by Fern. In the northern part the land is hilly, but in the south it is flat, and forms the vale of the Cruick Water. In this quarter the ground is arable, well enclosed, and planted.—Population in 1821, 889.

MENSTRIE, a village in the parish of Logie, in the southern part of Perthshire, lying at the base of the Ochil hills on the road from Stirling to Dollar, at the distance of five miles from the former, and two miles west of Alva. It has been long famed for the manufacture of

blankets, and different kinds of woollen fabrics, among which are now found the lighter fancy articles of female wear.

MENTEITH.—See **MONTERITH**.

MERSE, or MARCH, a district in Berwickshire, esteemed one of the richest tracts of level arable land in Scotland. It measures about twenty miles long and ten broad. The whole is so fertile, so well enclosed, and so beautiful, that, seen from any of the very slight eminences into which it here and there swells, it looks like a vast garden, or rather like what the French call *une ferme ornée*. The Merse forms the northern bank of the Tweed, throughout the whole space where the river divides the two kingdoms. The "men of the merse" are distinguished in history for their bravery. For other particulars, see **BERWICKSHIRE**.

MERTAICK, an islet on the west coast of **ROSS**-shire, in Loch Broom.

MERTOUN, a parish in the south-west corner of Berwickshire, lying on the north side of the Tweed, immediately south from Earlstoun, bounded by Melrose on the west, and Smailholm on the east. In length it is nearly six miles, by from two to three in breadth. The western part is elevated, finely wooded and picturesque in appearance; and here, on a slip of flat ground on the bank of the river, embosomed among woods and orchards, stands the venerable ruin of Dryburgh Abbey, described under its own head in the present work. From the rising grounds behind, the land declines towards the east, and exhibits a scene of fertile fields, enclosures, plantations, the river winding towards the east, and other objects of a rich and beautiful picture. The parish church stands near the Tweed. Within the district is the estate of Bemerside, for ages the residence and property of the family of Haig, which, it is believed, from popular tradition, will never be extinct, as has been certified by that unfauling seer, Thomas the Rhymer, in the couplet:—

Tide, tide, whate'er betide,
There'll ay be Haigs in Bemerside.

"This family," says Sir Robert Douglas, in his baronage, "is of great antiquity in the south of Scotland; and in our ancient writings the name is written De Haga. Some authors are of opinion that they are of Pictish extraction; others think they are descended from the ancient Britons; but as we cannot pretend, by good authority, to trace them from their origin,

we shall insist no further upon traditionary history, and deduce their descent, by indisputable documents, from Petrus de Haga, who was undoubtedly proprietor of the lands and barony of Bemerside, in Berwickshire, and lived in the reigns of King Malcolm IV. and William the Lion." From this Petrus de Haga the present proprietor of Bemerside is nineteenth in lineal descent. "The grandfather of the present Mr. Haig," says the author of the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, "had twelve daughters before his wife brought him a male heir. The common people trembled for the credit of their favourite soothsayer. The late Mr. Haig was at length born, and their belief in the prophecy confirmed beyond the shadow of doubt." The family of De Haga is mentioned in "The Monastery," by Captain Clutterbuck, who says that his learned and all-knowing friend, the Benedictine, could tell to a day when they came into the country. Upon a stone in Bemerside House are the family arms, with the initials A. H. L. M., and the date 1581.—Population in 1821, 610.

METHILL, a small decayed sea-port town, in the parish of Markinch, in Fife, lying on the shore of the Firth of Forth, at the distance of one mile west of Leven, about half that distance west of Dobbieside, and one mile east of Buckhaven. This little town, whatever may have been its original magnitude and character, is in the present day one of the most perfect pictures of decay and neglect, to be met with almost anywhere in Scotland. A number of its houses are in ruins, and its trade seems entirely gone. In 1662 it was erected into a free burgh of barony by the bishop of St. Andrews, but its privileges can now be of little or no use. Methill has the misfortune of being off the thoroughfare along the coast of Fife, but this has not been the cause of its decay. It has the reputation of having a better harbour than that of any town in the neighbourhood; and to all appearance it seems about as good as that of Kirkcaldy, while it is nearer deep water. This excellence is however next to unavailing, as the entrance is well nigh choked up by a mass of large stones, which were carried away by a storm in 1803 from the termination of the east pier. This has been a fatal blow to poor Methill, and in spite of all attempts, or jobs, to restore the free entrance of the channel, the stones still remain. Under

this calamity, the only maritime trade carried on is the sailing to and fro of small vessels with goods belonging to the Kirkland manufactory, which is situated a short way inland, and prefers this to the small port at Leven. In 1811 the population was 388.

METHLICK, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded by Fyvie on the west, New Deer on the north and east, and Tarves also on the east and south. It extends seven miles in length, by upwards of three in breadth. The surface is hilly. The district is intersected from the north-west to the south-east by the river Ythan, on whose banks there are now some extensive plantations.—Population in 1821, 1820.

METHVEN, a parish in Perthshire, lying chiefly on the right bank of the Almond, which separates it from Monedie and Redgorton, the latter on the east; bounded by Tippermuir and Gask on the south, and by Fowlis Wester on the west. It extends about five miles in length, and from three to four in breadth. The surface is agreeably varied by hollows and rising grounds, but in general the land slopes towards the south. The arable ground and moors have been subjected to improvements, to a considerable extent; and besides some natural woods there are some large plantations. The Almond, which is very rapid, possesses many fine falls of water, upon which a considerable amount of machinery has been erected, particularly the extensive paper mills at Woodend. In this parish, east from the village of Methven, stands Methven Castle, distinguished in Scottish history as the place where king Robert was defeated by the English army under the Earl of Pembroke, in 1306. Also Belgowan, the beautiful and elegant seat of General Graham, Lord Lynedoch. The most interesting object in the parish is the grave of the celebrated Bessie Bell and Mary Gray, whose beauty and seclusion from the world are the subject of a well-known Scottish melody. According to the author of the *Picture of Scotland*, "the common tradition of Bessie Bell and Mary Gray is, that the father of the former was laird of Kinnaird, and of the latter the laird of Lynedoch; that, in the words of the song, they were 'twa bonnie lassies,' and an intimate friendship subsisted between them. The plague in 1666 broke out while Bessie Bell was on a visit to her friend at Lynedoch. In order to avoid the infection they built themselves a

bower about three quarters of a mile west from Lynedoch, in a very retired and romantic spot, called Burn Braes, on the side of the Brawn Burn, which soon after joins the Almond. Here they lived for some time, supplied with food, it is said, by a young gentleman of Perth, who was in love with them both. The disease was unfortunately communicated to them by their lover, and proved fatal. According to custom, in cases of the plague, they were not buried in the ordinary places of sepulture, but in a secluded spot,—the Dronach Haugh, at the foot of a brae of the same name, upon the bank of the river Almond. Some tasteful person has fashioned a sort of bower over the spot; and there, 'violets blue, and daisies pied,' sweetly blow over the remains of unfortunate beauty."

METHVEN, a village, the capital of the above parish, situated at the distance of six and a half miles west from Perth, and eleven east from Crieff, the main road to which passes through it. It is a very neat village, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving for the Perth and Glasgow manufacturers. It possesses a savings bank, a body of freemasons, and a friendly society,—the members of which erected a large building for their meetings. The ancient church of Methven was collegiate, being founded in 1433, for a provost and several prebendaries, by Walter Stuart, Earl of Athole, one of the younger sons of Robert II.—Population of the village in 1821, 500; including the parish, 2904.

MEY (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of Canisbay, Caithness.

MIDDLEBIE, a parish in the district of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, including the abrogated parishes of Pennessaugh and Carruthers. It extends nine miles in length, by four and a half in breadth; bounded by Tundergarth on the north, Langholm on the east, Halkington, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and Annan on the south, and Hoddam on the west. The surface is flat, with gently rising hills interspersed. The small river Kirtle runs through it, and skirts it on the southern boundary for a few miles. The district abounds in sandstone of a reddish colour, with limestones. The name of the parish is derived from *Bie*, signifying a station, and *Middle*, from the circumstance of being the middle station between Netherbie in Cumberland and Overbie in Eskdalemuir; at both of which places, as well as at Middlebie,

are plain vestiges of a Roman work.—Population in 1821, 1874.

MIDDLETON, a small village in the parish of Borthwick, Edinburghshire; it is on the mail-road to Carlisle, twelve miles south of Edinburgh, and eighteen north of Glasgow.

MID-MARR, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying in that part of the county betwixt the Dee and Don, bounded by Cluny on the north, Echt on the east, and Mincardine O'Neil on the west. Kincardineshire is on the south. The parish, which is of an irregular square figure, measures four and a half miles in length, by about four in breadth. The superficial contents of the parish amount to 2780 acres. The only eminence that deserves attention is the hill of Fare, the base of which is about seventeen miles in circumference, and its height is computed to be 1793 feet above the level of the sea. The ground throughout the district rises gradually from the east to the south-west and west extremity, and is both arable and pastoral.—Population in 1821, 900.

MIGDOL (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of Creech, Sutherlandshire.

MIGVIE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, united to that of Tarland. See **TARLAND**.

MILK, a small river in Annadale, Dumfriesshire, rising in the parish of Corrie, after a course of about fourteen or fifteen miles, chiefly along the northern boundary of Tundergarth parish; it falls into the Annan a little above Hoddam Castle. On its left bank, within the parish of St. Mungo, is the seat of Castle-milk. This stream is esteemed a good trouting water.

MILLGUY, properly **MILNGAVIE**, a village in the parish of New or East Kilpatrick, Stirlingshire, situated at the distance of seven miles north-west of Glasgow, and five south of Strathblane: its inhabitants are chiefly employed at the bleachfields and print-works in the vicinity.

MILLHEUGH, a small village in the parish of Daleerf, Lanarkshire, on the road betwixt Glasgow and Carlisle.

MILLTON, a fishing village in the parish of St. Cyrus or Ecclesraig, Kincardineshire.

MILLTOWN, a small village on the banks of the Ruthven, in the parish of Auchtermuchty, Perthshire.

MILLTOWN or BALGONIE, a small village in the parish of Markinch, Fife, lying on the road from Markinch to Leven.

MILNATHORT, a considerable village in the parish of Orwell, Kinross-shire, situated on the public road, at the distance of one mile north-east of the town of Kinross, and fourteen south of Perth. The village, which is neatly built, is one of the most thriving and industrious places in Fife. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in weaving, and there is a brewery. Milnathort is remarkable for its adherence to the more rigid tenets of the old line of the dissenters, as is in some measure signified by the establishment of meeting-houses of the Original Burgher Association Synod, and of the United Secession. Particularly, the village is invariably called *Mills o' Forth*, a denomination most likely connected with the ancient name of Forthrif, which belonged to this part of the country.—Its population in 1821 was upwards of 600.

MILNPORF, a small village on the south side of the Greater Cumbry island, in the mouth of the Clyde, being the capital of this isolated territory. It is a neat small place with a harbour and tolerably good anchoring ground, sheltered by a rocky islet. Milnporf is resorted to in the summer months by transient residents, and the life and bustle which then prevail offer an agreeable variety to the tameness of the Cumbry scenery. Its population is considerably on the increase, being in 1821 about 560. The parish kirk is adjacent.

MINCH (THE), that part of the sea on the west coast of Scotland, which separates the isle of Skye from Long Island.

MINCHMOOR, a lofty mountain range in Peebles-shire, east from Traquair, over which there is an old road from Peebles to Selkirk, still used by foot-passengers, from its being much shorter, than that by the regular thoroughfare. At a particular part of the hill there is a well by the way-side, called the cheese well, once supposed to be under fairy domination, and where some present was always left by the passing traveller, by way of tribute, on quenching his thirst. Montrose retreated from Philiphaugh by this wild road.

MINNICK WATER, a small river in Dumfriesshire, rising in the parish of Sanquhar, on the borders of Crawford-John, and, after a course of six or seven miles, falling into the Nith three miles below Sanquhar.

MINNIEHIVE, a small village in the parish of Glencairn, Dumfriesshire, situated at the distance of five and a half miles south-west

from Penpont, sixteen and a half north-west of Dumfries, and thirty-five and a half south of Kirkcudbright. It is seated on the small river Dalwhut, opposite the village of Dunreggan, with which it is connected by a bridge.

MINNIEGAFF, a large parish is the western part of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, extending fourteen miles in length by sea to the south, bounded by the parish of Dunlop, and Girthon and Kirkcudbright to the south. On the east side the district is bounded by the water of Dee, and on the west by the Cree. The intermediate country is uneven, and of a rugged appearance, being composed of rocky and heathy-covered hills, some of them of great height. In the lower parts the land is now a good deal improved, especially on the Cree, which being navigable for several miles up, has been the source of much benefit in an agricultural point of view. This river likewise produces excellent fish of different kinds; but the best and most abundant is the salmon. The parish is devoted chiefly to the pasturage of large flocks of sheep and herds of black cattle.—Population in 1821, 1923.

MINTO, a parish in Roxburghshire, lying on the left bank of the Tiviot, from which it extends westward six miles, by a breadth of at first fully three miles, and afterwards little more than one. It is bounded by Lilliesleaf and Ancrum on the north, and Cavers and Wilton on the south. The surface rises in an irregular manner to a considerable height, exhibiting many beautiful and romantic scenes. The low grounds are rich and well cultivated. The reverend statist of the parish gives a good description of the district, and of the families resident within it: "Sir Gilbert Elliot, baronet," says he, "is the patron, and his estate lies on the east side, and comprehended the old parish of Minto. The family of Minto, [now elevated to the peerage] for ages past, have been so eminent, both in the senate and in the other departments of the state, that any thing I can say might be considered as mere panegyric. The house is large and commodious, has a south exposure, and is situated on the bank of a beautiful winding glen, extending almost to the Tiviot, and well stocked with a variety of old trees, with natural and artificial falls of water. In coming along one of the serpentine walks on the side of the glen, the ear is all at once surprised with the unexpected

noise of the largest of these falls, the view being intercepted by a thicket; on advancing a little forward, the fall, the bridge, the large sheet of water, the surrounding banks, interspersed with variegated trees and shrubs, and the house, gradually open to the eye, excite the most pleasing emotions, and form one of the most beautiful landscapes that can be figured: the reflection of this landscape in the water adds to the grandeur of the scene. The pleasure-ground is extensive, and laid out with great taste. A little to the east are Minto Rocks, interspersed with clumps of planting, which forms an awful and picturesque object. From the top of these rocks there is a beautiful and extensive prospect of the different windings of the Tiviot, and the adjacent country, for many miles round. Here are the remains of a building, which during the incursions of the borderers, seems to have been a watch tower. Behind the house, to the north, are two hills, which rise with a gentle ascent to a considerable height, and are excellent sheep-pasture. At a small distance from the house, and in the middle of a grove of trees, stands the church, which is neat, clean, and well seated. The village is placed about half a mile to the west." On the lands of Hassendeanburn was established one of the first nurseries in the kingdom, which was carried on by the late Mr. Dickson, who also established the nursery at Hawick.—Population in 1821, 472.

MOCHRUM, a parish in Wigtonshire, lying on the east side of Luce Bay, along which it extends nearly ten miles, by a breadth inland of from four to five; bounded on the north-west by Old Luce, on the north by Kirkcowan, and on the east by Kirkinner. A flat smooth gravelly beach, mostly about fifty yards wide, runs along from the eastern, till within a mile of the western extremity of the parish, where it is intercepted by a steep rocky hill projecting into the sea, and forming a bold inaccessible shore. A road proceeds along the coast. Parallel to the beach, the land, rising suddenly, forms a steep bank or precipice, which renders the access from the shore into the country, in many places, rather difficult. Though there are various little bays, or creeks, where small boats can land, there is only one place, called Port-William, that deserves the name of a harbour. This port, though but small, is commodious and safe.

The arable and pasture lands of the parish, it is presumed, may be nearly equal in extent. Improvements of different descriptions have been instituted by the proprietors. Morton-house, the residence of Sir W. Maxwell of Monroigh, is situated on the banks of a fine lake, and commands an extensive prospect of the Bay of Luce, the shores of Galloway, the Isle of Man, and the shores of Cumberland. Near it stands an old castle, surrounded by lofty trees. The castle, or *old place* of Mochrum, surrounded by lakes, is a very ancient picturesque building, in an inland part of the parish. It was formerly the seat of the Dunbars, Knights of Mochrum, but has for many years been the property of the Earl of Galloway.—Population in 1821, 1871.

MOFFAT, a parish and town at the head of Annandale in Dumfries-shire, (two farms lying within Lanarkshire). The parish is large and mountainous, extending at its greatest length from east to west fifteen miles, and in breadth about nine, being bounded on the south by Wamphray, on the east by Ettrick and Meggat, respectively in the shires of Selkirk and Peebles, (the latter annexed to Lyne,) on the north by Tweedsmuir and Crawford, respectively in the shires of Peebles and Lanark, and on the west by Kirkpatrick Juxta; and containing in all $56\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 28,865 Scots acres. The parish may be described as occupying that part of the *Southern Highlands* where the river Annan leaves its native hills, and debouches upon the great plain of Dumfries-shire. Two considerable vallies, though of a wild character, open in the midst of the generally hilly scene; one being formed by the Annan, and the other by its tributary the Moffat: they meet at the opening of the plain of Annandale, where, in a most delightful situation, lies the town of Moffat. The name of this parish, though said in Gaelic to signify the *Long horn*, is rather, as we apprehend, a mere corruption of the phrase Moor-foot, being situated at one extremity of the great moor which extends athwart nearly the whole of the south of Scotland, from Coldingham to Dumfries-shire. Some individuals of that range of hills, within the parish of Moffat, rise to a great height. Hartfell, the highest, is 2629 feet above the level of the sea. This hill is said to have been the first in Britain of which the height was ascertained by the barometrical measurement was made by Professor

Sinclair of Glasgow in the seventeenth century.

There is a large and beautiful plain upon the top of Hartfell, of extent large enough for a horse race. The prospect from the top is, on a clear day, very extensive. Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland, are seen to the south; the ocean both east and west; and to the north, the view is terminated by the Highland hills. The remaining hills in the parish are mostly green, though some are darkened by heath, and broken by rocks. One called the Yoke has a top exactly opposite in character to Hartfell, being so narrow that a person can sit astride, as upon a saddle, and see to the bottom on both sides, in each of which a beautiful rivulet flows. The Johnstone family, who latterly were Marquisses of Annandale, took their first title of Earl of Hartfell, or Hartfield, which was borne by two generations in the seventeenth century, from the above remarkable hill. The vale of the Moffat water forms the entrance of an important pass into Selkirkshire, the remainder being formed by the Yarrow water, which flows in a different direction, though between the two water-sheds there is hardly any rise in the ground. In the bosom of the hill at the eastern extremity of the parish, lies Loch Skene, a lonely desolate tarn, about half a mile long, with a rock in the centre, where, from year to year, the eagles bring forth their young undisturbed. The outlet of this lake is a small stream, which dashes over a precipice of about four hundred feet, and then joins the Moffat water. The cascade is styled the Grey Mare's Tail, from its peculiar appearance. In the time of the persecution under the last Stuarts, this region was selected as a place of secure retreat by the unhappy presbyterians, and the wilds are still rife with legends of their hairbreadth escapes from Claverhouse and his dragoons, whom no difficulty seems to have deterred from the pursuit of their prey. A hill where a party used to be stationed, to give notice to the congregations in the ravines below of the approach of danger, is still called the *Watch Hill*. This terrific desert, which no future circumstances can be expected materially to alter, will ever continue to afford a striking commentary on the history of the reigns of Charles II. and James II. It would appear that at some earlier period of history this pass must have been appreciated as a defensible point against the aggression of some enemy from the

south, as, upon a mount above the junction of Loch Skene Water with the Moffat, there are the remains of a primitive species of battery, which has evidently been raised for the protection of the country to the north-east. The course of the Annan affords in this parish a passage for the roads from Glasgow to Galilee, and from Edinburgh to Dumfries, which are here joined for several miles. This is a circumstance of material advantage, as it causes a perpetual transit of conveyances. MOFFAT, situated, as already mentioned, on a beautiful eminence near the junction of the two streams, and one of the prettiest small towns in Scotland, is distinguished by its mineral well, which, it appears, was first discovered in 1633, by a daughter of Bishop Whiteford, who, having used medicinal waters in England, remarked in them a similar taste to those of Moffat. We have seen a scarce Latin tract upon the nature of the waters, written so far back as the year 1659, by Mr. Matthew Mac-kaile, a physician in Edinburgh. We borrow the following account of this Scottish Cheltenham, as it has been called, from an intelligent little work, *Wade's Guide to Scottish Watering-Places*. "The situation of Moffat, although in a degree solemn, from overshadowing hills, is pleasant. [It is also healthy.] It is distant from Edinburgh fifty-three miles south-west, from Glasgow fifty-six south-east, and from Dumfries twenty-six north-east; reposing in the very lap of mountains, although some of them nearest the town display cultivation in a greater or less degree, ascending their sides. The situation of Moffat itself is considerably elevated, [the writer of the Statistical Account says, about 300 feet above the level of the sea:] and only about three miles to the north is Erickstane-brae-head, whence issue streams that run east, west, and south. Sheltering plantations rising in the neighbourhood, especially to the north and west of the town, impart considerable beauty to the environs of Moffat, as well as an air of comfort to the place itself; the church spire of which appears, when viewed in some directions, to rise elegantly from the midst of an extensive grove. One principal street looking from the gentle declivity on which the town stands towards the south, constitutes the body of the place, and affords fine prospects of the vale beneath. This street is judiciously laid out, spacious, and well calculated to form an

agreeable promenade for both inhabitants and strangers. The church, a good stone edifice, was built towards the end of last century. Its interior is regularly disposed, and must contain about a thousand hearers. Independently of its place of worship, the town is provided with a meeting-house for the United Associate Synod. Much of the town is new. Among the buildings are two good inns, various minor houses of entertainment, and many private ones in which lodgings of the most comfortable description may be had. The population is about 1400, or, including the country part of the parish, about 2000. Abundance of good provisions may always be had, chiefly brought from the southern district. Mildness and salubrity are considered eminently to attach to the climate of Moffat, which is resorted to not merely by those who come to quaff its mineral waters, but by many others whose chief object is to drink goats' milk or goats' milk whey. The springs are three in number; one of them sulphureous, and two chalybeate. The sulphureous one is distinctly styled Moffat Well. It is, however, a mile and a half from the town, between which and the well an excellent carriage road has been formed. Adjacent to this are a long-room for the company, stables, and other requisite accommodations. The water oozes out of a rock of compact grey wacke, which contains interspersed pyrites. At a little distance there is a bog, which, along with the pyrites in the grey wacke, probably affords the sulphureous impregnation to the spring. The water of this spring is said to have an odour resembling that of Harrowgate, it being, although in a less degree, strongly sulphureous. Its taste is somewhat saline; it sparkles when poured into a glass, and requires, so quickly do some of its best qualities evaporate, to be drunk at the fountain. No closeness of cork will suffice to preserve it in bottles. The sides of the well are covered with a yellowish grey crust of sulphur, and when the water has been allowed to stand some days without pumping, it becomes covered with a yellowish white film of sulphur. Another spring, called, from its rising at the base of Hartfell, the Hartfell Spring, is a chalybeate, pretty strong at all times, but most so after heavy rains. A third spring, also chalybeate, is near Evan Bridge, a little to the south of Moffat. Of a wine gibbon taken from each of the three, the analysis made by

the late Dr. Garnet, Andersonian Professor at Glasgow, afterwards lecturer to the Survey Institution, were as follow:

MOFFAT WELL.

"Muriate of Soda (common salt)	10 grains.
Sulphurated hydrogen gas	10 cubic inches.
Aerotic gas	4 do.
Carbonic acid	1 do.

"N. B. This water will become rancid if kept. Its efficacy has been proved in scorbutic and anæmic cases."

HARTFELL SPA.

"Sulphate of Iron (Iron-vitric)	50 grains.
Sulphate of alumina	12 do.
Aerotic gas	8 cubic inches.

"The water of this spring may be kept long without injury to its medicinal powers. It is a powerful tonic, and proved utility in obstinate coughs, stomachic complaints affecting the head, gouty ones disordering the lateral system, disorders to which the fair sex are liable, internal ulcers, &c."

EVAN BRIDGE SPA.

"Oxide of Iron	9 grains.
Carbonic acid	13 cubic inches.
Aerotic gas	2 do.

"This being a weaker chalybeate than the preceding, resembling, in fact, a good deal the Harrowgate chalybeate, might, it is thought, although now much neglected, prove useful when the preceding would be of too stringent a nature."

The Hartfell Spa was discovered about eighty or ninety years ago by one John Williamson, to whom there is a monument in the parish church-yard, the erection of the late Sir George Maxwell, commemorating the date of his discovery. Evan Bridge Spa was discovered by Dr. Garnet. From that gentleman's Tour of Scotland we quote the following account of a remarkable piece of natural scenery, called the Bell-crug (Bell-rock), in the neighbourhood of Moffat: "About three hundred yards beyond the third milestone on the road from Moffat to Carlisle, we left the high way, and ascended a kind of path on the right, which ascended us over a hill of the surface of a green thicket with wood. I thought this wood we descended by a path not very distant, to a little brook, which we crossed, and proceeded along a road by the side of another brook. At this place the glen begins to contract, and the steep sides are crowned with wood to the top. On walking about a hundred yards we came to a scene highly picturesque. On our right a high rugged rock, crowned with oaks, and whose face was covered with a lichen of a beautiful whiteness, mixed with black and silver, rose perpendicularly from the bottom

of the glen, and threatens destruction to those who venture near its base. The glen towards Carlisle is bounded by a precipice almost covered with wood, there being only a few places where the bare rock is seen; at one place a small but beautiful cascade descends from the top of the rock to join the burn below. Around Moffat are some neat villages, all of them adding more or less, by their churches and small plantations, to the beauty of the country. The Earl of Hopetoun has a small extensive park, which he sometimes occupies. About one and a half miles from Moffat is Drumclog, the property of the late Dr. Ogilvie of Liverpool, the well known editor of Burns' works. In the neighbourhood, some vestiges of the Roman road from the Esk to Stirling, and of military stations near it, can be traced. A piece of gold, apparently part of some military ornament, was found some years ago near the road, and was found to bear upon its outer edge the following inscription, probably in reference to the legion to which its owner belonged: "IOV. AVG. VST. XL." There are vestiges of an encampment, supposed to be British, near Moffat water, three miles south-east of the village. Near the road from the village to the well there is a moor-hill of considerable height, of a conical form, and which, being planted with trees, is a beautiful object in the landscape. Such eminences, it is well known, are artificial, and were used in the days of our early ancestors as places for the administration of justice.—Population of Moffat parish in 1831, 2315.

WRODART, a district in the south-west corner of Inverclyde-shire, lying betwixt Loch Skel and the west coast. It is indented by Loch Skel, a bay rendered interesting by its singular and defective intricacy, as well as by the height and character of the land; but still more by the remains of Castle Tirim, which occupies a very picturesque elevation on the margin of the sea, and is singularly happy in its disposition, when compared to most of the Highland castles.

ROMANCE, (S.F.) a parish in Fife, situated on the shores of the Firth of Forth, between the parishes of Eby on the west and Pittburgh on the east, bounded on the north by Cumber and Kilsnochar. Until the year 1846, the name of the parish was Abercrombie, as it was sometimes called, Inverny. The parish is of small extent, and forms near

ly a parallelogram, extending a mile and a half in length, by almost a mile in breadth. The surface is flat, at least not very uneven, and is under a fine state of cultivation, embellished by live enclosures. The ancient fishing village of St. Monance, or St. Monan, lies about a mile west from Pittenweem, and is worthy of a visit on account of its parish church; which is a curious little old Gothic edifice, situated so near to the sea as to be occasionally wet with its foam. According to Keith, there was here at one period a monastery of Black Friars. "The chapel," says he, "was founded by king David II. [the successor of Robert Bruce,] in the fourteenth year of his reign, and was served by a hermit. By his charter dated at Edinburgh, he grants thereto the lands of Easter-Birny in Fife, and some lands in the sheriffdom of Edinburgh. This chapel, which was a large and stately building of hewn stone, in form of a cross, with a steeple in the centre, was given to the Black Friars by King James III. (1460-88) at the solicitation of Friar John Muir, vicar then of that order amongst us. The walls of the south and north branches of this monastery are still standing, but want the roof; and the east end and steeple serve for a church to the parishioners." It is related, that "St. Monan, to whom this situation was dedicated, was a saint of Scottish extraction, who lived in the ninth century. Cameronius, in his catalogue of Scottish saints, gives an account of him and the church, which I translate from the original Latin, for the benefit of general readers. — 'St. Monan was a martyr, celebrated for the miracles he wrought in Fife and the adjacent isle of the May. When advancing to manhood, he left his parents at the impulse of the divine being, and gave himself up entirely to the will of St. Adrian, bishop of St. Andrews, under whose guidance he made great progress in true virtue. He afterwards shed his blood, along with Adrian and other six thousand persons, for the name of Christ. To testify the sceptem in which he was held by God, numerous miracles were wrought at his tomb; of which this may serve as a specimen of all. When king David II., in fighting against the English, was grievously wounded by a barbed arrow, which his surgeons in no way could extract; placing his whole hope in God, and calling to mind the many miracles which had been manifested through St. Mon-

an, he went to Inverny, where was the tomb of that holy man, along with the nobles of his kingdom; when, proper oblations having been made to God and St. Monan, the arrow dropped without more ado from the wound, and he eventually leave so much as a scar behind. For the everlasting commemoration of this event, the king caused a most superb chapel to be built in honour of St. Monan, and assigned rents to its priests, for the celebration of the ordinances of religion.' Previous to the year 1827, when it was subjected to a thorough repair, the church of St. Monan exhibited, in a state of perfect preservation, a complete suite of church furniture, which, neither in the pulpit, nor in the galleries, nor in the ground pews, had experienced for nearly two hundred years the least repair, or even been once touched by the brush of the painter: the whole had evidently been suffered to exist, during that long period, in its native condition, without so much as an attempt having ever been made to renovate it. A small old-fashioned model of a ship, in full rigging, hung from the roof, like a chandelier, as an appropriate emblem of the generally maritime character of the parishioners. There also remained entire a gallery which had been constructed for the use of the great covenanters general, David Lealie, afterwards Lord Newark; who lived in the neighbourhood, and whose taste was here apparent in the number of pious inscriptions with which the various seats, and the canopies above, were adorned. In former times, the bell which rung the people of St. Monan's to public worship hung upon a tree in the church-yard, and was removed every year during the herring season, because the fishermen had a superstitious notion that the fish were scared away from the coast by its noise." The village, or small town of St. Monan's, is situated upon a small triangular spot of ground, one side of which verges upon and is washed by the sea; the other two sides are covered by the rising grounds; and as it enjoys a south and south-east exposure, it is defended against the cold bleak winds from the north and north-west. Its situation is thereby rendered kindly even in winter, when blowing from these points; but quite the reverse, when the wind blows from the sea. There is a small harbour belonging to the town, but no trade. The inhabitants are engaged in fishing in the Firth of Forth, and their general market is Edinburgh. St. Monan's is a burgh

of barony, governed by three bailies, a treasurer and twelve councillors. Being away from the thoroughfare near the coast, the town is comparatively little known or visited. From the adjacent country its old church is alone visible on the height above the houses.—

MONCRIEF, or **MORDUN**, a fine woody hill in Perthshire, in the parish of Dumbarny, near the Bridge of Earn, from which a most extensive view of this beautiful part of the country may be obtained.

MONEDIE, a parish in Perthshire, bounded by Auchtergaven on the north, and Redgorton on the east and south. In length and breadth it extends about two miles. There are, properly speaking, no hills in the parish, but only rising grounds, which run northward and southward from the banks of the Shochie. The husbandry of the district is now much improved, and the produce correspondingly increased. To the parish of Monedie was until lately annexed, *quoad sacra*, the new parish of Logie-Almond.—Population in 1821, 1178.

MONIFIETH, a parish in Forfarshire, lying on the shore of the Firth of Tay, at its mouth, bounded by Barrie and Monikie on the east, Monikie also on the north, and Murroes and Dundee on the west. It is of a triangular form, with the base to the sea shore, from which it extends inland a space of four and a half miles. The land along the shore is here a low flat sandy tract, evidently recovered from the waters of the firth, and still unproductive, or not very well reclaimed. From thence the country rises, it declines in one part to the small river Dichty. The greater proportion is under cultivation. The most conspicuous landmark is the southern of that collection of hills called the Laws, on the northern side of which is the village of Drumsturdy Moor. The village of Monifieth lies on a rise with a southern exposure, at no great distance from the sea, and consists of little else than a series of thatched cottages. The church is a plain conspicuous edifice, surrounded by a burying-ground, containing a variety of finely carved antique tombstones, executed with a taste which have rarely been excelled in the country. A new manse has just been erected near the church. There are different manufactories carried on in the neighbourhood, especially at the Mill-town, on the Dichty. From thence there is a bad road across the rough downs,

westward to the modern village of Broughty Ferry, a place which, having been sufficiently described under its own head, need not be further noticed.—Population in 1821, 2017.

MONIKIE, a parish in Forfarshire, bounded by Barrie and Monifieth on the south, Panbride on the east, Carmyle, part of Guthrie, and Iwerlarly on the north, and Murroes on the west. In form it is triangular, with the apex to the south, extending seven miles in length, by five in breadth at the widest end. The face of the country is diversified with several large hills; and a ridge, running from east to west, divides it into two districts, which vary considerably in point of fertility and climate, the southern part being rich and early, and the northern moist and cold. In the latter district is an extensive tract of moor, which has been planted, and now forms part of the pleasant grounds of the house of Panmure, situated in the neighbouring parish of Panbride. Near a place called the Car-hills are a number of cairns, called the *hier* cairns, the testimonial of some conflict and inhumation in ancient times; and at a small village called Camus-town is a large upright stone, which is said to point out the place where Camus, the Danish general, was slain and buried, after the battle of Barrie, in 1010. There are several small villages in the parish.—Population in 1821, 1325.

MONIMAIL, a parish in Fife, lying on the north side of the vale or bowe of that county, extending northwards from the Eden, a distance of four miles, by a breadth of from one to three and a half, bounded by Denbog and Crieck on the north, Moonzie and Cupir on the east, Cultra on the south, and Collessie on the west. The district, which is flat in the southern part, is beautifully wooded, and well cultivated and enclosed. Monimail church stands on the rising ground, and, with its hamlet, is sheltered by overhanging trees. The chief village is Letham, which lies a short way to the east. The house and pleasure-grounds of Melville, the seat of the Earl of Leven, serve much to beautify this part of the country. Near the church, and within Melville grounds, there is a square tower in pretty good preservation. Its age is uncertain, but it was repaired by Cardinal Beaton, and was his residence in 1562. There are several distinct heads of the cardinal in his cap in alto-relievo on the walls. This tower is,

evidently the remains of a large building.—Population in 1821, 1227.

MONIVAIRD, a parish in Perthshire, incorporating the abrogated parish of Strowan, which is now its southern part. The united parish is bounded on the north by Monzie and Comrie, by the latter also on the west, Muthill on the south, and Crieff and part of Monzie on the east. It is of a triangular form, measuring eight miles in length, and about six in breadth. The general appearance of the country is romantic and hilly. The river Earn passes through the district from west to east, and in the neighbourhood of this stream the country is beautiful, well planted, and enclosed. There are several small lakes in the parish; the largest of them, Lochturit, lies in Glenturit, and is surrounded by very bold craggy mountains. It is about a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad. There is also a small lake, in the same glen, about a mile north from the former, remarkable for the great number of its trout. There is another lake called the Lake of Monivaird, covering about thirty acres, and containing pike, perch, and eels. This lake, situated at the bottom of a fine hanging wood, and surrounded by cultivated fields and plantations, is a delightful object to passengers, and a great beauty to the pleasure-grounds of Auchtertyre. It has yielded a great abundance of shell marl. On the banks of this lake there is a fine repeating echo, produced, it is supposed, from the walls of an old ruinous castle, standing on a gently rising ground, running out into the middle of the lake; which was a place of strength in ancient times, being then surrounded by water, and accessible only by one place by a drawbridge. All kinds of wood, produced in Scotland, thrive remarkably well in this parish; but the oak seems to be a particular favourite of the soil, and is, indeed, alluded to in the old Scottish song,

By Auchtertyre there grows the oak.

The highest mountain, in the northern extremity of the parish, is Benchozie. The parish contains different remains of a remote antiquity, and it possesses some gentlemen's seats of great beauty and taste. The situation of Lawers, the residence of Lord Balgray, is among the most distinguished. The vale of Strathearn lies under the commanding prospect from the house, whilst a forest of tall trees shelters it on every side.—Population of Monivaird in 1821, 539—of Strowan, 837.

MONKLAND, an ancient district in the north-easterly part of Lanarkshire, extending from the Clyde eastward to the boundary of the county, and receiving this appellation from having been once the property of the Abbey of Newbattle Abbey in Mid-Lothian. In the year 1640 it was divided into the following parishes of New and Old Monkland.

MONKLAND (NEW), a parish in the north-east boundary of Lanarkshire, once forming part of the foregoing district. It extends ten miles in length, by seven in breadth; bounded by Old Monkland and Cadder on the west, and Shotts on the south. It has Dumbartonshire on the north. Its boundary with Shotts parish is chiefly the North Calder Water, and on the opposite quarter it is bounded by the Luggie. There is neither hill nor mountain in the whole district, although the greater part of it lies considerably above the level of the sea. The highest lands are in the middle of the parish, and run the whole length of it from east to west. The whole is a beautiful campaign country, agreeably diversified by vales and gentle risings. The eastern part of the parish is rather encumbered by moss. The lands are generally greatly improved, and besides being well enclosed, are finely sheltered by plantations. Much of the improved land is occupied as pasture for cattle. The southern and western quarters of the parish are in modern times the seat of a dense population and of manufactures of various kinds; a characteristic arising in a great measure from the prevalence of coal and ironstone, which are here raised in vast abundance, and transported by canals in different directions. On the main road betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow, which passes through the south-western part of the parish, stands the modern thriving town of Airdrie, (which has already been noticed in the present work,) and some small villages, all showing signs of being the residence of an industrious and prosperous population.—Population of the parish in 1821, 7862.

MONKLAND (OLD), a parish in Lanarkshire, once composing part of the foregoing district; extending from the right bank of the Clyde to the border of New Monkland parish, a distance of between seven and eight miles, by a breadth near the Clyde of little more than one mile, but afterwards expanding to nearly four miles. It is bounded on the north by the barony parish of Glasgow and

Calder, and on the south by Bothwell. This is one of the most productive and most beautiful parishes in Lanarkshire. It is well enclosed, cultivated, and finely planted with forest and fruit trees. There are several extensive orchards, and a stranger, in viewing the place, remarks that the whole resembles an immense garden. The road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, by Airdrie, passes through the parish, and is lined by villages, hamlets, and gentlemen's seats. The road by Whitburn also passes through the parish. The manufactures, like those in New Monkland parish, are various, and support a large and industrious population. Weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers is a chief employment. From near the heart of the parish the Monkland canal proceeds to Glasgow. An act of parliament for this undertaking was procured in the year 1770, with the design of opening an easy and cheap communication between the Monkland collieries and Glasgow. It was not till after 1790, that the canal was fairly finished, and since that period it has been of great advantage not only to the landed proprietors in this quarter, but to the inhabitants and manufactures of Glasgow; see CANAL (MONKLAND). The tithes of the parish, amounting to 349 bolls, together with grasslands at renewals of leases, belong to the university of Glasgow, being part of the subdeanery which was purchased by the college from the family of Hamilton about the year 1652.—Population in 1821, 6983.

MONKTON-HALL, a small village in the parish of Inveresk, Edinburghshire. The Scottish army lay around this little village before the battle of Pinkie, and a sort of parliament was held here by the Governor Arran, at which an act was passed, providing that the nearest heir of any churchman who should fall in the ensuing battle, should have the gift of his benefice, and the heirs of other persons dying in the same cause should have their ward, non-entresse, relief, and marriage free.

MONKTOWN, a parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, lying on the sea-coast betwixt Symington and Dundonald on the north, and Newton and St. Quivox on the south. Bolton lies on the east. The parish formerly extended southward to the river Ayr, and comprehended the present parish of Newton, which, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of that place, was erected into a separate parochial district last century. The present parish of

Monktown, which includes the ancient and abrogated parish of Prestwick, extends about four miles in length, by generally three miles in breadth; but in one place it is not above a mile broad. The surface rises gradually from the sea, and the soil varies from sandy downs to a rich and productive loam. A great part is enclosed and now considerably improved. The united parish comprehends the ancient and small burgh of Prestwick, or Prestick, and the village of Monktown, both on the road from Ayr to Irvine, the latter being farthest north.—Population of the parish, villages included, in 1821, 1744.

MONTBATTOCK, a lofty and conspicuous mountain among the Grampians, parish of Strachan, Kincardineshire.

MONTEITH, MONTEATH, or MENTEITH, a district of Perthshire, being a tract of country in the south-west quarter of that extensive county. It is understood to comprehend all the lands that lie on the banks of the Forth, which discharge themselves into the sea, except the parish of Balquhider, which belonged to the stewartry of Strathern. Besides being at one time under the jurisdiction of a Stewart, Menteith formed an earldom of a branch of the noble family of Graham; in modern times all such distinctions have ceased.

MONTEITH, (PORT OF) or PORT, as it is now more usually styled, a parish in the above ancient district of Perthshire, lying chiefly on the north bank of the river Forth, which separates it from Stirlingshire; bounded by Aberfoil on the west, Callander on the north, and Kilmadeck or Doune and part of Kincardine on the east. It extends eight miles in length from east to west, by five in breadth. On its northern boundary lies Loch Vennacher; in this quarter the district is mountainous, rocky and wild; towards the north the land declines till it becomes a rich level tract on the banks of the Forth. A portion of the lower part is mossy. The chief object of attraction in the parish is the Loch or Lake of Menteith, a beautiful expanse of water near the centre of the district, adjoining the church and manse. It is about five miles in circumference, and is adorned by the small island of Inchmahome, covered with fine wood and possessing the ruin of an ancient abbey;—see INCHMAHOMIE. There is also a smaller island and a peninsula. The scenery around is reckoned exceedingly

beautiful. The waters of the lake are emitted by the small river Goodie, which is tributary to the Forth. Near the latter river are the seats of Cardross and Gartmore, both environed in large and thriving plantations.—Population in 1821, 1614.

MONTQUHITTER, a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending about nine miles in length from north to south, by a breadth of nearly six, bounded by Turiff on the west, King Edward on the north, New Deer on the east, and Fyvie on the south. The surface is uneven and arable in the lower parts. The district was once very mossy and moorish; but has been considerably improved. The parish comprehends the villages of Garmond and Cuminstoun, both of modern date. Montquhitter parish is watered by two small rivers, which receive the tribute of numberless and copious springs. One of these discharges itself into the Ythan, and the other into the Deveron. Both abound with salmon. In this parish was fought the battle of Lendrum, in which Donald of the Isles received a final overthrow.—Population in 1821, 1918.

MONTROSE, a parish in Forfarshire, lying on the sea-coast, bounded on the north by the river North Esk, which separates it from Kincardineshire, on the west by Logie-Pert and Dun, and on the south by the South Esk, which separates it from Craig. It is of a triangular figure, with the apex pointing inland, in which direction it extends about three miles and a half. The district is generally flat; but towards its northern extremity it rises gradually, and terminates in a hill of no very considerable height, called the Hill of Montrose. The country in the neighbourhood, being fertile and well cultivated, affords a delightful view in every part of the parish.

MONTROSE, a royal burgh, and sea-port town, the capital of the above parish, is agreeably situated on a level sandy plain or peninsula, bounded on the north-east by the German Ocean, on the south by the South Esk, and on the west by a large expanse of this river, called the Basin of Montrose, at the distance of seventy miles from Edinburgh, fifteen from Stonehaven, fifteen from Forfar, twelve from Arbroath, and eight from Breechin; in 56° 34' of north lat., and 2° 10' of west long. According to Boece, the ancient name of Montrose was *Caleua*; but the etymology of its

modern appellation has been variously resolved. In Latin, it is called *Manturum* by Ravenna; and by Camden, *Mons Rosarum*, "the Mount of Roses;" in French, *Mons-trois*, "the three mounts;" in the ancient British, *Mant*, "the mouth of the stream;" in the Gaelic, *Mon-ross*, "the promontory hill," or *Minn-ross*, "the promontory of the moss;" or *meadh* (pronounced *mu*) *ain-ross*, "the field or plain of the peninsula." The second of these derivations, though the most unlikely of all, is countenanced by the seal of the town, which bears the ornament of roses, with the following motto:—"Mure ditat, Rosa decorat,"—the sea enriches and the rose adorns; but the two last, besides being the most probable, correspond best with the pronunciation of the name by the common people in the neighbourhood, and by all who speak the Gaelic language, to wit, *Munross*. The erection of Montrose into a royal burgh, has generally been referred to the year 1352, the twenty-third of the reign of David II.; but there is every reason to think that the original charter must have emanated from David I. In the rolls of the parliament, which was held at Edinburgh in September 1357, for effecting the ransom of David II. from his captivity in England, the burgh of Montrose stands the ninth upon the list, with the names of eight burghs behind it; a circumstance which is scarcely compatible with the supposition of its having been created a royal burgh only five years before. It appears, at least, to have been a place of some note, long before the earliest date assigned to its erection as a royal burgh; and is mentioned in Dalrymple's *Annals of Scotland*, among some of the principal cities of the kingdom which were nearly destroyed by fire in the year 1244. Its name is connected with many important events in Scottish history. It is mentioned by Froissart as the port from which Sir James Douglas embarked, in 1330, with a numerous and splendid retinue, on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, carrying along with him the heart of Robert Bruce. It is distinguished as the first place in Scotland, where the Greek language was taught by teachers from France, brought over by John Erskine of Dun in 1534; and as having sent forth from its seminary the celebrated scholar, Andrew Melville. It was the birth-place of the warlike Marquis of Montrose; and the house in which he was born was occupied as

an inn not many years ago. It was the only town in Scotland, so late as the commencement of the eighteenth century, where a person could be found who understood the management of pumps in coal works, ~~namely~~ John Young, a citizen of Montrose, who had been sent over to Holland, by the magistrates, for the purpose of learning the most approved modes of constructing and using windmills. It was the first port made by the French fleet in December 1715, with the Chevalier on board; and that prince embarked at the same place, in February of the following year. One of the principal events in the recent history of Montrose, regards an alteration in its municipal constitution. The set of the burgh formerly consisted of nineteen members, seventeen as representatives of the guildry, and two as representing the incorporated trades. The old council elected the new; and the old and new elected the office-bearers. But the magistrates and council, upon the petition of the guild-brethren and the incorporated trades, granted to the former the election of their dean, who became *ex officio* a member of council; and to the latter the election of their two representatives in council; and this alteration in the set having been submitted to the convention of royal burghs, for their approbation, was confirmed by them in July 1816. In consequence, however, of an informality in the mode of electing the magistracy at Michaelmas following, the burgh was disfranchised by a sentence of the Court of Session; and, in answer to a petition from the inhabitants, a new charter, with an improved constitution, was granted by the crown, in the following terms:—"That the town-council shall, as formerly, consist of nineteen persons, including, in that number the provost, three bailies, the dean of guild, treasurer, and the master of the Hospital of which nineteen, fifteen shall be resident guild-brethren, and four shall be resident craftsmen, including the deacon-convenor for the time: That, at the Michaelmas election, the six oldest councillors for the time from the guildry, who have not served in any of the offices after mentioned for the year preceding, and the whole four councillors from the craftsmen, shall go out, but shall nevertheless be re-eligible if their respective constituents shall think fit: That, upon the Monday of the week immediately preceding Michaelmas in each year, the magistrates and council shall meet and declare

the names of the six councillors who go out in rotation, and also what vacancies have arisen during the preceding years by death or otherwise, in the number of guild councillors: That on the following day, being Tuesday, the guildry incorporation shall assemble at their ordinary place of meeting, and shall first elect their dean of guild, and six members of the guildry, as his council for the ensuing year; and the person so chosen as dean of guild, shall, in virtue of his office, be a magistrate and councillor of the burgh; and the said incorporation shall then proceed to fill up the vacancies in the number of merchant councillors, occasioned by rotation, non-acceptance, resignation, death, or otherwise, during the preceding year: That the seven incorporated trades shall also assemble together in one place on the said Tuesday, and shall first elect their deacon convenor, who shall, in virtue of his office, be a councillor to represent the trades; and they shall then proceed to elect other three in the room of those who retire from office, and that two of the four trades' councillors to be so elected may be guild-brethren, being always operative craftsmen, and the persons electing them shall have no vote in the guild in the same election; but the other two trades councillors shall be operative craftsmen and burgesses only: That the council shall meet on the Wednesday immediately preceding Michaelmas, unless Michaelmas day shall happen to be upon Wednesday, in which case they shall meet on Michaelmas day, and conclude the annual election for the ensuing year, by continuing the *ex officio* members, electing the two members of council, who do not go out by rotation, and receiving the new member from the guildry and trades; and after such election, and receiving the new councillors, the members both of the old and new council shall, according to the former set of the burgh, choose a provost, bailies, treasurer, and hospital master; that the provost, bailies, treasurer, and hospital master, shall not be continued in their offices longer than two years together; but they, with the dean of guild, shall remain *ex officio*, members of the council for the year immediately following that in which they shall have served in the offices respectively." It is gratifying to mention, that the new constitution of the burgh, thus organized, has given satisfaction to the inhabitants, and has ensured an efficient and liberal magistracy. We have already said, that

Montrose is situated on a plain, environed on the west by an expansion of the South Esk, and on the south by the again contracted channel of that fine river. The basin here alluded to is nearly dry at low water, but is so completely filled up by every tide, as to wash the garden walls on the west side of the town, and to afford sufficient depth of water in the channel of the river for allowing small sloops to be navigated to the distance of three miles above the harbour. At these periods of high water, the appearance of Montrose, when first discerned from the public road on the south, is peculiarly striking, and seldom fails to arrest the eye of a stranger. The basin opening towards the left in all the beauty of a circular lake; the fertile and finely cultivated fields rising gently from its banks; the numerous surrounding country seats which burst at once upon the view; the town, and harbour, and bay, stretching further on the right; and the lofty summit of the Grampians, nearly in the centre of the landscape, closing the view towards the north-west—altogether present to the view of the traveller one of the most magnificent and diversified amphitheatres to be found in the united kingdom. The South Esk is crossed by a very magnificent suspension-bridge, which is erected on the precise site of the former wooden one. The foundation-stone of the masonry was laid in September 1828, and the bridge declared open December 1829. It was designed by Captain Brown, R. N., patentee, and finished at an expense of £20,000. It stretches across the river in a noble span, the distance between the points of suspension being 492 feet. The main chains, four in number, are supported by two stone towers, 72 feet in height, which form the grand entrance to the platform of the bridge on each side, through an archway 16 feet wide by 18 feet high. The backstay-chains rise from chambers in which they are strongly imbedded and fastened by great plates to channels on the tops of the towers. From these imperishable main chains the platform is suspended; it forms a roadway, 26 feet in breadth, constructed upon iron beams, to which the planking or platform is bolted. On each side of the bridge there is a footpath, railed off by a handsome guard chain; and the sides of the platform are furnished with an ornamental cornice, so fastened as to stiffen the bridge and prevent vibration or undulation. The

hollow noise arising from the treading of horses, which has ever been an objection to wooden platforms or roadways, and been the cause of accidents, is entirely obviated, by the planking being a composition, discovered by Captain Brown, of coal, tar, pitch, and broken iron, laid on of a proper thickness over the planking, which besides being a superior preservation of the platform, is impervious to water. The river at this point is of a considerable depth, about twenty feet at low water in ordinary tides, and thirty-five at spring tides; and so rapid, that it frequently runs at the rate of six miles an hour. On the west side of this entrance, and close upon the river, is the longest of the three mounts, to which the French name of the town is supposed to refer, called Forthill, on which a fortification was formerly erected, and in cutting through which, to form a new entrance to the town from the bridge, a stratum of human bones, nearly fourteen feet thick, was laid open. The harbour on the east side of the bridge is very commodious, and furnished with excellent quays. Two light-houses were some years ago erected, to direct vessels in taking the river during the night; and a larger house in which the keeper of the lights resides, is provided with accommodation for the recovery of persons who have suffered shipwreck. The spot upon which the town is built is nearly a dead flat, from which the sea seems gradually to have receded; but the soil, being a dry sandy beach, and the whole exposure completely open on every side, the climate is much more healthy than the lowness of the situation might give reason to expect. The town is neatly built, and consists chiefly of one spacious main street, from which numerous lanes run off on each side, as from the High Street of Edinburgh. Many of the houses have their gables turned to the street; but a number of more modern buildings are constructed in a different manner, and have a very handsome appearance. The principal public buildings are the Town Hall, which has been greatly enlarged, and which, with an arcade below, makes a fine termination to the main street; the parish church, which is a plain edifice; the Episcopal chapel, in the Links, to the eastward of the town, neatly built and handsomely fitted up; the public school, standing in a safe and airy situation; a new chapel, of good architecture, at the end of St. John Street; the Academy, a spacious edifice,

surmounted by a neat dome, containing apartments occupied by the master and usher of the Latin school, two masters for writing and arithmetic, a master for drawing, and a rector, whose department includes the different branches of mathematics, the elements of natural philosophy, and several of the modern languages; the Lunatic Asylum, including also an infirmary and dispensary; and the office of the British Linen Company's agents, which forms one of the principle ornaments of the main street. In recent times there have been some handsome new houses built on the Links. Montrose is a place of considerable commerce, and its shipping has of late years greatly increased. The port possesses a custom-house, which comprehends within its bounds the coast from the lights of Tay on the south, to Bervie Brow, or the Tod-head on the north. In the year 1820, (we quote from an excellent article in the *EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA*, to which we are indebted for many of the foregoing particulars,) the shipping belonging to Montrose amounted to 83 vessels, registered at 7946 tons, and navigated by 605 men. Since then there has been a considerable increase, and we perceive by the shipping list of 1831, that there are now 106 vessels of the aggregate burden of 10,300 tons. Four large vessels were lately employed in the whale fishery, but the greater part are engaged in the coasting and Baltic trade. The most important branch of the export trade is grain, which is said to exceed that of any other port in Scotland. Various branches of manufacturing industry are carried on in Montrose, particularly sail-cloth, sheeting, and linen, and spinning yarn. The exportation of cured salmon is considerable. There is in the town an extensive tan-work and tannery; rope-walks, breweries, starch-works, soap and candle works. There are excellent salmon fishings in the river; most abundant supplies of fresh white fish from several fishing villages in the vicinity, and immense quantities of cod, particularly prepared by drying and salting for distant markets. There are very extensive downs or links, between the town and the sea, where the game of golf is generally played, and where races occasionally take place. Montrose is now lighted with gas, by a joint stock company, on the usual principles. The town is protected by a body of police under the superintendence of a committee, elected by the annual head court, in which the magis-

tracy are included. A justice of peace small debt court is held in the town-hall on the first Monday of every month, having a jurisdiction over the parishes of Montrose, Craig, Lunan, Maryton, Dun, and Logie-Park. The burgh or baillie court is held every Tuesday forenoon in the court-room. A public library was instituted in 1785 on a most liberal plan, and now consists of some thousands of volumes by the best authors. The exchange coffee-room is a useful establishment, under a body of managers. A reading society was established in 1819, and now possesses 1500 volumes. A Session Sabbath school library was begun in 1822. Besides a native bank, there are agencies of the British Linen Company, the National, and Dundee Union Banks. There are sixteen agencies of fire, life, and annuity insurance offices. A savings' bank was established in 1815, which is open every Monday forenoon. A Patent Ship Company was instituted in 1826; a Horticultural Society in 1826; the Montrose Club in 1769; the Golf Club in 1810; and the Chess Club in 1825. A well conducted weekly newspaper, under the title of the Montrose, Arbroath, and Brechin Review, was established in 1811, and is published every Friday morning. The public charities of Montrose, which are numerous, and say much for the philanthropic feelings of the inhabitants, are—the Ancient Hospital of Montrose, under the guardianship of the town-council; the Montrose Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary and Dispensary, already noticed, and incorporated by royal charter in 1810; Baillie James Ochterlony's Charity, instituted 1752; Misses Mill's Charities, 1803; different mortifications of money, the interest of which is yearly distributed among the poor; John Erskine of Jamaica's Charity, 1786, by which bequest the estate of Harrieston, Kincardineshire, was purchased, of which the Provost of Montrose is factor, and from the revenue of that estate, ten poor families derive support, and eight boys are maintained and educated; David White's Free School, 1816, a charity which educates 100 poor children; Miss Jane Straton's Charity, 1822, a mortified fund of £1800, the interest of one half of which is applied for the education of forty-two boys, and a like number of girls, while the interest of the other half is divided amongst ten poor gentlewomen; Andrew Fraser's Charity, 1826, a fund, the interest of which is distributed in

coals and meal to the poorest inhabitants, on the 26th of February annually; Society for Relief of Destitute Sick, 1799; and Society for Relief of Indigent Women, 1800. Of religious societies, there is a Bible Society, a Mission and Tract Society, and a Home-Missionary Society. On the whole, it is seldom that the statist is called upon to notice such a number of valuable institutions in a single town, and the circumstance will doubtless be accepted as proving, what has been long understood, that Montrose is the place of residence of many families of high respectability and wealth, and the seat of a very intelligent and industrious population. For the amusement of the inhabitants there is a small neat theatre. We may conclude by mentioning that the places of worship are the Established Church; a Chapel of Ease; two Meeting-Houses of the United Associate Synod; one of the Independents; and an Episcopal Chapel. The fast days of the kirk are generally the Thursdays before the first Sundays of May and November.—In 1821, the population of the town was about 2000, and including the parish, 10,338.

MONYMUSK, a parish in Aberdeenshire, measuring from four to five miles each way; bounded by Oyne on the north, Chapel-of-Garioch and Kemnay on the east, Cluny on the south, and Tough and Keig on the west. The river Don bounds its northern part, and flows through it in a south-easterly direction. Near this river the land is well cultivated, now enclosed, as well as embellished by plantations. The hills which are not planted are partly green and partly heathy. Monymusk house, the seat of the family of Grant, is an elegant building, on the right bank of the Don, environed by fine pleasure grounds. At the village of Monymusk there is an Episcopal chapel.—Population in 1821, 867.

MONZIE, a parish in Perthshire, extending twelve miles in length, by seven in breadth, but of an irregular figure; bounded by Dull on the north and east, on the south by Crieff, and on the west by Monivaird. It lies on the south side of the Grampian hills, and is a mountainous district; the only habitable part being two valleys, separated from each other by a broad ridge of hills. Not above one-third part is arable, the remainder being heathy or mossy. It is watered by the Anan, the Keltie, and the Shaggie, upon which there

are several romantic cascades. Monzie, an elegant modern building, the seat of General Campbell, delightfully situated, and sheltered by a forest of very large trees, is the only house of the kind in the parish. The parish possesses a number of remains of antiquity.—Population in 1821, 1167.

MOONZIE, a small parish in Fife, extending two miles in length by one and a half in breadth, containing 1100 acres, bounded by Crieff on north-west and north, Kilmany on the east, Cupar on the south, and Monimail on the south-west. A great part of the parish is hilly. The lower grounds are arable.—Population in 1821, 200.

MOORFOOT HILLS, a range of moorish pastoral hills of a flattish appearance, on the south-western confines of Edinburghshire, separating that part of Lothian from the vale of Tweed.

MORAY, or MURRAY, (PROVINCE of) a district of country on the east side of the northern division of Scotland, now without any political distinction, and divided in modern times into the three several shires of Banff, Moray, and Nairn. On the east, it is separated from Aberdeenshire by the Deveron; on the west it is bounded by Inverness-shire; on the north it has the large arm of the sea, called from it the Moray Firth. Unlike all the districts which encompass it, it is remarkable for equality of surface, fertility of soil, and amenity of climate. Buchanan says, that "for pleasantness, and the profit arising from fruit-trees, Moray surpasses all the other counties of Scotland;" and there is an old popular saying, that it enjoys forty days more of fair weather than any other portion of the kingdom. It was anciently, indeed, considered and designated "the Gem of Scotland." In addition to more respectable authorities, that of William Lithgow may be adduced. "The third most beautiful soil," says that traveller, after enumerating Clydesdale and the Carme of Gowrie, "is the delectable plain of Moray, thirty miles long, and six in breadth, whose oblong gardens, enriched with corn, plantings, pastures, stately dwellings, overspread with a generous Octavian gentry, and topped with a noble earl, its chief patron, it may be called a second Lombardy, or pleasant meadow of the north." Now, although William is a notorious specimen of the leg of mutton school of travellers, and confesses the gratifica-

tion of having been feasted for a whole week by the noble earl whom he mentions, it would really appear that the opinion formed by his men, in this case, was affected very little by the prejudices of his stomach. The facility and bounty of their soil seem to have had the effect in former times, of rendering the people of Moray less apt in the use of arms than their neighbours of the more sterile districts of Badenoch and Lochaber. So late as the time of Charles I., the Highlanders considered Moray as a sort of neutral land, where every man was at liberty to take his prey: and we hear wonderfully little of any resistance ever made to this pernicious theory. The Moravians, it may be conceived, resembled the quiet comfortable Dutch settlers of North America, who, on being plundered by the wild-Indians, considered nothing but how they might best repair the losses they had sustained, being generally too fat either to resist or pursue. Moray, thus unprotected, and destitute of alliances, must have been a peculiarly convenient storehouse for the mountain men, all of whom were too poor to have anything to spare, and, moreover, too much engaged among themselves by confederacies, and so forth, to allow of mutual spoliation. Pennant seems to be of opinion that the theory took its rise in the circumstance of Moray having been chiefly peopled by aliens, first by Picts, and finally by Danes, who kept up a continual warfare with the Highlanders, the last of whom, long after a change of circumstances, never exactly comprehended that it was any crime to rob "the Moray man." The province of Moray suffered more perhaps than any other district of Scotland by the civil wars. The people were then generally attached to the covenant, and in Montrose chose to make it one of his principal scenes of action, it is easy to conceive that its peaceable farmers were not permitted to enjoy both their opinions and their goods undisturbed. There is an old couplet expressive of the different advantages derived from serving under Montrose and his ally Lord Lewis Gordon, and corroborating the character which these chiefs have obtained in history—

"If ye w^t Montrose gae, ye'll get sick and was enouch;
If ye w^t Lord Lewis gae, ye'll get rob and relve enouch."

And there is still another old rhyme, testifying to the evil genius of the last leader, by classing his name with two of the most de-

structive things known in an agricultural territory—

"The gale, the Gordon, and the hoodie caw,
Are the three worst things that Moray ever saw."

Montrose, in his descent upon Moray in 1645, after his victory of Inverlochy, destroyed all the houses of such as did not join his standard, and gave up the towns of Banff, Cullen, and Elgin, to indiscriminate pillage. It should be observed of the province of Moray that its inhabitants in no respect partake of the Highland character, either in language or in dress, these distinctions being entirely peculiar to the people in the mountainous country to the westward. The dialect spoken by the common people in Moray, though much less disagreeable than that of the inhabitants of Aberdeenshire, is, from its sharpness, by no means pleasing. This, perhaps, in some degree proceeds from their throwing out of their pronunciation two of the most sonorous vowels in the English language, and from substituting short sounds in their place. No man of the lower ranks ever pronounces broad *aw* or long *o*. For the first he always uses the short and slender sound of *a*, as *lā* for *law*, *Agust* for *August*, *all* for *all*. In nearly the same manner, also, as in Aberdeenshire, the natives of Moray have a strange preference for the slender *ee*, which usurps occasionally the place of almost every other vowel, as *meen* for *moon*, *spen* for *spoon*, *freet* for *fruit*, &c. It has been remarked by the author of the *Beauties of Scotland*, that "that zealous regard for religion, and particularly for the presbyterian form of church government, which has so long distinguished the inhabitants of the south-west of Scotland, and of the towns on the Tay, the Forth and the Clyde, was never much known here, excepting in the towns on the western part of this coast. The men of Moray in general, or at least in the upper parts of the county, became presbyterians more from accident than from temper. During the altercations of presbytery and episcopacy, which took place at the Reformation, they did not at all discover that decided preference to presbytery which marked the western and southern counties. Had no greater zeal existed elsewhere, the island would probably at present have had but one national church. At the revolution

few of the clergy of this province conformed to presbytery, but, availed themselves of the indulgence which the government gave of allowing them to remain in their benefices for life, upon qualifying to the civil government; and in order to cherish presbytery, it was necessary, from time to time, to send clergy from the south country to serve the cure. That horror at the name of *holidays* which was once a characteristic of the puritans, and true blue presbyterians, never took possession of the common people here, and they still celebrate (perhaps without ever thinking of the origin of the practice) St. John's day, St. Stephen's day, Christmas day, &c., by assembling in large companies to play at foot-ball, and to dance and make merry."

MORAYSHIRE, or, as it is sometimes called, ELGINSHIRE, from the name of its capital, is the central division of the above mentioned province of Moray. It is bounded on the north by the gulf of the German Ocean called the Moray Firth, on the east and south-east by Banffshire, on the south-west by Inverness-shire, and on the west by the counties of Nairn and Inverness. In describing this beautiful district of country it is usual to include the small county of Nairn, with which it is intimately connected. Thus conjoined, the district is somewhat of a triangular figure, with the apex pointed inland, and in this quarter partaking of the wild rocky and mountainous character of the Highlands. The low country may be described as a large plain, extending from the Spey westward, between the shore and a range of mountains, for the whole length of the district, nearly forty miles, but of unequal breadth, from about five to about twelve miles, measured in a straight line from the hills to the shore. This plain, however, is diversified over its whole extent by short ridges of lower hills, in general nearly parallel to the shore; the mean breadth may be estimated at seven miles. Within the range of the mountain district, the country may be described as chiefly pastoral, the cattle feed in general hanging upon the acclivities of the valleys, or spread out in narrow plains, upon the banks of the streams which wind among the hills, the wideness of the valley bearing a relative proportion to the size of the river. There are many plains in the course of the Spey, and some on the tract of the Findhorn, of great fertility and beauty. The coast of this dis-

trict, although within the fifty-eighth degree of north latitude, has ever been distinguished for the mildness of its climate. The harder kinds of fruit, all the varieties of the apple, and almost all of the pear and of the plum, by the attention on the part of the proprietors, may be abundantly produced on every farm. Where a sufficient length of lease, or allowance for substantial enclosures offers an inducement, gardens are generally formed, and fruit trees cultivated. Fruits also of greater delicacy, the apricot, the nectarine, and peach, ripen sufficiently on a wall in the open air. With respect to the winds, the most prevailing gales are from the north-west. The district presents no object so elevated as to attract the clouds, or to impede their course, and on this account it is supposed that falls of snow are comparatively unfrequent and of small depth, as they are drifted over the subjacent plain, inasmuch that the operations of husbandry are but little interrupted by the inclemency of the weather. Except sandstone, limestone, and marl; no mineral substance of value has been discovered. There are a number of noble and gentlemen's seats in this fine district of the island; the principal are Gordon Castle, the seat of the Duke of Gordon, and Castle Grant, the seat of Sir James Grant. The remains of antiquity are numerous, of which the cathedral of Elgin, the bishop's palace at Spynie, the priory of Pinckardine, the castles of Lechindorb, Dunball, and the Dun of Rhynie are the chief. Of the struggles with the Danes, who infested the district in early times, there are various testimonials in the shape of monumental pillars, &c. The principal rivers are the Spey, the Findhorn, and the Lossie, all flowing in a northerly direction, and most abounding with the finest salmon. Morayshire contains two royal burghs, to wit, Elgin and Forres; and several considerable towns, as Grantown, Carnoustie, and Lossiemouth. Morayshire is divided into eighteen parochial districts. With regard to the division of property, not long since, about twenty years ago, there were in the shire six proprietors who possessed from L.2000 to L.3000 of yearly rent each; one proprietor from L.500 to L.1500 of yearly rent each; the remainder of the territory was shared amongst proprietors possessing from L.50 to L.400 a year, amounting in all to about L.30,000 sterling, exclusive of

woods, which were computed at nearly £1600, and salmon fishings, which might amount to £1000 a-year. The general rise in rental will, of course, have considerably enhanced these various sums. Of the great proprietors of this district, only one or two remain in the county; and a small proportion, therefore, of the annual revenue arising from the lands is expended there. This tends to relax the connexion, and to diminish the intercourse between the landlord and tenant, a circumstance allowed to be detrimental to improvement. In the lower part of the county, the Highland Life, and other proprietors, have formed plantations to so great an extent, that almost every part of the country that is inaccessible to the plough has been covered with different sorts of forest trees. A considerable traffic in the export of wood from the forests in Strathspey, by floating it to Garmouth, has long been carried on to advantage. The chief manufacture in this part of Scotland is that of whisky; and an idea of the amount of trade in this article alone may be gathered from the fact, that the distillers within the Elgin Excise collection pay annually £160,000 to the government as duty on spirits. In compiling this brief account of Morayshire, it may be mentioned that this district was subjected to an almost incredible degree of damage by a flood in the month of August 1829, which carried off cottages, bridges, and farm produce to a great amount. The injuries sustained were partly relieved by a general subscription all over the country. Population in 1821, 14,392 males, 16,970 females; total 31,362.

MORAY or MURRAY FIRTH, the gulf of the *Golfen Gowan* above alluded to, bounded on the south side by the province of Moray, and on the north by Sutherlandshire. It extends from *Kinnaird Head*, in the district of Buchan, to Inverness, in a westerly direction; it is of great breadth at its mouth, but contracted to about two miles at the place where *Fort George* is built. Above this it again expands, but not nearly to the original extent, and at Inverness, again contracting, it terminates in *Loch Deveny*. On its north side, considerably north-east of Inverness, it sends off a branch called the *Cromarty Firth*. It receives several large rivers, among which is the *Ness* at Inverness. Its herring fishing is now of very great value.

MORBATTLE, a parish on the east side of Roxburghshire, bounded by Linton and Yetbould on the north, Berford on the west, Hownam on the south, and on the east it has Northumberland. From north-west to south-east it extends about nine miles, by a mean breadth of four. The greater part is hilly and pastoral, the low grounds only being arable. The chief waters are the Bowmont and Kalle, both yielding salmon and trout. The village of Morbottle stands in a westerly part of the district near the Kalle water. *Morbottle*, which is the old and proper spelling of the name, signifies the dwelling place at the marsh.—Population in 1821, 1070.

MORDINGTON, a parish in Berwickshire, lying on the sea-coast adjoining the Liberties of Berwick having Ayton on the north, and Foulden on the west. Its length, from south to north, is between three and four miles; its breadth towards the northern extremity above two miles, though at one place, toward the south, it is only the breadth of the minister's glebe. Its original extent was very small, consisting only of the burony of Mordington, and the estate of Edrington, till the year 1650, when the lands of Lamerton or Lamberton were disjoined from the parish of Ayton and annexed to it. On the south, towards the river Whitadder, the ground is flat, and rises by a gentle and gradual ascent to the north, for more than half the length of the parish, when it attains a very considerable elevation above the level of the sea, to which the lands again gradually descend on the east of this ridge. The district is generally arable, and near the Whitadder is finely enclosed and planted. It was in the mansion-house of Mordington that Cromwell, when he passed the Tweed, for the first time, established his quarters. The church of Lamberton, which is now in ruins, stood on an eminence, three miles northward from Berwick town, on the road to Edinburgh. After the disgraceful year 1482, it became, from its commodious situation, the scene of successive public events. The marriage treaty of the Princess Margaret with James IV. stipulated, that she should be delivered to the Scottish king's commissioners at Lamberton church, without any expense to the bridegroom. Tradition idly tells, that Margaret was married in that kirk, but she was espoused at Windsor, and the contract

consummated at Dalkeith. She returned to Lamberton kirk, in June 1517, a widowed queen, in less felicitous circumstances, owing to her own misconduct. In April 1528, Lord Ruthven, on an auspicious day, met Sir William Durie, the marshal of Berwick, at Lamberton kirk, where they made a convention, which encouraged Durie to besiege Edinburgh Castle. At the boundary of the parish with the Liberties of Berwick is the toll-barged hamlet of Lamberton, at which marriages are solemnized within the Scottish line, in the manner and on the same principle as at Gretna.—Population in 1821, 302.

MORE, (LOCH) a small lake in the parish of Halkirk, Caithness.

MOREY, an islet of Argyshire, near Lismore.

MORHAM, a small parish in the centre of Haddingshire, bounded on the north and west by Haddington, on the east by Whittingham, and on the south by Garvald. It measures about three miles in length, by a mean breadth of one and a half, but this is without reckoning a narrow stripe projected from the north-east corner, betwixt Whittingham and Prestonkirk parishes. The parish is under a high state of cultivation, and is well enclosed.—Population in 1821, 241.

MORISON'S HAVEN, a small seaport, or rather a harbour, with a manufactory of brown earthen-ware attached to it, on the Firth of Forth, about half a mile west from Prestonpans, to which it serves as a port. Few are aware that this harbour was originally formed by the monks of Newbottle, near Dalkeith. We learn from a charter of James V., dated April 26, 1526, and afterwards ratified by parliament, that that monarch empowered these religionists to construct a port within their own lands of Prestongrange, from whence they might export the coal they had had the ingenuity to discover in this part of the country. The monks consequently erected this harbour, which was at first called New-haven, a name afterwards changed to Auchincloss Haven, and latterly altered to Morison's Haven, from the name of the proprietor at the commencement of the seventeenth century. It is reckoned, though of limited extent, and having only ten feet water at spring tides, to be one of the safest harbours on the Forth.

MORISTON, a river in Inverness-shire, rising in Glenahiel, and passing through Loch

Chapel, it falls into Loch Ness, near the house of Glenmore, where, a short way above its entry into the lake, it forms a romantic cascade, and thus the title of Glenmoreton to the vale through which it flows.

MORMOND HILL, a conspicuous conical hill in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire.

MORROD, one of the more minute districts of Inverness-shire, lying on the west coast of the county, between Moirdart and Glenelg.

MORTLACH, a parish in the inland and hilly part of Banffshire, extending about eleven miles in length, by a breadth of from four to six; bounded on the north by Boharra and Botriphnie, Calnack and Gardy on the east, Inveraven on the south, and Aberlour on the west. The appearance of the country is pleasing,—being variegated by hill and dale, wood and water, and arable and pastoral lands. The district comprises two principal vales, pursuing a north and south direction,—that on the west side being the strath of the Dullan river, and that on the east the glen of the Fiddich. These streams, afterwards united in the parish, and flowing towards the north-west, are tributary to the sea. The banks of these different waters, richly ornamented by plantations, and exhibit some beautiful scenery. The description of this parish in the Statistical Account of Scotland, is one of the best in that voluminous work. The writer of it, the Rev. Mr. Gordon, once minister of Mortlach, and afterwards of Aberdeen, presents us with the following particulars:—"There are two old castles in this parish, well worthy of notice, Auchindune, and Balmory; and when a stranger is travelling through this part of Scotland, for curiosity or pleasure, they deserve his attention, and will contribute to his amusement. Less than a hundred years ago, both were inhabited. When they were first built it is not known, or by whom." The castle of Auchindune stands on a grassy mount, of some elevation, over the Fiddich. Its situation is high and commanding. In the central apartment of the building there is a piece of admirable workmanship, in grand and gothic style. It has been in the possession of the family of Gordon since 1585, and of that

* Auchindune is said to have been built by the monks, the favourite of James III.

name there have been both knights and lords of Ancekindune. Before that period it belonged to the Ogilvies, and, with all its barony, was a part of the lordship of Deakford. Balveny Castle is another very magnificent structure. It is placed on a beautiful eminence, on the banks of the Fiddich likewise, a little below its confluence with the Dullian, and has a variety of charming scenery in its view. Tradition calls the oldest part of it—for it has evidently been built at different times—a Pictish tower. In days of old, it successively owned as its masters the Cummings, the Douglasses, and the Stewarts; and, after them, passing through other families in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, it became the property of Duff of Braco, about the year 1687, and is now the Earl of Fife's. In the year 1446 there was a Lord Balveny of the name of Douglas. In the front, and high over its high and massy gate, which still remains, is a motto of the Stewarts, Earls of Athole, descriptive of the savage valour and unhappy circumstances of the times, FV RTH. FORTVIN, AND, FIL THE, FAT-TRIS. The situations of these ancient fortalices are well chosen for defence. They have also had their walls, towers, and ramparts, and have been strongly fortified by art. For prints of them, and more minute observations, see *Cordner's Remarkable Ruins*, Nos. 11 and 12. Such objects, presenting themselves to the eye, lead the mind to reflect on the transitory nature of human things, and inspire a contemplative and melancholy pleasure. Although now they are in ruins, they were once the scenes of festivity and triumph. Many of distinguished fame, though chiefly as warriors, have dwelt within them; for warlike feats were almost the only accomplishments which, in the days of their glory, conferred renown. There was another old building here, though of inferior note, at Edinglassie. One occurrence about it, however, is very memorable. In 1690, the year of the engagement in the haughs of Cromdale, some of the Highland clans, on their march from Strathguy through Mortlach to Strathbogie, and in a connexion with the public dissensions of the day, burnt the house; for which the laird, whose name was Gordon, took his opportunity of revenge in their return a few weeks after, by seizing eighteen of them at random, and hanging them all on the trees of his garden,—a

shocking instance of the miseries of a civil war, and also perhaps of the tyrannical and detestable power then too often exercised by chieftains or haughty landholders over the property, liberty, and lives of their fellow-men; for either without any trial at all, or with a mere shadow of one, they condemned to death, by pit or gallows. It is well known that the abuses of these hereditary jurisdictions became so intolerable, that they were put an end to by an act of Parliament in the reign of George II. At an early period Mortlach was exalted to episcopal honours. One Bean was, by Pope Benedict, made its first bishop; but in the person of the fourth who enjoyed the dignity, the episcopate was translated by David I. to Aberdeen, which soon got the name and became the seat of the diocese. The see was at Mortlach 129 years, from 1010 to 1139. It seems that its jurisdiction and revenues were but small, comprehending no more than the church of Mortlach, the church of Cloveth, and the church of Dulmeth, with all their lands. But in regard to precedence, it was the second in Scotland, that of St. Andrews being the only one before it. The old church or cathedral of Mortlach was a plain edifice, but of great age. Besides the old decayed hamlet of Mortlach; there is a modern thriving village in the district, called Duftown, built on the property, and under the patronage of the Earl of Fife. It is situated a short way north from Mortlach, near the junction of the Dullian and the Fiddich, at the distance of 118 miles from Edinburgh, twenty-nine from Banff, and nine from Keith. The village was only begun a few years ago, but is rapidly improving. It is governed by a justice of peace. Four fairs are held annually. The parish church is situated here, and there is a neat Roman Catholic chapel, of the modern Gothic style of architecture. The population of Duftown in 1826 was about 550.—Population of the parish in 1821, 2046.

MORTON, a parish in the district of Netherdale, Dumfriesshire, extending from the left bank of the Nith, north-eastwards to the borders of Lanarkshire, a distance of five and a half miles, by a breadth of two; bounded on the west and north-west by Penpont and Dunsdeer, and on the east and south by Clonburn. It is both pastoral and arable, and where cultivated is well enclosed and fertile. Nearly the whole parish is the property

of the Duke of Buccleuch. Within the district is the large ruin of Mazon Castle, the ancient residence of the Earl of that title. In the lower or southern part of the parish, on the public road up Nithsdale, stands the considerable village of Thornhill.—Population in 1821, 1,000.

MORVEN, or MORVERN, a mountainous parish in Ayrshire, on the mainland, immediately north of the Sound of Mull, along the shore of which it extends twenty miles, by a breadth of ten; Loch Sunart divides it from Ardnamurchan. Morven is a mere heap of mountains, rude in character, without presenting much interest, either in their heights or their forms. The shore is generally dreary, except at Loch Aline, a bay of considerable beauty. At a short distance east from the entrance to this inlet, on a promontory, are the ruins of Ardornish Castle. The remains of this place of strength are now so slender that they are almost unworthy of notice, except from their historical recollections. The castle was one of the numerous mansions of the Macdonalds, lords of the Isles; and in 1441 the celebrated treaty with Edward IV. was dated from it. John, lord of the Isles, resided here in 1641. Another castle on this shore, called the Castle of Dogs, and reputed to be a hunting mansion of the same chief, is equally a ruin, but without the same interest. "It is far otherwise with Loch Aline Castle," says Macculloch, "which is not only in perfect preservation, but is, from its commanding and beautiful situation, one of the most picturesque among the Highland castles." Though only a square tower, with turrets and a corbel table, its proportions confer on it a beauty rarely found in these buildings. It has also the reputation of being besieged by Colkitto for Montrose. If Loch Aline itself is not so beautiful as its name promises, it must be remembered that all beauty is comparative, and that, for Morven, it is really a jewel. While it forms a safe and convenient anchorage, the sides are steep and woody, but without being very strongly marked; the outline also being too uniform to admit of any picturesque character, at least towards the lower part. But at the upper end it is entirely changed; becoming rocky, intricate, and various with ornament; and receiving two very romantic streams, which, forcing their tortuous way in

deep and irregular, rocky and wooded channels, fall into it at opposite angles. More is indeed deserved, the name of beautiful; as far at least as beauty can result from that species of almost mountain scenery, and from the accumulation, in a small space, of woods, wild rocks, and brawling streams, and cascades, and wild bridges, intermingled also with farms and fields, and gradually blending with the more placid scenery of the loch itself. Though a sea-loch, being closed at the lower extremity, and wooded as it is, it has all the characters of a fresh water lake. To pursue these wild currents, leads to much more of the same kind of alpine and rude landscape; the southern stream ascending the mountain amid rocks and woods; and the northern, which is of much more importance, conducting to a close, but green and prolonged valley, which leads to Loch Arinns, whence this river has its origin. But the main feature at the head of this loch, giving great additional importance to everything else, is the castle, boldly perched on a high rock overhanging the water, as if the architect had chosen the situation where its effect should be most perfect. In a military view, it is a very strong position, on the ancient system; and the modern is equally strong. Of the numerous landscapes which it affords, there are none of which the composition is not excellent; but the finest will be found from the higher grounds beyond, where the castle occupies the middle ground, surrounded by all that intricacy of ornament already mentioned, and backed by the simple and beautiful expanse of water." Morven is frequently mentioned in the poems of Ossian; but it seems doubtful if this be the district particularly alluded to, as the name "*Mor-Dhean*," which means "of the great mountains," is said to have been a general term for the Highlands or hilly country, and the common notion being that the whole Highlands was the country of Fingal and his heroes. This delicate matter of dispute will leave for solution to the Gaelic antiquary and philologist.—Population in 1821, 1,000.

MORVEN, a lofty hill in the parish of Letheron, Caithness.

MORVEN, a lofty hill on the boundaries of Loch Colstone parish, Aberdeenshire.

MOSSPAUL, a solitary inn and stage in the bare pastoral vale of the Ewes, near the boundary of Roxburgh and Dumfriesshire, on

the road from Edinburgh to Carlisle, twelve and a half miles south-west of Hawick, and nine and a half from Langholm.

MOTRAY, a small river in the eastern part of Fife, rising in the parish of Abdis, and falling into the mouth of the Eden, about half a mile below the Guard Bridge.

MOULIN, a parish in the northern part of Perthshire, stretching in a north-easterly direction, from the conjoined waters of the Tummel and Garry, a distance of eleven miles, by a breadth of from four to six; bounded on the west and north-west by Blair-Athole, on the north and north-east by Kirk-michael, and on the south by Dowally and Logierait. The parish is intersected by the Briarochan and Fernet, which unite within the district. The vales or glens of these different streams are exceedingly beautiful, particularly on the banks of the Tummel and Garry. The greater part of the parish is mountainous, with several high and abrupt precipices, though there are no mountains of extraordinary height. The district is chiefly pastoral. The fields round the village of Moulin, a space of a mile and a half long and half a mile broad, are among the most fertile in the highlands of Perthshire. The greater part of the district has been opened up by the great road from Perth to Inverness, which pursues a route into Athole, and in this direction is the famous pass of Killcrankie, noticed in the present work under its own head. There are some remains of antiquity in the parish, among which is the ruin of an old castle near Moulin.—Population in 1821, 1915.

MOUSE, a small river in Lanarkshire, originating in the Deepool and another rivulet in the parish of Curriewath, near the heights bounding the county of Edinburgh, and which, after a tortuous course, falls into the Clyde, a short way below Lanark. As it approaches its termination, its banks become romantic and beautiful, especially when flowing in the chasm of the Cardianc crag. See article LANARK.

MOUSWALD, a parish in the lower part of Dumfriesshire, extending from four to five miles in length, by two in breadth; bounded by Torthorwald on the west, Lochmaben on the north, Dalton on the east, and Ruthwell on the south. A large portion of its southern extremity is the moor adjoining the Locher water. The surface of the whole is level,

with several rising grounds, the ascent of which is so gentle as to permit cultivation to the summit. There are some plantations and natural wood. Besides Mouswald there are other two small villages.—Population in 1821, 795.

MOY AND DALAEGSSIE, a united parish in the north-eastern part of Invernessshire, and in the county of Nairn, extending from south-west to north-east a distance of thirty miles, by a mean breadth of five; bounded on the north by Calder and Ardsclach, on the east by Duthil, on the south by Alvie, and on the west by Duplicitly and Daviot. This district is bleak, barren, rugged and mountainous, except small stripes and spots on each side of the river Findhorn, which are arable, with a tolerably fertile soil, and upon which small crops of black oats, bear, and rye, are raised. Recently, upwards of 12,000 sheep, 1800 black cattle, and 300 horses were pastured on the hilly grounds, which abound with game of all kinds. There is much of natural wood on the banks of the river Findhorn, chiefly birch and alder; and the Laird of Mackintosh has very considerable thriving plantations of firs, mixed with other forest trees. The Findhorn takes its rise among the hills of this parish. The lake of Moy is nearly two miles long by three quarters of a mile in breadth. In the middle of it is an island consisting of about two acres of ground, and containing the remains of a house once a chief seat of the lairds of Mackintosh, or heads of the clan Chattan. Macculloch presents us with the following particulars of this interesting lake, and its still more interesting castle. "Moy," says he, "is like pearl in a hog's nose, looking as if it had mistaken its way to come and sit down in this hopeless country. Its lake, and its trees, and its island, are a gleam of sunshine in a cloudy day, yet one that makes all the surrounding brown browner, and all the wide waste that encloses it more dreary. Moy, however, as the seat of the ancient and powerful clan Chattan, has its historical interest as well as its beauty. At what remote period it possessed a castle, is unknown; but the island where that was situated, is said to have been garrisoned in 1430, or thereabouts, by 400 men. Thus it is probable this structure must have resembled Chisamel, and was not merely the strong house of the chief, while the strength of such a standing force bespeaks, what scarcely require such testimony, the opu-

lence and power of this long-independent dynasty. The marks of the ruins are in themselves sufficient to prove the magnitude of this building, but the date which various indications a later erection, or inter-additions: since it only reaches 1130; Kilmartin, said to be the twentieth child of the recorded founder of at least this part. A smaller island, which is thought to be artificial, is related to have been used as a prison. Its name is *Bliar na Clach*, and the tale is, that it was so kindly contrived, that the inmates were compelled to stand up to their middles in the water. The sword of James the Fifth, a present from Deo the Tenth, is still preserved at Moy. Many a tale of feud and battle is related about Moy, and many times have most of them been told. "I shall only notice one, a familiar one, because it has also been related of the Forbess and the Gordons; and because I suspect that it is not the only one which, like many other pointed tales, and many pointed sayings, has been applied to whomever it will fit. In a great battle between Cumins and Macintosh, the former was defeated, and being unable or unwilling to renew the war, a peace was proposed and accepted. To celebrate it, the Cumins invited the Macintoshes to a feast; the hospitable design of these hospitable and honourable personages, being to seat a guest alternately among themselves, as a distinguished mark of friendship, and at a concerted signal to murder them, each stabbing his neighbour. The signal was the introduction of a bull's head; but, its purpose having been revealed by the treachery of a Cumins, (for thus do words change their significations,) the tables were turned on the hosts, and all the Cumins were killed."—Population in 1821, 1532.

MUCK, one of the western islands, belonging to Argyllshire, and in the parish of Small Isles. It is situated to the north-west of Ardnamurchan; or the mainland, and about four miles south-west by south from the larger island of Egg. Muck measures upwards of two miles in length by one and a half in breadth. Its surface is pretty level, and rises scarcely only one hill of no great height. There is nothing about it to attract attention beyond its pleasing green surface. The soil is generally good, and its cattle attain a considerable size. The coast is rocky, and indented by several creeks, which afford shelter for fishing boats, but no safe harbour for vessels; in two

of these creeks are small ports. The island is supplied with fuel, and imports pork from Rum. Near its north-west quarter lies the *Blat nan Boob*, "the island of horses," between which and Muck there is a "bul rocky channel." The etymology of the word Muck is supposed to mean "of swine," although such has been controverted, and the derivation deduced from such, "white." The adherents of the latter etymon have not explained where in is the whiteness they allude to; in Gaelic, the name is properly *Blat nan macd*, "the island of swine," which has induced Buchanan to term it *Muck Porcum*.

MUGKART, a parish in the southern part of Fife-shire, lying on the left bank of the Tay, which divides it on the east and south from the parish of Fossaway. It is bounded on the north by Glenroven, and on the west by Dollar. It extends four miles in length by rather more than two in breadth. The surface is partially level, but the greater part of the district is arable and well enclosed. On the north it has the Ochil Hills. The country is beautiful and interesting on the banks of the Tay, and the beauty and characteristics are sufficiently noticed under the head DAVON.—Population in 1821, 704.

MUGDRUM, a small island in the river Tay, near Newburgh, extending about a mile long and 200 yards broad.

MUCK, (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of Glenmalak, Gloucestershire, from which the Muck water issues. See GLANMUCK.

MUIR A VON SIDDE, a parish on the west side of Shropshire, lying on the left bank of the river Avon, which separates it from Ludlow-shire, bounded on the west by Polesworth and Falkirk, and on the south by Sharncliffe. It is six miles in length by four in breadth, and is nearly all arable and enclosed. The ruins of an old abbey of *Margaret de Beaufort*, founded by Malcolm IV. in 1151, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, are situated on the Avon. Half a mile west is the old castle of Ashond, surrounded by a fosse, formerly a seat of the Earls of Cheshire. The district abounds in coal. The river is here of great use, from the number of mills it keeps in motion.—Population in 1821, 1578.

MUIRHOUSE, or MURROGES, a parish in the southern part of Fife-shire, bounded by Dundee on the south, and Monifieth on

the east. It is of a most irregular figure, having a large patch of Dundee parish within it. The greater part is arable, and it now possesses some fine plantations.—Population in 1821, 629.

MUIRKIRK, a parish in the district of Kyle, on the eastern and elevated confines of Ayrshire, formerly a portion of that district, particularly described under the head **MAUCHLINE**; bounded on the north-east by Douglas, on the east by Kirkcunneil, on the south by Cumnock, and on the west by Loudon. It is a rude bleak territory, partly reclaimed from its original mossy and moorish character.

MUIRKIRK, a large manufacturing village in the above parish, situated near the right bank of the water of Ayr, at the distance of fifty miles from Edinburgh, thirty from Glasgow, and about twenty-six from Ayr. Here the road from the latter town to Edinburgh crosses that from Dumfries to Glasgow. The village is mostly of modern date, having come into existence and increased in consequence of the discovery and smelting of iron ores, of which this part of the country contains a vast abundance. There is also plenty of coal, a circumstance of great moment to the prosperity of the manufactures. At the village, and in its neighbourhood, there are several blast-furnaces for pig iron, and an extensive forge for bar iron. The pig iron made here is soft, easily melted, and of the best quality. The bar iron is superior to any in Britain, and not inferior to Swedish iron, which is ascribed to a certain peculiarity in its manufacture. There are also now some British or coal tar works. Muirkirk, surrounded by coal-pits and iron works, the land either black heath or blacker clay, destitute of trees, and the air perpetually clouded with smoke, is not a village of the most attractive possible character. In 1821 the population of Muirkirk amounted to about 1200, a great proportion of whom were workmen and their families; including the parish, 2687.

MULL, a large island, esteemed one of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyleshire, and separated from the mainland, or districts of Morven and Ardnamurehan, on the north, by the narrow gut of sea called the Sound of Mull. Its figure is rendered irregular by the inlets of Loch Seridon and Loch-na-Keal on the west coast. Measuring across these indentations, from the south-west to the north-west corner,

the island is about thirty miles in length, by a breadth of twenty from west to east. "Mull," says Macculloch, "is a heap of rude mountains, and almost every point on its shores is rocky and precipitous; while, with slender exceptions, it is an entire mass of tall rocks. Ben More is the highest mountain, and the ascent is neither very tedious nor difficult. The view from its summit is various and extensive. Staffa, Iona, the Treshinish Isles, Coll and Tiree, with Ulva, Gometra, Colonsay, Eorsa, and other objects, are seen beautifully diversifying the broad face of the western sea, distinct as in a map; while, to the southward, Scarba and Jura, with the smaller isles of the Argyleshire coast, recede gradually in the distant haze. The rugged surface of Mull itself excludes the objects to the eastward; but Loch Seridon forms a beautiful picture beneath our feet; its long and bright bay deeply intersecting with its dazzling surface the troubled heap of mountains. The southern coast of Mull is nearly one continuous range of lofty precipices, well known to those who visit Staffa. There is little interest in Loch Don and Loch Spelve; but the former is the station of the Oban ferry. Loch Bay is equally uninteresting; and the cliffs of this shore will disappoint him who has seen those of Skye. On the western extremity, where the trap ceases, they become much more interesting, though less striking at a distance; forming the low granite point of the Ross, whence there is a short transit to Iona. I might indeed spend a few pages in describing the singular wildness of this strange shore; its labyrinths of red rocks and green waves; the fairy scenery of its deep recesses and shrubby ravines; its thousand bays, and dells, and glades, where thousands might live, each in his little paradise, unknowing and unknown. The Sound of Mull is far too familiar to demand much further remarks than those which were formerly bestowed on its Morven shore. It is a dreary strait, excepting at its entrance, where Duart Castle is an object of some note, though now familiar as Dumbarton or Edinburgh. It seems to stand here the tyrant of the strait—the wild palace of wilder chieftains; and, in contemplating the barren hills around, the rude rocks, and the ruder waves, we are carried back, through centuries, to the days of warfare and piracy, to Norwegian tyranny and feudal ferocity. It is a strong military post, while it is a picturesque

object, and it was occupied as a barrack to a late period. The great keep is of Norwegian strength; the walls being nine feet thick, and the inner area thirty-six by twelve. The corbels show that it was divided in two stories by a wooden stage. The additional buildings seem all to belong to 1664, from the attached date, and are of a much alighter construction. Hence to Aros there is nothing interesting excepting Scallasdale. This house is remarkable for its beautiful ash trees, which meet us like an oasis in the desert, giving an air of summer to all around, and recalling to mind what weeks passed among stormy seas, and barren rocks, and regions of Mullish dreariness, had almost obliterated. As to the interior country, it may be called impenetrable,—being a heap of trackless mountains, offering no temptation to quit the beaten road. But the little bay of Aros is not deficient in beauty, though of a wild character; while the valley, like the bay, derives an interest from its castle, pitched in a very picturesque manner on the summit of a rocky hill of no great elevation. Hence there is an irregular dreary valley, which conducts to Loch-na-Keal and to Staffa, by a road well contrived to give the strangers who frequent it an unfavourable impression of Mull and of the Highlands in general." Mull is divided into the three parochial districts of Kilfinichen, Kilninian, and Torosay, which comprehend the adjacent isles of Icolmkill, Staffa, Ulva, Gometra, &c. The only town is Tobermory, situated near the north-west corner of the island, on the Sound of Mull. It would be superfluous to enter into any description of the agriculture, or general pursuits and manners of the inhabitants, as our observations in the articles ARGYLSHIRE, the HIGHLANDS, and the HEBRIDES, will apply to this particular territory.—Population of Mull and islets ecclesiastically attached to it in 1821, 10,812.

MULL. (SOUND OF) a narrow arm of the sea, separating the above island from the mainland of Argyleshire. It measures from two to four miles in breadth, and has a few islets. See articles MULL and MORVEN.

MULLBUI, or MULLBUY, a range of hills running through the district of the Black Isle, in Ross and Cromartyshires. See ASPMEANACH.

MUNGO, (ST.) a parish in Dumfriesshire, district of Annandale, bounded on the west by Dalton and Dryfesdale, by the latter

on the north, Tundergarth and Hoddam on the east, and Cumbernauld on the south. It extends a little more than five miles in length, by two in breadth at the middle, and tapering to a mile in breadth at the extremities. It is bounded by high hills on the east and west, which gives its central part the character of a valley. Through the lower and finely cultivated and fertile grounds flows the small river Milk. The Annan river passes along the south-western boundary of the district. The vale of the Milk is beautiful, and derives some interest from the ancient house, Castlemilk, now modernized and ornamented. It stands on a beautiful sloping hill, on a commanding position, and has undergone a variety of fortunes. Originally it was a seat of the ancient lords of Annandale, and came from the Bruces to the Stewarts by Walter, high-steward of Scotland, marrying the daughter of king Robert Bruce; and so descended to Robert, high-steward of Scotland, their son, the first of the Stewarts that came to the crown, in 1371. It afterwards belonged to the Maxwells and the Douglasses. It was besieged by the Duke of Somerset, governor in the minority of Edward VI.; whose station is still extant, the balls being found in 1771, when planting that spot. It is still called "The Cannon Holes."—Population in 1821, 709.

MUNLOCHY, a small village in Ross-shire, in the parish of Knockbain, situated on the north coast of the Moray Firth, on a small bay of the same name; it is an excellent fishing station.

MURROES. See MURHOUSE.

MUSARY, an islet of Shetland, on the east coast of the mainland.

MUSSELBURGH, a town of considerable antiquity in the county of Edinburgh, situated on the shore of the Firth of Forth, in the parish of Inveresk, at the distance of five miles east from Edinburgh, about half that distance east from Portobello, and three miles west from Dalrymple. It is a burgh of regality, and occupies a low situation on a flat expanse of ground betwixt the eminence on which the church of Inveresk is situated and the sea, on the right bank of the mouth of the river Esk, the town of Fisherrow lying on the opposite side. It is presumed to have taken its name from a mussel-bank near the mouth of the Esk. Musselburgh is noticed in history eight hundred years since; being the *Eske mæthe* of the

Northumbrian Saxons, in whose time it was a seat of population. Throughout its early history the town was intimately associated with the fortunes of the parish of Inveresk, of which it is the capital. It is found that at the dawn of record, there existed two manors of the name of Inveresk, to wit, Great-Inveresk and Little-Inveresk. The manor of Little-Inveresk was gifted by Malcolm Canmore and Margaret his queen, to the monks of Dunfermline, (see DUNFERMLINE); and the grant was confirmed by a charter of David I.; who added a donation of Great-Inveresk, with the mill, the fishing, and the church of Inveresk, its tithes, and other pertinenta. These grants were confirmed by David's successors, and by a bull of Gregory IX., in 1236. The gift of Great-Inveresk included the burgh and port of Musselburgh. In the year 1201, the *Magnates Scotiae* swore fealty to Alexander II., the infant son of William the Lion, at *Muscelburg*. Alexander afterwards established a free warren, within the manors of Inveresk and Musselburgh, in favour also of the monks of Dunfermline. From the grants of David I. the monks enjoyed a baronial jurisdiction over all those lands; and they afterwards obtained a grant extending their powers to a regality. Inveresk church seems to have been served by vicars from Dunfermline, who were sometimes styled "vicars of Muscilburg," and they appear as witnesses to many charters, among men of consequence. In Baginmont's roll, as it stood under James V., the vicarage of Muscilburg was taxed at L.5, 6s. 8d. Early in the thirteenth century, a dispute arose between the monks and the vicar, which was settled by the diocesan bishop, who directed that the vicar should enjoy the small tithes, and the offerings at the altars of Muscilburg; excepting the fish of every sort, and the tithes of the mills, belonging to the monks, for which the vicar was directed to pay yearly ten merks. In the church of Inveresk, which was dedicated to St. Michael, there were several altars, with their chaplains, who were endowed with small livings for performing at them their appropriate worship. Accordingly, we find that in 1475, Sir Simon Preston of Graigmiller, gave an annual rent of ten merks out of the lands of Cameron to a chaplain, to do service at a particular altar in Musselburgh church; and that James III. confirmed the grant. In the parish there were various chapels, subordin-

ate to the mother church. Of those none were so celebrated as that of Our Lady of Loretto, at the east end of Musselburgh, which had the cell of a hermit adjoining. To this chapel, in a superstitious age, many pilgrimages were performed, in the vain expectation of seeing miracles performed, by the curing of diseases, or for the purpose of beseeching the kindly exertions of the patroness of the sanctuary. To it, in the year 1530, James V. performed a pilgrimage from Stirling on foot, before proceeding on his voyage to France in search of a wife. What began in the depth of devotional piety, however misdirected, ultimately degenerated into absolute vice: It is observable from the satires of Sir David Lindsay, which are well known to have been pointed with the severest ridicule of the ancient faith; that the chapel of Loretto was resorted to by all classes of the community, for purposes partly religious, but in many cases for the indulgence of licentious passions. During the Earl of Hertford's ravages, in 1544, he destroyed the chapel of Loretto, with a part of the town. It was, however, soon repaired, but the Reformation in a few years overtook it, and it was finally abolished and deserted. The materials of the ruined chapel are said to have been the first belonging to any sacred edifice which were, after the Reformation, applied to a secular purpose; having, in 1590, been made use of in the building of the tolbooth of Musselburgh; for which piece of sacrilege, it is said, the inhabitants of the town were annually excommunicated at Rome till the end of the last century. The site of the chapel and hermitage is now occupied as a flourishing academical seminary, still under the name of Loretto, and is surrounded by a delightful garden and pleasure-ground. All that remains of the ancient structure is a cell above ground covered with shrubbery, and used as a common cellar; in lowering the floor of which, in the year 1831, a number of human skulls were dug out. Above the doorway is an antique carved stone, but from a date upon it, we would suppose it to be of an age subsequent to the Reformation. In the town of Musselburgh there were two other chapels, though of less note. The valuable territory and privileges once belonging to the monks of Dunfermline, their vicars and chaplains, became in time the property of a lay nobleman, as was usual with the wealth of the church. The lordship and regality of Musselburgh, with the patronage of the church

of Inveresk, and of the various chaplainries, which were subordinate to it, were granted by James VI. to his chancellor, Lord Thirlstane, the progenitor of the Earls of Lauderdale. The record of this transaction evinces, that James granted to Lord Thirlstane the whole lands, manors, regalities, jurisdictions, advowsons of churches and chapels, with every species of property and right which the monks of Dunfermline had amassed on this pleasant site during so many centuries. The nobleman, it is seen from the Retour, transmitted the whole to his heirs, notwithstanding some unpleasant contests with Queen Anne, (the wife of James VI.) who had right of dower over the estates, which belonged to the monastery of Dunfermline. Much of this vast estate, notwithstanding the profusion of the noted Duke of Lauderdale, and the dangers of forfeiture, came down to Earl John, who died in 1710. From him in 1709, Anne, the Duchess of Buccleugh and Monmouth, purchased what remained of that great property, and it still continues in the family of Buccleugh, along with the superiority of the burgh. It is mentioned by contemporaries, that Musselburgh received its first charter about 1340, from the Earl of Marr, in reward for the attention shown by the inhabitants to the great Randolph, Earl of Murray, who died in the town in July 1332; but that the most ancient charter now extant is dated 11th December 1562, and is granted by Robert, commendator of Dunfermline, with consent of the whole members of the convent. This charter narrates "that the title-deeds belonging to the burgh were burnt by their enemies the English, after the fatal battle of Pinkie; therefore they *de novo* grant, dispose, and confirm to the present bailies, community, and inhabitants of Musselburgh, and to their successors," &c. This charter is confirmed by various subsequent acts of parliament, particularly by a charter from the Duke of Lauderdale, dated 1670, in which all their ancient rights are named and confirmed. In 1693, it was erected into a royal burgh, by a charter under the great seal; but the magistrates of Edinburgh found means to obtain a reduction of that charter before the privy council, on the 30th of November of the same year. As a free burgh of regality it is governed by a town-council of eighteen members, ten of which are elected from Mussel-

burgh and eight from Fisherrow. Out of these, two bailies and a treasurer are annually elected: there are seven incorporated trades. This burghal government has a jurisdiction over Fisherrow and its small harbour, which is the port of the town, and draws a considerable revenue from its lands, feus, and customs. This has of late years varied from £.1800 to £.2000, and might probably have been much more had the magistracy uniformly consulted the public interests; but in common with most of the self-elected boards, they occasionally overlooked this. Greatly to their honour they have, however, of late years, liquidated the burgh debt, by a system of praiseworthy economy, and expended their funds in every way most conducive to the public interest and comfort. As in ordinary Scottish royal burghs, the magistrates hold courts of record, and grant indentments. To revert to the outward appearance of Musselburgh; it consists of one main street, in the direction of nearly east and west, extending from the Esk on the west to the beautiful enclosures of Loretto and Pinkie on the east, and through which the road proceeds from Edinburgh to Berwick and London. The main street, as well as several bye thoroughfares, is not very straight or regularly built, but it possesses many excellent houses, and, on the whole, it may be considered among the best High Streets in the smaller country towns. Musselburgh possesses the agreeable peculiarity of having a much greater proportion of good self-contained houses, chiefly in the villa style, than any other place of the same size in the country. It is surrounded by rich and luxuriant gardens, yielding great quantities of fruit, and seemingly in many cases as ancient as the time when the town was the residence of the churchmen of Dunfermline. In recent times, the town has been greatly modernized and beautified, especially on the Fisherrow side of the water, there being now rows of neat houses along the left bank of the river, with a promenade in front, tastefully planted. The central part of the High Street is spacious, with a good inn on the north side, and the jail, now partly renewed and ornamented in a handsome manner, on the west. From this part of the street, a thoroughfare, or suburb, called Newbigging, leads southward to the base of the mount on which stand the church and village of Inveresk. The connexion with

Fisherrow is kept up by two stone and two wooden bridges, all of considerable length; for the river Esk, though a small stream, is here remarkably broad in its channel. The uppermost bridge, which stands a little above the town, is of great antiquity, and was in former times a place of some moment. This bridge is remarkable as that by which the Scottish army passed to the battle of Pinkie, in 1547, when several of the soldiers were killed by the shot of the English fleet in the bay. It is like all buildings, of a similar age and purpose, very narrow, and high in the centre; while the middle has been defended after the manner of Bothwell Bridge and others, by a gate, of which some traces still remain in the side-wall. While the Duke of Somerset, the Lord-Protector of England, had his station at Inveresk, in the reign of Edward VI., he threw up a mound at the church-yard to defend the passage across the river at this thoroughfare, as may be seen by a diagram in Burrell's Diary. It was also used for a similar purpose by Oliver Cromwell (see *INVERESK*) at a subsequent period. The site of the Duke of Somerset's tent is still pointed out in the grounds of Eskgrove, at the termination of the beautiful terrace or promenade known by the name of the Long Walk; and is marked by a fleur-de-lis cut in stone, in the centre of a circle of trees. The late Lord Eskgrove caused a metallic statue, emblematic of England, to be erected on the spot, surmounting a pedestal, bearing an inscription, commemorative of the event.* This interesting old

bridge is now used only by foot passengers, the main road passing by a new bridge a short way farther down the stream. This is a handsome structure erected within the present century, after a design by Rennie. It exhibits a very slight rise in the centre, and is of a convenient breadth. Pinkie House, the seat of Sir John Hope, Bart., as has been said, is situated at the east end of Musselburgh, on the south side of the road, and is a capital specimen of the Scottish Manor-house of the reign of James VI. It consists of two sides of a quadrangle; the square was formerly completed by a wall which is now removed. In the centre of the court-yard thus formed, there is a well or fountain of elaborate and beautiful architecture, coeval with the house, but which is now disused. The whole is enclosed within a very fine scrubbery. Pinkie House was originally a country mansion belonging to the Abbot of Dunfermline, and was converted into its present shape at the beginning of the seventeenth century, by Alexander Seton, Earl of Dunfermline, a younger brother of the Seton family, who raised himself to wealth by eminence in the law and the state. This distinguished man, having made himself master of most of the temporalities of that abbacy, was raised to the peerage with the title of Dunfermline, and here established his principal residence, probably on account of its propinquity to Edinburgh. An inscription on the front of the building, now hid by a portico, seems to hint that his lordship was not free from vanity: "*Dominus Alexander Setonius hanc domum edificavit, non ad animi, sed ad fortunarum et agelli modum.*" (Lord Alexander Seton built this house, not after the fashion of his mind, but after that of his fortunes and estate,)—1618." He died here in 1632. Part of the present house is supposed to be of a date considerably antecedent to the time of the Earl of Dunfermline, and an apartment, with a magnificent square roof, in the taste of Henry the Seventh's time, denominated the *King's Room*, is shown as the place where an abbot on one occasion entertained royalty. In the

* This was the route by which the Highland army of Prince Charles Stewart approached the field of battle at Prestonpans in 1746, a circumstance thus noticed in the History of the Rebellion of 1746-8, by one of the authors of the present work:—"Departing from Duddingston, the insurgents soon after fell into the post-road, and continued their march till they entered the Market-gate of Fisherrow, an old narrow street leading to the bridge, in passing along which Charles bowed to the ladies who surveyed him from the windows, bending to those who were young or beautiful even till his hair mingled with the mane of his charger. The army now passed along the ancient bridge which there crosses the Esk; a structure supposed to be of Roman origin, and over which the Scottish army had passed, two centuries before, to the field of Pinkie; a structure over which all of noble or kingly birth, that had approached Edinburgh for at least a thousand years, must certainly have passed; which has borne processions of monks, and marches of armies, and trains of kings; which has rattled under the feet of Mary's frolic steed, and thundered beneath the war-horn of Cromwell. Proceeding directly onward, the column traversed, not the town of Musselburgh, but the old Kirk-

road, as it is called, to Inveresk, and entered the street of Newbigging about the centre. It then marched along the precincts of Pinkie Church, and sought the high grounds near Carberry; two localities memorable in Scottish history for the disaster and the shame with which they are connected."

more modern part of the building, there is a long and ample hall, nearly the size of the Picture Gallery in Holyroodhouse. This room may be esteemed a great curiosity, for it is still in its original state, and gives an excellent idea of the decorations of the best apartments of the reign of King James. Its ceiling is of that ancient sort which, on account of its resemblance to the bulging tops of the four-wheeled vehicles used in former times, is called a *coach-roof*; and the whole is painted over with blue and red water-colours, gorgeously intermixed with gold paintings of mythological scenes and personages, of coats of arms, and emblematical figures, liberally scattered along the splendid ceiling, which must have shone down additional glory upon the courtly companies which formerly assembled under it. It is now somewhat faded, yet, as a thing perfectly unique in Scotland, (if we except the still more faded ceiling of the King's Hall at Falkland,) it is well worthy of a visit from modern curiosity. In the eyes of some, it will be rendered rather more than less interesting, by the recollection that it afforded a lodging to Prince Charles Stewart, the night succeeding his victory at Preston, and that he also spent, in it, the night betwixt the 31st of October and 1st November, when, on his march from Edinburgh to England. Altogether, Pinkie House is perhaps one of the most interesting objects of its kind in Mid-Lothian. The house, with its fine old Gothic architecture, the curious beauty of the fountain in front, the rich groves around, through which the Scottish muse has sent her ancient voice, and the neighbouring field where our brave ancestors fought so vainly against the overpowering force of England, combine to render this a spot of no ordinary attraction to at least the "sentimental traveller." There are scenes in Scotland of more romantic and bewildering beauty, and even some invested with a higher charm of historical association, yet, when we see the setting sun gilding the groves and terraces of Pinkie, and hear the distant murmurs of the bay, mingled with the softened, evening hum of the town, and think of all the circumstances of mighty import and exciting interest which have befallen on this spot and its neighbourhood, we must confess that we are disposed to yield that precedence to very few. "By Pinkie House oft let me walk," was the prayer of an old and true poet, and we heartily echo the sentiment. Musselburgh Links, an ex-

tensive plain that stretches between Pinkie and the sea, will next attract the attention of the traveller. This flat expanse was, in 1638, the scene of a singular national transaction. The Marquis of Hamilton, representing King Charles I. was met there by many thousands of the covenanting party, whose power he was commissioned to overthrow, and it is said he was convinced, from the spectacle, of the difficulties of his task. From the Links of Musselburgh to those of Leith, the road was lined with the partisans of that triumphant party, and at the latter place he was confounded at the sight of no fewer than six hundred clergymen, standing upon the eminence near the High School of Leith, with Geneva caps and gowns, and faces which expressed their resolution to resist his purpose, the establishment of Episcopacy. On Musselburgh Links, Oliver Cromwell, in 1650, quartered his infantry, while the cavalry were lodged in the town. The place where his own tent was fixed, is still shewn upon the ground. In modern times, the Links of Musselburgh have been trimmed and improved as a racing-ground, for which they are excellently adapted. Much to the gratification of the magnates of Musselburgh, the magistrates of Edinburgh, in 1817, removed their annual races from Leith to this place, since which time they have been run here every autumn, though under much inconvenience to spectators from the metropolis. The races of the Caledonian Hunt are also run here every third year. At the western extremity of the course an excellent stand has been erected. Musselburgh links have from time immemorial been in great repute for their excellence as golfing ground, in which respect the place divides the glory with the links of Leith and Edinburgh. A club, at present consisting of forty members, has been established since 1760, and its silver cup played for annually. These downs have also long been the resort for one day in the year of the regular company of archers. At the competition which then takes place in shooting, the victor receives from the town a *siddle of drink*, to wit, thirteen bottles, and is bound to spend a medal of gold or silver to the prize arrow, before the next year's annual meeting. The earliest date of any of the medals is 1668; but there are a few that are of more remote antiquity. There are no public buildings in Musselburgh demanding notice, except the jail, which

has been already noticed, and which is conspicuous over all the town by its antique slated spire. The house in which the celebrated Randolph died was situated at the eastern extremity and south side of the High Street, on the site now occupied by the Morison's Haven Masonic Lodge. It was a building of two storeys, buttressed in front, with conical windows, in the Flemish style, each surmounted by a rose carved in stone. At the west end of the same street stands the house where Commissioner Cardonnel received Dr. Smollett, as noted in the facetious letters of Humphrey Clinker; and at the foot of Fisharrow is the villa of Dovecote, the quondam residence of Professor Stuart and his son Gilbert. The study of the latter, a tasteful building of two floors, beautifully overgrown with ivy, forms at present one of the most striking objects in looking from the new stone bridge down the Esk. About half a mile up the river may be seen from the same spot the villa of Stoneyhill, remarkable in remote times as a selected spot for the incrimination of witches; and nearer our own, as the residence of Sir William Sharp, son of Archbishop Sharp; and more recently still, as that of the infamous Colonel Charteris, who here breathed his last. The manse, during the incumbency of the late Dr. Carlisle, was a favourite resort of the distinguished literati of the last age; and it was among his papers that the long-lost copy of Collin's "Ode on the Superstitions of the Highlands" was at length recovered. New Hailes, the seat of Lord Hailes, the historian, is about a gunshot north-west from Stoneyhill, and still contains his library, so rich in antiquarian lore. The inhabitants of Musselburgh support some beneficiary institutions, and there are three public libraries, one of which, commenced by mechanics, contains nearly a thousand judiciously selected volumes. In the early part of the last century there was a considerable manufacture carried on in Musselburgh, in coarse woollen stuffs, but this has long been extinct from the introduction of cotton goods into the country. In the present day, the chief business in Musselburgh and Fisharrow, is the tanning of leather and preparation of skins. There is also a manufactory of yarns, of hair-cloth; of awails; of sail-cloth; of hats; of bricks and earthen ware, as well as of other articles. We should not pass over one where fishing-nets are worked on the loom with complete

success, by the ingenious inventor, Mr. Paterson, who, after many years of abortive trial, at length completely succeeded in the attempt, and now keeps a number of looms at work. There are likewise several breweries, and some flour mills, the whole engaging a considerable number of hands, and circulating money in the place. The extensive distillery of "St. Clement's Wells" is situated on the high grounds about two miles to the south-east. Market gardening is carried on as a trade, with a view to sales in Edinburgh; and in this branch of traffic the place has been long celebrated for the excellence of its onions and leeks, the seed of the latter being considered more valuable than that matured anywhere else in Scotland. At a place called West-Pans, two miles to the east on the sea shore, is an earthen-ware manufactory, and at nearly an equal distance to the west there is an extensive suite of salt works. Fisharrow has been long noted as a port for the importation of foreign timber, and its harbour is now in a thriving condition. Salmon-fishing is carried on by stake-nets at the embouchure of the Esk, but it is unproductive, and the station lets but for a small sum. On its inland quarter, Musselburgh is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, and by a number of coal pits in full operation, engaging the industry of a dense population. Besides drawing subsistence from all these sources of wealth, the town is benefited by the residence of a number of retired families in the upper classes of society, though this species of aristocracy, we believe, has been greatly reduced in amount, within the last twenty years, perhaps in consequence of the rise of Portobello, which, at least, has to a certain extent drawn away the families which used to come hither for sea-bathing quarters. Between Musselburgh and Edinburgh there is a constant intercourse by means of stage coaches, which run to and fro every two or three hours. The trade in the town is assisted by a branch of the Commercial Bank. A gas company has been recently formed, and an elegant work erected at the mouth of the Esk, for the supply of the town, and also of Portobello, which has subscribed a third of the amount of the expense. Besides the established church at Inveresk, there are in Musselburgh and Fisharrow, meeting-houses of the United Associate synod, of the Relief, of the Independent, and of the Baptist bodies. There is also an

Episcopal chapel. It is worthy of remark that a chapel of the latter description has existed in the place since the period of the Revolution of 1688, when it was commenced under the ministerial care of the Rev. Arthur Miller, the ejected parochial clergyman, a divine of great piety and abilities, who was afterwards consecrated a bishop in the Scottish Episcopal Church. For a long period, during the dark age of episcopacy which followed the Revolution in this country, when liturgical worship was proscribed by law, and liable to interruption from the populace, the chapel of the affrighted Episcopallians was a miserable upper storey in a humble edifice in Newbigging, approached by an outside stair, and now shown as one of the things worth noticing by strangers. The present chapel is a very plain edifice near Loretto. The fast day of the town is generally the Wednesday before the second Sunday of June. Few towns in Scotland have acquired so distinguished a reputation for seminaries of education as Musselburgh. It has long possessed an excellent grammar-school, under the patronage of the magistrates, and the master of which keeps a number of boarders. Having the advantage of easily procuring the best masters from Edinburgh, for the French and Italian languages, music, drawing, and other accomplishments, and being in an exceedingly healthy situation, a variety of boarding-schools for young ladies have been many years established with success. There are also some private schools for the elementary branches. To conclude, whether we view Musselburgh as an object of interest from its ancient recollections, or its modern thriving condition; from the beauty of its environs, and the salubrity of its atmosphere, or the pleasing characteristics of its respectable society, we cannot fail to be satisfied that few places in this country, and least of all near the capital, can compete with it as an agreeable place of residence.—By the census of 1831, the population of Musselburgh, Fishrow, and their environs, was found to be upwards of 8000.

MUTHILL, a parish in Perthshire, situated on the borders of the Highland district, on the right bank of the Earn, bounded by Monivaird on the north, by Trinity Gask and Auchterarder on the east, and on the south by Dumblane. The parish is of an irregular shape, but of considerable extent, being from eight to ten miles in length, and from six to nine in

breadth. Towards the Earn and the Allan, the land is level and fertile, as well as populous; in the eastern part the country is hilly and pastoral. The chief objects of interest in the parish are two Roman camps; one at Strathgath, and another at Ardoch; the latter being reckoned one of the most perfect and interesting in Britain, and generally alluded to by antiquaries, we present a description of it by the statistic of the parish. "The situation of the camp at Ardoch gave it many advantages; being on the north-west side of a deep moor that runs a long way eastward. On the west side, it is partly defended by the steep banks of the water of Knaick; which bank rises perpendicularly between forty and fifty feet. The north and east sides were most exposed; and there, we find, very particular care was taken to secure them. The ground on the east is pretty regular, and descends by a gentle slope from the lines of fortification, which, on that side, consist of five rows of ditches, perfectly entire, and running parallel to one another. These altogether are about fifty-five yards in breadth. On the north side, there are an equal number of lines and ditches, but twenty yards broader than the former. On the west, besides the steep precipices above mentioned, it was defended by at least two ditches. One is still visible; the others have probably been filled up, in making the great military road from Stirling to the North. The side of the camp, lying to the southward, exhibits to the antiquary a less pleasing prospect. Here the peasant's rugged hand has laid in ruins a great part of the lines; so that it may be with propriety said, in the words of a Latin poet, '*Jam seges est, ubi Treja fuit.*' However, from the remains yet to be traced, it appears there were also three or four ditches, which, with its natural advantages, rendered this side as strong and as secure as any of the others. The four entries crossing the lines, at right angles, are still distinctly to be seen. The area of the camp is measuring of 140 yards, by 125 within the lines. The General's Quarter rises above the level of the camp, but is not in the centre. It is a regular square, each side being exactly twenty yards. At present it exhibits evident marks of having been enclosed with a stone wall, and contains the foundation of a house, ten yards by seven. That a place of worship has been erected here, is not improbable, as it has obtained the name of *Chapel Hill* from time im-

memorial. Besides the camp above mentioned, so completely fortified both by nature and art, (and which is supposed to have been formed by Agricola, for the Roman legions under his command,) there are other two encampments adjoining to it, and having a communication with one another, containing above 180 acres of ground. These seem to have been defended by only a single ditch and rampart, and probably were intended for the cavalry and auxiliaries. Here was room for all the forces, that fought under Agricola near the Grampian mountains, notwithstanding what has been said by Mr. Gordon, in his *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, to the contrary; who probably imagined, as others have done since, that the whole ground at Ardoch, fortified by the Romans, lay within the small camp above mentioned. It has already been observed, that the two large encampments had a communication with one another; and, that there was a subterraneous passage from the small one under the bed of the river, is more than probable, from a circumstance now to be mentioned. There was a hole, near the side of the *prætorium*, that went in a sloping direction for many fathoms; in which, it was generally believed, treasures, as well as Roman antiquities, might be found. In order to ascertain this fact, a man, who had been condemned by the baron court of a neighbouring lord, upon obtaining a pardon, agreed to be let down by a rope into this hole. He at first brought up with him, from a great depth, Roman spears, helmets, fragments of bridges, and several other articles: But upon being let down a second time, was killed by foul air. No attempt has been made since that time. The articles, above mentioned, lay at the house of Ardoch for many years, but were all carried off, by some soldiers in the Duke of Argyll's army, in 1715, after the battle of Sheriffmuir, and could never afterwards be recovered. The mouth of the hole was covered up with a millstone, by an old gentleman who lived at the house of Ardoch, while the family were in Russia, about the year 1720, to prevent hares from running into it when pursued by his dogs; and as earth to a considerable depth, was laid

over the millstone, the place cannot now be found, although diligent search has been made for it. When the Ardoch family returned to the country, the camp was used as a pasture ground for cattle; and, by Sir William Stirling, the present proprietor, has been enclosed by a high stone wall, that it may never again suffer by a ploughshare. He has also prohibited the tenants from ploughing up or otherwise demolishing any part of the remaining lines or ramparts round the two larger camps. He has now an urn, perfectly entire, which was dug up near the west side of the *prætorium*, or general's quarters, containing ashes, and some pieces of a human skull." The Roman camp of Ardoch, thus minutely described, was at the beginning of last century very much injured by General Wade, who, as the statist mentions, in making his celebrated northern road in this direction, obliterated the whole of one of its sides, though he might easily have avoided this by turning a few yards out of his way. This road pursues a straight line from Dumblane northwards by Ardoch and Muthill, to Crieff in Strathearn, where it enters the Highlands. By going through the Roman camp, which lies in the parks around Ardoch House, the stranger may easily see that interesting object of antiquity, without leaving the vehicle in which he may be passing. From this place the road proceeds directly northwards to Muthill, over a tract of hilly ground (now partly avoided by new cuts) which, on account of its wild and desolate character, is called the Muir of Orchil. The village of Muthill, situated on this northern road, stands at the distance of three miles south from Crieff, nineteen north from Stirling, and sixteen west from Perth. About a mile to the westward stands Drummond castle, the ancient seat of the noble family of Perth, which was unroofed and partly demolished in 1690, but since put in repair. It is delightfully situated on a rock at the head of the vale of Strathearn, and attracts the notice and admiration of every stranger, from the beautiful prospect it commands.—Population in 1821, 2962.

NABEE (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of St. Andrews, Lhanbryd, Morayshire.

NAIRN, (COUNTY OF) a small shire in the north-eastern part of Scotland, once forming a portion of the ancient province of Moray, (see MORAY.) It lies with its northern side to the Moray Firth; is bounded on the east by Morayshire, and on the south and west by Inverness-shire. It stretches from the coast southerly to Lochindorb about twenty miles, where it terminates nearly in a point between the counties of Moray and Inverness. Its breadth, along the shore, is twelve miles; its sides extend to twenty-two miles about the middle, from whence they begin to approximate to each other. Exclusive of the hilly part of the district, it may be described as a narrow border of level ground along the shore from one to nearly six miles in breadth. This county is crossed in its southern or hilly part by the river Findhorn, which runs in a direction from south-west to north-east. Parallel with this rapid stream, about eight or nine miles to the west, is the river Nairn, which is also tributary to the Moray Firth. The configuration and agricultural properties of Nairnshire, have been already noticed under the head MORAY; and it need only be repeated here, that the district is flat and arable on its northern side towards the Firth, and is hilly on its southern quarter. The county comprises only one royal burgh or town, to wit, Nairn, the capital, with a few small villages. Within its boundaries there are four parochial divisions, and portions of some others. Insignificant as the county is, it possesses a distinct political and judicial establishment. It is observed by the Parliamentary census of 1821, that there were in the county 2012 dwelling-houses, inhabited by 2191 families; of these families 799 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 429 chiefly in trade, manufactures or handicrafts, 992 were not comprised in either of these classes. — The population at the same time was 4062 males, 4994 females, total 9056.

NAIRN, a parish in the above county, lying with its north side to the Moray Firth, bounded on the east by Auldearn, on the south by Calder, and on the west by Ardersier. From east to west it measures six miles, and from north to south upwards of eight; its figure somewhat resembling the letter X. The river Nairn intersects it. On the north side of

this stream the ground is level, and on the south it rises with a gradual ascent, terminating at one corner of the parish in the hill of Urchaney, the only eminence in it deserving the name of a hill.

NAIRN, a royal burgh, the capital of the above county and parish, is situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, on its left bank, at the distance of 86 miles from Aberdeen, 18 from Inverness, 194 from Edinburgh, 28 from Elgin; 31½ from Fochabers, and 11 from Forres. It is connected with the right bank of the Nairn by a good bridge, which, as well as the harbour, was greatly injured by the great Moray floods in August 1829. As a royal burgh it is of ancient though uncertain erection, and is known to have possessed at one time extensive immunities. Its first charter, of which any copy is extant, was obtained from James VI. in the year 1589, being the renewal of one granted by Alexander, perhaps the first of that name. There is another charter by Charles II. in confirmation of that of James, dated 1661. In virtue of these the town-council consists of seventeen members, namely, the provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, and treasurers, with eleven councillors, nine of which make a quorum. The whole trades make but one corporation. The burgh joins with Inverness, Forres, and Fortrose, in sending a member to parliament. Nairn is a town of very old-fashioned appearance, consisting chiefly of one large street, the pavement of which, (unless very lately repaired), is the most uneasy of any in the kingdom. Near the centre of the main street, is a building of handsome appearance, and modern erection, containing the town and county jail, and a court and county room; the latter is exceedingly spacious and elegant, and is occasionally used as a ball room; the structure is surmounted by a spire. At the western extremity of the town a neat monument has been erected to the memory of Mr. John Strath, who had been forty years schoolmaster of the place. The port of Nairn has been greatly improved by an excellent new pier, built partly by subscription and partly by aid from government. Though undistinguished by manufacture, Nairn is understood to be improving in its trade. The importations are lime, coal, and foreign goods, and besides fish, a vast quantity of fir wood is exported. The fishing and curing of herrings is carried on here with great spirit and success.

Salmon-fishing is also prosecuted. The town possesses a remarkably good inn, and is provided with an excellent suite of baths. Besides the established church there is a meeting-house of the United Secession and Independents. Of seminaries of education, there are a burgh and parochial school, a private school, schools for church music and dancing, and a boarding-school for young ladies. The town has two medical practitioners, a distributor of stamps and postmaster, an excise officer, a tacksmen and collector of shore dues, and several practitioners before the sheriff and baillie courts. A branch of the National Bank is established. Of beneficiary and other institutions, there are the Nairnshire Bible Society, a Missionary Society, a Ladies' Home Bible and Benevolent Society, a Farming Society, the Harvest Home Meeting, a Subscription Library, a News Room, a Theological and Literary Society, the Nairn St. Ninian's Operative Lodge of Freemasons, the Nairn Friendly Society, and the Nairn Friendly Trades' Society. The weekly market day is Friday. Fairs are held on the first, third, and fifth Fridays after the 28th of September, O. S. The royal mail passes through the town every day. A passage-boat plies between Nairn and Cromarty every lawful day during the year, wind and weather permitting, leaving Nairn on the arrival of a stage coach from Elgin. The fare, by the latest published list in 1831, was two shillings for each passenger. The most remarkable thing about Nairn, is the circumstance that it lies so exactly on the boundary line of the Highlands, that the Gaelic language is spoken at one end of the street, and the English or Lowland Scots at the other. There is a tradition among the inhabitants, that King James the Sixth, after his accession to the English throne, having been rallied one day by some of his new courtiers regarding the poverty and insignificance of his native kingdom, made the waggish reply, "By my saul, gentlemen, I can tell ye, though, that I hae ae town in Scotland, the toune o' Nairn, which is sae big that two different tongues are spoken in it, and the natives of the one end cannot understand what is spoken by the natives of the other!" There are several localities in the neighbourhood of Nairn, which the stranger may view with some degree of interest. A field to the west of the town, is pointed out as having formed the encampment of the Duke of Cumberland's army on the day

before the battle of Culloden. He arrived here on the evening of the 14th of April 1745, and spent the whole of the succeeding day upon the ground, before marching forward to meet Prince Charles's troops. During the night which intervened between the 15th and 16th, the insurgents made an advance along the banks of the river Nairn, from their position at Culloden, with the intention of surprising the royal army, but daylight appearing before they reached the point of attack, they were obliged to retire without accomplishing their object. The fatigue occasioned by this night march is supposed to have been one of the principal reasons of the Highlanders not gaining the battle of Culloden next day. Some miles to the west of Nairn stands the house of Kilravock, (pronounced Kilrawk), the seat of the ancient and respectable family of Rose. The heroine of the song,—"Ah! Chloris could I now but sit," was a daughter of this family, and a bower is pointed out in the neighbouring woods, as the place where Duncan Forbes of Culloden, author of the song, held his interviews with that young lady, with whom he was deeply in love. It may also be mentioned that the mother of Mr. Henry Mackenzie, author of the "Man of Feeling," was another daughter of the family.—In 1821, the population of the burgh was 1500, including the parish, 3228.

NAIRN, a river in the county of the same name, on which, as above noticed, the town of Nairn is situated. This river rises in the high mountainous district of Badenoch, in Inverness-shire, and after a tolerably straight course in a north-easterly direction, falls into the Moray Firth, at about an equal distance from the Findhorn on the east, and Fort George on the west. In Gaelic it is called *Uisg Nairn*, signifying "the Water of Alders," and has hence communicated its name to the county, town and parish, just specified. The scenery of its upper district is of a bold highland character, its valley being of considerable width, chiefly cultivated and pleasing, and bounded by birch-fringed hills, grandly massed, and everywhere exhibiting singularly picturesque outlines. The Nairn was one of the rivers which were swollen, and did so much damage by the great Moray floods of August, 1829. The injury sustained on that occasion was chiefly in the lower part of the stream, on the estate of Kilravock and of Lord Cawdor,

as well as at the burgh and harbour of Naism. The Naism yields excellent salmon.

NANUAGH, (LOCH) an inlet of the sea on the west coast of Inverness-shire, in the district of Meldart.

NAOIMPH, an inlet on the north coast of Sutherlandshire.

NAVER. See LARNAKOT.

NAVER, a lake and river in the parish of Farr, Sutherlandshire. Loch Naver lies in the centre of the district, and extends several miles in length, but is of no great breadth. It is fed by the water emitted from Loch Maddie, a small lake some miles to the west. At its northern extremity its outlet is by the river Naver, which flowing in a tortuous manner, but in a northerly direction, through a vale to which it gives the name of Strathnaver, a length of nearly 30 miles, falls into the sea at the bay of Terrisale. The river Naver is the largest water in Sutherlandshire. See FAR.

NEARTAY, an inlet of the Hebrides in the sound of Mull.

NEATTIE, (LOCH) a small lake in the parish of Kiltarity, Inverness-shire, tributary to the Beaully.

NEILSTON, a parish in the south part of Renfrewshire, extending eight miles in length, by from two to four and a half in breadth, bounded by the Abbey Parish of Paisley upon the north-west and north, by Eastwood and Mearns on the east, on the south-east by Stewarton, on the south by Dunlop, and on the south-west by Lochwinnoch. The country rises towards the west, and is generally irregular in its surface, with rivulets interspersed. The Loch Libo-side hills form one ridge, reaching several miles from north-west to south-west. In the south-east part of the district, rises the highest hill in the parish, and the only one which stands alone. It receives the name of the Neilston Pad, from having the appearance of a pillion. The parish of Neilston has been subjected to the ordinary course of improvements, and is in the present day the seat of a large and industrious population. There are two small lakes, called Loch Libo and Loch Long, the former giving rise to the Lugton, a tributary stream of the Garnock, and the latter discharging itself by the Lavern, which runs north-east to join the Cart near Crookston Castle. The village of Neilston is situated nine miles north-west of Glasgow, on the road to Irvine, and nine miles

north-east of Stewarton. The other chief village in the parish is Barrhead, further north on the summit of road, and nearer Glasgow. The number of manufactories or public works in the parish is considerable. At present there are six cotton spinning mills, nine bleachfields, three printfields, and two Turkey-red discharging works, besides coal works, corn mills, and freestone quarries. It is computed that the value of the goods manufactured, of yarns spun, muslins bleached, &c. amounts to about one million and a half of pounds sterling yearly; and that the amount of capital sunk in public works for buildings and machinery is about £150,000. According to Fowler's Renfrewshire Directory for 1831, the institutions of Neilston are—a Society for Charity; the Friendly Society; the New Friendly Society; the Original Sabbath School; the Thistle and Crown Lodge of Freemasons; the Masonic Bank Fund; the Female Society; the Younger Female Friendly Society; the Sabbath School Association; the Renfrewshire Bleachers' Friendly Society; the Carters' Society; the Lavern Lodge of Free Gardeners; the Lavern Mechanics' Institution; the Society for Mutual Information; and the Neilston and Neighbourhood Agricultural Society. Neilston fairs for cattle are held on the third Tuesday of February, May, and October, O. S.; and for horse-racing, &c. on the fourth Friday of July, N. S.—Population of the village of Neilston in 1821, 750; including the parish and other villages, 6549.

NELE, (LOCH) a small lake in the parish of Kilmore and Kilbride, Argyleshire.

NENTHORN, a parish in the south-western part of Berwickshire, lying partly on the left bank of the Eden, and partly on the right, bounded by Hume on the north, Earlston on the west, and Roxburgh on the south. It extends four and a half miles in length, and is of irregular breadth. It is mostly low ground, with a moderate descent to the south, except a rising in the north part of the parish. By means of improvements the district is now chiefly arable and under enclosures. The present parish is composed of two ancient manors, once the property of the Morvilles, hereditary constables of Scotland, called Nathansethirn and Newton. The prefix of the word Nenthorn is unquestionably derived from a person's name, and the affix may be regarded

as the Saxon *thyrn*, a thorn.—Population in 1821, 893.

NESS, a lake and river in Inverness-shire. Loch Ness is the chief of the different lakes lying in the Great Glen of Albyn, and now devoted to the purpose of the Caledonian Canal. It is also the most northerly in the line, extending from Fort-Augustus on the south-west, to Bona on the north-east, a distance of about twenty-two miles, by a breadth of from half a mile to one and a half, but more general nearly a single mile. Its depth is considered to be greater than most parts of the sea between the northerly part of Scotland and the north of Europe, measuring in some places 185 fathoms, and throughout its whole length, except at two points, being able to sail a ship of the line, close upon the shore. It stretches along in a perfectly straight line, between two lofty piles of hills, which rise steep as walls to a prodigious height; and the tourist looks along it from one end to the other, as through a telescope. Loch Ness has some mysterious and even terrible characteristics. It never freezes in the severest winter, and, in frosty weather, is covered with a thick mist, having the appearance of a dense smoke; and it is usually agitated violently when any other part of the world is undergoing the phenomenon of an earthquake. This remarkable peculiarity was particularly observable on the 1st of November 1755, at the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon. The water rose rapidly, and flowed up the lake with amazing impetuosity, the waves being carried more than two hundred yards up the river Oich, breaking on its banks five feet above the level of the river. It continued ebbing and flowing for about an hour; at the end of which time, a wave much greater than the others, terminated the commotion, overflowing the north bank of the lake to the extent of thirty feet. Loch Ness is fed by a variety of small streams falling into it on both sides, but chiefly by the Oich, at its south-west extremity; being the water emitted from Loch Oich, the next lake in the series. The water of Foyers, on which is the celebrated fall, is tributary to it on the south bank. It is discharged at the north east extremity by the river Ness, and also by the cut for the Caledonian Canal. The river Ness flows in a north-easterly direction for a distance of about six miles, where it falls into the inner part of the Moray Firth. It is a placid water, with a very slight fall, and near its mouth forms the hur-

bour of Inverness, a town chiefly situated on its right bank, and to which it has communicated its name.

NESTING, a parish on the east side of the mainland of Shetland, comprising the abrogated parochial divisions of Lunnesting, Whalsay, and the Skerries. Nesting is of a peninsular character, with Catfirth Voe on the south. Whalsay is an island to the east, with the Skerry Isles adjacent. One clergyman ministers at different stations throughout these wild districts.—Population in 1821, 2005.

NETHAN, a river in Lanarkshire, parish of Lesmahago, originating in a variety of burns rising from the hilly grounds on the verge of the shire. It receives in its course the Logan water and other streamlets, and after a course, chiefly tending to the north-east, falls into the Clyde two miles above Dalsersf. Near its confluence with the Clyde, upon a single rock overhanging the former stream, stands Craignethan or Draphans Castle, supposed to have furnished the author of "Old Mortality" with his description of Tillietudlem. Craignethan has been an extensive and important fortress, but it is now in a ruinous condition.

NETHY, a small river in Inverness-shire, rising in the heights of Badenoch, and falling into the Spey near the church of Abernethy.

NEVAY. See **ESSIE**.

NEVIS, a river in Inverness-shire, rising from the Mountain of Ben-Nevis, and after a rapid course of eight or ten miles, in which it forms several romantic cascades, falling into Lochell, near Fort-William. It bestows the name of Glen-Nevis to the vale through which it flows.

NEVISH, (LOCH) an arm of the sea on the west coast of Inverness-shire, opposite Skye. It is a spacious inlet; presenting, immediately after entering it, a wide basin, and, after a long course, taking an acute turn. The scenery around it is of a simple imposing kind.

NEWABBEX, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, situated on the Nith at its mouth, bounded by Troqueer on the north, Kirkcunzeon on the west, and Colvend and Kirkbean on the south. It extends eight miles in length, by nearly four in breadth. The appearance of the parish is very varied; the lower part lying along the Nith being regularly enclosed and highly improved, commanding a noble prospect of the Solway firth and coast of England; while the upper division consists

rocky hills, mosses, and mires. There are three lakes in the parish, namely, Loch Kindar, Lochend, and Craigend. Within the southern boundary of the parish is a portion of the lofty hill called Criffel, which is conspicuous to an immense distance on the Scottish and English side of the firth. It rises to a height of 2000 feet above the level of the sea, from which it is a mile distant. On the summit there is a spring of very fine water; near which is a large heap of stones, called Douglas' cairn, probably from Douglas, Earl of Morton, who, when he was Lord of the Murches, had a castle called Wreaths, at the foot of the hill. The surface of Criffel is in general good green pasture, especially on the north and north-east sides. The parish, which was originally styled Kirkinder, takes its present name from the once celebrated religious establishment of Newabbey. The monastery with this designation, was a house for the Cistercian order of monks, founded in the thirteenth century, by Dovereilla, daughter of Alan, lord of Galloway, niece to David, earl of Huntingdon, and sponse to John Baliol, lord of Castle Bernard, who died in 1269, and was buried here, and mother of John Baliol, the imbecile competitor for the crown. The original appellation of this abbey seems obscure. Whatever it was at first, it was altered to Sweetheart Abbey, according to Winton, who informs us, that after the death of Baliol, the husband of the foundress caused take out his heart and embalm it, and putting it in a box of ivory, bound with silver, and enamelled, enclosed it solemnly in the walls of the church, near to the high altar; from which circumstance the house was called *abbacia dulcis cordis*—“the abbey of the dear or sweet heart.” According to Pryne, John, abbot of this place, swore fealty to Edward in 1296, and describes himself “Johan abbe de Douzquer.” There is a charter by another John, abbot of this place, dated the 23d of October 1528, granting “Cuthberto Brown de Cairn, in emphyteosim, totas et integras quatuor mercuras terrarum de Corbully, in baronia sua de Lokendole, infra senescallatum de Kirkcudbright, reddendo annuatim summam octo mercarum usualis monete regni Scotæ, ad duos anni terminos, viz. Pentecostæ, et Sancti Martini in hyeme.” By this and preceding grants, the abbey of Sweetheart, or Newabbey, as it was latterly called, drew an annual revenue in money of L.682 from its

lands, fens, churches, and other possessions. The last abbot was Gilbert Brown, who, we are informed by Calderwood, sat in Parliament in August 1560, when the Confession of Faith was approved of. For some unexplained cause, he was apprehended in the reign of James VI. 1605, and sent out of the country; he died at Paris, 1612. By the Reformation and the act of annexation, the abbey and its possessions became crown property, till in the year 1624, when a temporal barony was erected out of the wreck of the property, and bestowed on Sir Robert Spottiswood, president of the Court of Session, and secretary to Charles I., who was hence designed Lord Newabbey. The property was afterwards burdened by Queen Anne with an endowment in favour of the second minister of Dumfries. Although much dilapidated for the sake of the stones, the ruins of this religious structure are still very extensive, and form an interesting subject of research to the antiquary, while the beauty of the surrounding scenery is well calculated to gratify the most fastidious taste. On the north and south lie the woods of Shumbelly, and on the south, Loch Kindar and the dark brues of Criffel. The buildings have been of Gothic architecture, and of considerable elegance. Grose gives the measurement of the whole demesnes of the abbey to be 16 acres; height of the tower 90 feet; length of the whole church 200 feet; and length of the transept, 102 feet; breadth of the arches 15 feet; height of the shafts of the columns, of which there were six, 10 feet; and height of the shafts of the pillars supporting the tower, 20 feet. The parish kirk stands on the south side of the church, having been formed of that part of the ruins. Newabbey is about seven or eight miles distant from Dumfries, and is considered an object worthy of attracting the notice of the tourist. From Newabbey to Kirkbean, the road runs nearly parallel to the Nith. Between the latter village and the river, is situated Arbigland, the seat of Mr. Gault, the representative of the celebrated and patriotic agriculturist of that name.—Population in 1821, 1112.

NEWARK, a barony in Renfrewshire, united to New Port-Glasgow, which is now termed the burgh of New Port-Glasgow and Newark.

NEWBATTLE, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, bounded by Dalkeith on the north,

Cranston on the east, Borthwick on the south, and Cockpen on the west. It is of an irregular triangular figure, each side of which is from four to five miles in extent. Within its present dimensions is included the small abrogated parochial division of Maisterton, which lay on its western quarter, and was united to it at the Reformation. A considerable portion of the parish is the vale of the North Esk, with a large share of the hilly range rising from the south bank of that stream, and bounding the district on which stands the town of Dalkeith. The lands are nearly all under the best processes of agriculture, handsomely enclosed, and well wooded. The district is exceedingly valuable from its coal mines. In the low bottom of the vale of the Esk, sheltered in nearly every direction, lies the small decayed village of Newbattle, and adjoining it, the splendid demesne of Newbattle Abbey, now enclosed as a pleasure-ground of the Marquis of Eglinton. This locality is one of the most interesting in Mid-Lothian, and from its associations requires a deliberate notice from the statist. Actuated by those motives of piety which distinguished David I. this munificent prince founded here, in 1140, a monastery for Cistercian monks, who were brought from the similar and recently established abbey of Melrose. The place derived its name, *Newbattle*, from the Saxon *botle*, a residence; and the prefix, *New*, was most probably attached, in contradistinction to *Oldbattle*, or *Old-botle*, in East-Lothian. The corrupt pronunciation of after times has changed the word to Newbattle, as in the case of *Morbattle* in Roxburghshire, and other places with names of a like character and etymology. The endowment of this house, though less abundant than that of Holyrood, was still of great value. David gave the monks the district of Mor-thwaite, or Moorfoot, as it is now called; the lands of Buchalch on the Esk; two salt-works on the Forth; the right of pannage; and the privilege of cutting wood in his forests. He also assigned them the patronage of several churches, and the benefit of some revenues. The example of so good a prince was followed by his grandson Malcolm; by the Countess Ada, the widow of Earl Henry; and by William the Lion, who granted them the lands of Mount Lothian; and with some special services, he confirmed the grants of David I. and Malcolm IV. The first abbot of Holyrood, the bountiful Alwin, relinquished to the

monks of Newbattle, the lands of Pittendreich on the Esk; and his example was followed by various other persons of equal piety, who gave lands in the country, tofts in the towns, and churches in the shires. Alexander II. (1214-49,) who delighted to dwell at Newbattle, gave them various donations; and the monks in return gave his wife Mary a grave; or, in the words of the Chartulary, he gave them all those rights, for the salvation of his predecessors, for his own, and for the salvation of Mary his spouse,—“*que corpus eum apud Newbotle sepeliendum reliquit.*” The monks further acquired much property, and many privileges by purchase. Among other lands, they owned the district of Monkland in Lanarkshire, and it appears that they procured the privilege of having a road, for their own use, towards their possessions in the west. In the year 1203, Pope Innocent confirmed all their possessions and privileges by a bull, and by another prohibited all persons from extorting tithes from the lands, which they held, or cultivated. In 1293, William de Lindsay gave the monks an annuity of L.20 Sterling, which he received from Symington of Kyle, and which he directed to be distributed in a specified manner worthy of being related. The grant directed, that on St. Andrew's day, 104 shillings Sterling should be given yearly to the monks, “*ad pitancias*,” a small portion of meat and drink extra on some festival; and that two shillings should be distributed every Sunday among the brethren, to amend their usual diet, for their solace; and that the abbot should be bound under a penalty to bestow certain charities on the poor of Haddington and Ormiston, on stated days. David II. gave the monks a charter, enabling them to hold their lands, within the valley of Lothian, in free forestry, with the various privileges which belonged to a forestry. It is learned from the records, that the monks of Newbattle were of considerable service in promoting agricultural operations, and that they had the merit of discovering coal in their lands near Preston, which they brought into use. They were likewise traffickers to no mean extent, and in the latter days of the monastery they had bestowed on them the small sea-port of Morison's Haven, near Prestoupais. The first abbot of Newbattle was Radulphus, who came with the monks from Melrose in 1140. The eighteenth abbot was John, who had to take

part in the difficult transactions of the disputed succession to Alexander III. He sat in the great parliament of Birgham in March, 1290. In July 1291, he swore fealty, with his monks, to Edward I in the chapel of Edinburgh castle. He again swore fealty, with his monks, to Edward in 1296; and thereupon obtained writs to several sheriffs, for the return of his property. In January 1296-7, Edward directed his treasurer, Cressingham, to settle with the abbot, for the *firm*, due by the abbey of Newbotle, for his lands of Bothkennar. Whether Abbot John witnessed the accession of Robert Bruce, is uncertain. In 1385, the monastery of Newbotle was burnt, during the furious inroad of Richard II.; and the monks were employed, during forty years, in re-edifying their house. Patrick Madour, who was abbot in April 1462, had the merit of collecting the documents, which form, at present, the Chartulary of Newbotle; and he had the spirit, in October 1466, to institute a suit, in parliament, against James, Lord Hamilton, "for the spoliation of a stone of lead ore, taken from the abbot's lands of Fremure, in Clydesdale;" and the lords auditors found in the abbot's favour. Andrew, the abbot, in May 1499, granted his lands of Kinaird, in Stirlingshire, to Edward Brab, his well-deserving armiger, rendering for the same sixteen marks yearly; and in December 1500, he gave to Robert Brus of Bining, and Mary Preston his spouse, the monastery stands, called the abbot's lands of West Bining, in Linlithgowshire, rendering for the same four shillings yearly. James Hasmall, in whose time the monastery was burnt during the Earl of Hertford's invasion, was probably the last abbot. Mark Ker, the second son of Sir Andrew Ker of Cessford, becoming a protestant, in 1560, obtained the vicarage of Linton; and, in 1564, was made the first commendator of Newbotle. In 1581, he obtained the ratification of parliament for the grant of the abbey, the revenues of which were stated to be L.1413, 1s. 2d. Scots; 99 bolls of wheat; 55 bolls, 2 pecks, of bear; and 250 bolls, 2 firlots, of white oats. From this several disbursements seem to have been claimed; particularly one, which is somewhat affecting, to wit, L.240 Scots, for six aged, decrepid, and recanted monks. Mark Ker died in 1584, an extraordinary lord of the Court of Session. He was succeeded by his son Mark, who had a reversion of the commendatorship, which was confirmed to him. In 1587, this

person obtained from the facile James VI. a grant of the whole estates of the monastery, as a temporal barony; and this was ratified in the parliament of 1587. In October 1591, the barony was converted into a temporal lordship, with the title of Lord Newbotle, which was ratified by parliament in 1592. In 1606, this nobleman was created Earl of Lothian; and Robert, the fourth of this title, a member of the privy council of King William, was elevated to the rank of Marquis of Lothian. The descendants of this nobleman still enjoy the property. The monastery of Newbotle, once the seat of a body of learned churchmen, has been long demolished, and on its site stands the modern mansion of the Marquis of Lothian, in which, we believe, only a small portion of the ancient edifice is preserved. The house contains many fine paintings, and is surrounded by a verdant lawn, preserved in a state of great beauty and surrounded by trees of gigantic size. It is also bounded by a high wall, evidently formed in early times, and still called the Monkland wall. The parish church, a plain edifice of last century, stands in the adjoining village. Of late years the village has been undergoing a process of extinction, so as to allow the more perfect seclusion of the family seat of the proprietor; and a new hamlet with a school-house has been erected on the face of the hill to the south.—Population in 1821, 1719.

NEWBURGH, a parish on the north side of the county of Fife, of small extent, and enclosed by the parish of Abdie on the east and south. On the north it is bounded by the Tay, and on the west by Abernethy, in Perthshire. This main portion of the parish is about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth; the land being flat and well cultivated on the edge of the river, and spreading up to a hilly region on the south. In this upland quarter there is another portion of the parish disjoined from the former, contiguous to the parish of Auchtermuchty. The grounds on the Tay are considered as rich and productive as those of the Carse of Gowrie on the opposite shore. Much excellent land has here been reclaimed from the Tay by dikes, in the way noticed under the head CANALS, in the present work. The parish of Newburgh contains certain localities and objects worthy of the attention of the curious. At a short distance east from the town of Newburgh, near the river Tay, on a gentle rise, appears the

ruins of the once celebrated abbey of Lindores. This establishment was founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother to king William, upon his return from the Holy Land, about the year 1178; he bestowed it upon the Tyrenenses of Kelso, whom Boethius highly commends, as being "*marum innocentia elari.*" There is a bull of Pope Innocent III., granted at Lateran in the year 1196, confirming all the lands and privileges granted to this place; it is addressed, "*Guidoni abbati monasterii Sanctæ Mariæ de Lindores, ejusque fratribus.*" Johannes Scotus, Earl of Huntingdon, confirms likewise to the monks all the donations which had been made to them by his father. From these and other grants, the monks of Lindores had twenty-two parish churches, and were otherwise very rich. In the course of fifty years after the erection of the abbey, a similar establishment for Cistercian monks was erected a few miles to the east, at Balmerino. The readers of Scottish history will perhaps remember that it was within the abbey of Lindores that the body of the Duke of Rothesay, eldest son of Robert III., was interred, after being cruelly starved to death by his uncle in the dungeon of Falkland palace; and it will not be forgotten that it was within the monastery, that James, the ninth Earl of Douglas, spent the four last years of his existence (1484-88) in penitence and peace, after many vicissitudes, and an unsuccessful rebellion against his sovereign. At the Reformation, the abbey, as a matter of course, was destroyed, and its property sequestrated. In 1606, it was erected into a temporal lordship by James VI., in favour of Patrick Lealy, son to Andrew, Earl of Rothes. Among the last seized moveables belonging to the establishment, was the bell of the church, which, in 1585, was removed to Edinburgh and placed in the spire of St. Giles. Such has been the dilapidation of the buildings of the abbey that some fragments of the walls alone remain standing, testifying the former extent of the sacred precincts. "Within these walls," says the statist, "and for a small space beyond them on one side, the ground continues to be occupied by fruit trees, which, having been long since planted, exhibit appearances of decay, that, viewed in conjunction with the mouldering fragments of structures, half covered at top with ivy, and surrounded at bottom with thorn and hazel, give an air of melancholy grandeur to the place at large. That dwelling-house, situated in the

heart of the ruins, and occupied occasionally, till of late years, by the proprietors, or their friends, must have been repaired for some more ancient fabric, or an entire new building of stone taken out of the walls of the abbey. If we may credit tradition, it was reared by the first Lord Lindores, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Formerly, strangers who visited the ruins had a stone coffin pointed out to them, which was placed within the area of the church, on the north wall, towards the east end, which was said to have contained the remains of the Earl of Douglas, but in consequence of depredations lately made upon the walls, it is now covered with rubbish. Whether this coffin did in fact contain the bones of this person, or of the Duke of Rothesay, or perhaps of some dignified ecclesiastic, no certain information can be procured, as there is not a single inscription to be found in any part of the church, or of the other buildings." Besides the ruins of Lindores abbey, this parish contains two crosses of very ancient erection. One of these is placed on a rising ground a little westward of the town of Newburgh, and within a few yards of the Tay, in the grounds of Mugdrum. It consists of one large stone placed upright in another, and exhibits the mutilated figures of animals carved upon it. The other, called Macduff's cross, is much more interesting, though less entire, and is situated on the high grounds south-west from Newburgh, near the side of an obscure road leading across the hills to Auchtermuchty. The site of this object of antiquity is a hollow in the face of the hills, commanding an extensive prospect of the lower part of Strathcarn, and when the cross was in a complete condition it must have been seen at a very great distance. All that now remains of the cross is a mass of freestone measuring about three feet square, resting on a mound of earth; from its appearance it is impossible to say what was its original figure; it is reputed by tradition, however, to have been of considerable height and covered with a rude inscription. This cross of Macduff was in early times a potent sanctuary or place of refuge, the origin and qualification of which will be best described in the language of Sir Walter Scott, who thus notices it in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*: "When the Revolution was accomplished, in which Macbeth was dethroned and slain, Malcolm, sensible of the high services of the Thane of Fife, is said by our historians to have promised

to grant the first three requests he should make. Macduff accordingly demanded, and obtained, first, that he and his successors, Lords of Fife, should place the crown on the King's head at his coronation; secondly, that they should lead the vanguard of the army, whenever the royal banner was displayed; and, lastly, this privilege of clan Macduff, whereby any person, being related to Macduff within the ninth degree, and having committed homicide in *chaude melle*, (in hot blood, without premeditation), should, upon flying to Macduff's cross, and paying a certain fine, obtain remission of his guilt. Such, at least, is the account given of the law by all our historians. Nevertheless, there seems ground to suspect, that the privilege did not amount to an actual and total remission of the crime, but only to a right of being exempted from all other courts of jurisdiction, except that of the Lord of Fife. But the privilege of being answerable only to the chief of their own clan, was, to the descendants of Macduff, almost equal to an absolute indemnity. The tumuli around the pedestal are said to be the graves of those who, having claimed the privilege of the law, failed in proving their consanguinity to the Thane of Fife. Such persons were instantly executed. The people of Newburgh believe, that the spectres of these criminals still haunt the ruined cross, and claim that mercy for their souls which they had failed to obtain for their mortal existence. Fordoun and Wintoun state, that the fine to be paid by the person taking sanctuary, was twenty marks for a gentleman, and twelve for a yeoman. The late Lord Hailes gives it as his opinion, that the indulgence was only to last till the tenth generation from Macduff." At what precise period the law of Macduff ceased to be recognised is not known. Having been only of partial application, it is not alluded to in the most distant manner by our institutional writers. From several concurring circumstances, we have reason to believe that it fell into desuetude before the reign of James II. of Scotland. That it should have been continued for such a length of time, more by the authority of the Earls of Fife, than of the ecclesiastical power, is noway surprising, considering the degree of night which distinguished their family.

NEWBURGH, a royal burgh and thriving seaport, in Fife, the capital of the above parish, advantageously situated on the Tay, at

the distance of eleven miles from Perth, fifteen from Dundee, ten from Cupar, and five from Arbroath. It is a town of unrecorded date, but is supposed to have arisen under the patronage of the adjacent abbey, the name of Newburgh being conferred on it most probably in contradistinction to the ancient decayed burgh of Abernethy, which lies about two miles to the west. It now possesses a modern appearance, and consists chiefly of a single street of considerable length, in the direction of east and west, parallel with the course of the river, and a lane or bye-street leading towards the shore from its centre. Formerly, the generality of the houses were low built, and covered with thatch, but of late years a better style of architecture has prevailed, and there are now many good edifices. The reverend statish of the parish, who wrote his account in 1793, mentions that sixty years before that period, few of the houses concealed their rafters, while at present, scarcely any of them present that naked appearance. On the same spot where twelve years ago a board was placed in the window to exclude the winter storm, may now be seen a Venetian blind, attached to the casement, for blunting the rays of the summer sun." Since 1798, Newburgh has risen very considerably in wealth and outward appearance, through the industrious habits of its population, and the traffic carried on at its port. The principal employment of the inhabitants is the weaving of linen goods, as is the case with almost every town in Fife and the lower part of Perthshire. The harbour is spacious, and the Tay above this place being navigable only by vessels of 200 tons, those which are of a greater burden put in here to unload, and their cargoes are sent to Perth by lighters. The shipping belonging to the port was some years ago upwards of 1000 tons. Newburgh divides with Kirkcaldy the trade of exporting grain from Fife, and this traffic has been greatly increased by the formation of a good road from the centre of the county. The church of Newburgh stands near the middle of the town, and opposite to it is the town-hall, a neat modern building with a spire. Besides the established church, there is a meeting-house of the united associate synod. At an early period the town was erected into a burgh of regality under the Abbot of Lindores, and this species of jurisdiction lasted till the year 1681, when Charles I. granted the place a charter, forming the com-

munity into a royal burgh, with the several immunities and privileges usually conferred on the royal burghs of Scotland. In virtue of his grant, Newburgh sent a commissioner to the Scottish Estates, but, like Auchtermuchty, being unable to pay his expenses, as was then the custom, the burgh petitioned to be relieved of the burden, which was consequently granted. Newburgh thus lost parliamentary representation, and has since been kept out of view as a royal burgh. The government is vested in two bailies, and fifteen councillors, with a town clerk. The town has two annual fairs.—Population of the burgh in 1821, 1750; including the parish, 2190.

NEWBURGH, a small village in the parish of Foveran, Aberdeenshire, situated at the mouth of the Ythan, at the distance of ten miles north from Aberdeen.

NEWBURN, a parish in Fife, situated on the east side of Largo Bay, Firth of Forth, from which it extends about three and a half miles, by a breadth of from one to two miles. It is bounded by Largo on the west, and Kilconquhar on the east. The land lies with a pleasant southern exposure, and is all arable and enclosed. There are several elegant seats, among which Hall-hill is the most conspicuous. Mr. John Wood, who endowed the hospital at Largo, left also the farm of Orkil, in the parish of Kettle, as an endowment for the education of six poor children in the parish of Newburn.—Population in 1821, 398.

NEWBYTH, a modern village in the parish of King Edward, Aberdeenshire, begun under the patronage, and on the property of the late James Urquhart, Esq. in 1764.

NEWHAVEN, a considerable fishing village in the parish of North Leith, county of Edinburgh, lying on the shore of the Firth of Forth, at the distance of one mile west from Leith, and about a mile and a half north from Edinburgh. Newhaven owes its origin to James IV. who endowed it with certain burghal privileges; but the town-council of Edinburgh entertaining fears about its rising consequence, in 1511 purchased of the King the town and harbour, with all their rights and privileges, and they are still retained by the metropolis. Coeval with the erection of this suburb, James built a chapel, which he dedicated to St. Mary, and from this religious fabric the little haven was sometimes called "Our Lady's Port of Grace." For many

ages, Newhaven continued merely a residence of fishers in the Firth, with a miserable rude pier, but in recent times it has increased greatly in size, and has had erected a very substantial low water pier, sheltering a commodious harbour for boats, and accommodating steam vessels engaged in carrying passengers to Fife and other places. In and about the village a very considerable number of new houses have been erected, chiefly in the villa style, or for sea-bathing quarters. The village itself, however, the nucleus of all this aggregation of families, remains in its pristine unseemly condition, and is certainly one of the dirtiest places in Scotland. As a small advance towards civilized usages, the Edinburgh magistracy have lately appointed a constable to look after the village. On the east, is the chief bathing place of the people of Edinburgh, at least of pedestrians from the metropolis, Portobello having, from its superior attractions, diverted from Newhaven many of its wonted summer residents. The communication with the city is by two great thoroughfares, the one by Canonmills and the villas of Trinity, and the other by Claremont Street and Bonnington. Couches for the ferry-boats run to and fro almost every hour. The road towards Leith and Newhaven has long been in a disgraceful state of disrepair. West from Newhaven is a chain pier for the use of certain steam vessels, but neither it nor the low water pier at the village are of constant utility, many of the vessels not being able to approach them, especially during the recess of the tides. Uncleanly as the village of Newhaven is, it is the seat of a most industrious and thriving seafaring population. With the fishermen of the town of Fishrow, the male part of the inhabitants supply the fresh fish consumed in Edinburgh and Leith, while the females transport them to market or sell them through the streets. These Fishwives are of an exceedingly robust frame and constitution, and usually carry loads of from one to two hundredweight upon their backs, in creels or willow-baskets, and evince a masculine degree of strength, which is not unaccompanied by manners equally masculine. There is, indeed, a complete reversal of the duties of the sexes; the husband being often detained at home by bad weather, and employing himself as nurse, while the wife is endeavouring at Edinburgh to win the means of maintaining the family. A woman of New-

haven or Fisherrow would have but little room for boasting, if she could not by this species of industry gain money sufficient to maintain a domestic establishment, independent of the exertions, whatever they might be, of her husband. These singular Amazons dress themselves in a style which, if coarse, must also not be uncostly. They are unable to wear any head-dress, excepting a napkin, on account of the necessity of supporting their back-burden by a broad belt which crosses the forehead, and must be slipped over the head every time they take off their merchandize. They usually wear, however, a voluminous and truly Flemish quantity of petticoats, with a jerkin of blue cloth, and several fine napkins enclosing the neck and bosom. Their numerous petticoats are of different qualities and colours; and it is customary, while two or three hang down, to have as many more bundled up over the haunches, so as to give a singularly bulky and sturdy appearance to the figure. Thirty years ago they wore no shoes or stockings, but cannot now be impeached with that defect, so often imputed to Scottish women by travellers. In their mercantile capacity these robust persons are not very distinguished for conscientious dealings, it being very difficult to make a proper bargain with them. They generally ask about three times the real value, and it becomes the business of the customer to bate them down to the proper price. Although this character of the fishwives is notorious, they exhibit a great degree of honour in all dealings with each other, and are on the whole an honest and peaceful class of the community. The female population of Newhaven enjoy the exclusive trade in the supplying of the capital with fishers during two-thirds of the year.

NEWHILLS, a parish in Aberdeenshire, adjoining the liberties of Aberdeen on the west, and now to the extent of about two-thirds included within the extended royalty of that city. A portion of the district, which measures five and a half by three and a half miles, lies on the right bank of the Don. The parish has been greatly improved, and now exhibits a pleasing appearance.—Population in 1821, 2141.

NEW KEITH, a modern town in the parish of Keith, Banffshire. See *KERR*.

NEWLANDS, a parish in the northern part of Peeblesshire, extending eight miles in

length, from four to five in breadth, bounded by *Edinburgh* on the west, *Pennycuik* on the north, *Balkeston* on the east, and *Lyne* and *Kiln* on the south. This parish is of an upland and hilly character, with a large portion on the vale of the small river *Lyne* and its tributaries. The hills are pastoral, while the lower grounds are arable or planted. Within the date of the last fifty years, the improvements have been very numerous and beneficial; and planting, in particular, has been carried to a great extent, especially on the estates of *Whim*, *La Mancha*, and *Romanno*. The mail road from *Edinburgh* to *Dumfries* by *Noblehouse*, crosses the district. The parish church is situated on the left bank of the *Lyne* water. At the end of the thirteenth century, the church of *Newlands* belonged to the monks of *Dunfermline*; but it seems afterwards to have passed from their hands; for in *Regimont's Roll* it is mentioned as the "*Rectoria de Newlands*," in the deanery of *Peebles*, and is valued at the high sum of *L.16*. In this parish and barony the regent *Morton* built a huge edifice, called *Drochil Castle*, which was not quite finished when he was put to death on the scaffold (1581) by the Scottish *maiden* or guillotine. This desolate ruined structure stands on an eminence at the confluence of the *Tarth* with the *Lyne*. The patronage of *Newlands*, which had been confirmed to *Morton* in 1564, was afterward acquired by the *Douglasses* of *Queensberry*; and *William*, Duke of *Queensberry*, transferred the church, with many others in this shire, to his second son the *Earl of March*. The ministerial incumbent of the parish since 1790 has been the *Rev. Charles Findlater*, author of the *Agricultural Survey of Tweeddale*, (which was among the best of that series of works,) and a person distinguished in the Scottish church for his philanthropic and judicious views as regards the social economy of society. The seat of *Romanno*, above noticed, was, at the end of the seventeenth century, the property and residence of *Dr. Alexander Pennycuik*, the author of a small volume of poems, and of a poetical *Description of Tweeddale*, a district of which he was a native.—Population in 1821, 1041.

NEWMILNS, a considerable burgh of barony in *Ayrshire*, situated in the parish of *Loudon*, on the right bank of the river *Irvine*,

at the distance of about two miles east from the village of Galston. It received its charter of erection, under the superiority of the *Baron of Loudon*, from James IV. The bailies are competent to hold courts fully as extensive in jurisdiction as those of royal burghs. The town has a good market, and can hold five annual fairs. There is a meeting-house of the United Secession body. *Newmilns* is inhabited principally by weavers, of which artisans it lately numbered seven hundred. Near the village, on the road up the left bank of the Irvine from Galston, stands Pate's or Patie's Mill, the scene of one of Ramsay's popular songs. Patie's Mill consists of a range of three cottages on one side of the road, and a mill on the other. None of the present buildings, except the west end of the row of cottages, are so old as Ramsay's time; the meadow, however, where the poet saw the beautiful lass, flourishes of course in immortal youth. The story of this song is well known. Ramsay and the Earl of Loudon were riding along the high road on the other side of the water, when they saw in a park—the second west from Patie's Mill—a pretty girl tending hay. The earl suggested the sight as a fine subject for Allan's muse; and the poet lugging behind his lordship a little, composed the song of the "*Lass of Patie's Mill*," and produced it that afternoon at dinner.—In 1821 the population of Newmilns was 1548.

NEWMILLS, a village in the parish of Torryburn, in the western boundary of Fife, lying on the Firth of Forth, at the distance of half a mile west from Torryburn, and one and a half east of Culross. It possesses a trade in the export of coals.

NEW PORT-GLASGOW. See **PORT-GLASGOW**.

NEWESTAD, a hamlet in the parish of Melrose, Roxburghshire, one mile east from the village of Melrose, on the road to Edinburgh by Drycraze bridge.

NEWTON, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, having the parish of Liberton on the west and north, Inveresk on the east, and Dalkeith on the south, extending two and a half miles in length, by one and a half in breadth. The district is generally flat, and completely enclosed and cultivated. It abounds in coal mines, which are in constant operation, and it has a number of coal villages. The chief seat is Edmonston, the residence of Wauchope of

Edmonston; adjoining is a village of the same name on the road to Dalkeith.—Population in 1821, 2150.

NEWTON, a village in the parish of Mearns, Renfrewshire.

NEWTON, a village in Fife, at the distance of a mile east from Falkland.

NEWTON, a small village in the parish of Fougandenny, Perthshire.

NEWTON-SHAW, a village in Clackmannanshire, on the river Devon, built for the accommodation of the work people employed by the Devon Iron Company.

NEWTON-STEWART, a town in Wigtonshire, situated on the right bank of the river Cree, in the parish of Penninghame, with a small portion on the opposite side of the stream in the parish of Minnigaff, stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It lies on the highway from Dumfries to Portpatrick, at the distance of 121 miles from Edinburgh, about 82 from Glasgow, 52 from Dumfries, 8 from Wigton, 26 from Stranraer, and is a convenient stage betwixt Ferrytown of Cree and Glenluce. It owes its origin to a younger branch of the Stewarts, Earls of Galloway, who possessed the estate of Castle-Stewart, and founded the village upon it, to which he gave the name of Newton-Stewart. About 1778, the superiority of the village and estate fell into the hands of William Douglas, Esq. the same who was the proprietor of the village of Castle-Douglas. Through his encouragement to manufactures, &c. its population has been greatly increased, and it was created into a burgh of barony, under the name of Newton-Douglas, but it has since resumed its original name. About fifty years ago, all the houses consisted of one storey, and were covered by thatch; but more than the half of them are now two storeys in height, and slated. The town consists principally of one long street, in the centre of which is the tolbooth, which is the chief ornament of the town. The bridge across the Cree, erected of late years by Mr. Mathieson of Stranraer, connecting the main with the lesser portion of the town, is also a highly ornamental structure. At the upper extremity of the smaller portion, there is a large moat-hill, where David Graham, brother to Claverhouse, and superior of this district, used to administer justice immediately before the revolution. Besides the established church, there is a Relief

and Cameronian meeting-house. There is a masonic lodge, a reading and coffee-room, a Sabbath School. An extensive brewery is established, and also a branch of the British Linen Company's Bank. The manufacture of cotton is carried on to a considerable extent, and there are several tan-works. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and there are a number of cattle fairs throughout the year.—Population in 1821, 2000.

NEWTYLE, a parish in the south-western part of Forfarshire, extending two miles in length, by one and three quarters in breadth, including a portion of the Sidlaw hills, from which the lands decline into the rich flat exposure of Strathmore. The small village of Newtyle, situated on the road from Dundee to Meigle, three miles from the latter, is inhabited chiefly by weavers. Near the village are the ruins of the old castle of Hatton, built in 1575 by Lawrence, Lord Oliphant, and near these ruins are some vestiges of a more ancient castle.—Population in 1821, 796.

NEWTON-UPON-AYR, a small parish in Ayrshire, lying on the right bank of the river Ayr at its mouth, extending one and a half miles in length, by one in breadth. It was detached from Prestwick, and erected into a separate parish in 1779.

NEWTON-UPON-AYR, a town of considerable antiquity, and a burgh of comprehensive jurisdiction, in the above parish, situated on the right or north bank of the river Ayr, and the shore of the firth of Clyde, opposite the town of Ayr, which lies on the left bank of the stream. By whom Newton-upon-Ayr was erected is unknown, as the original charters are lost: but tradition says that Robert I. who, in his old age, was seized with a venereal or leprous disorder, granted Newton and Prestwick the privileges they now enjoy, in consideration of the kindness shown him upon the occasion of his illness. The oldest paper in the custody of the community of Newton, is dated in 1574, and contains a short precept, directed to the two bailies of the burgh, empowering them to exercise authority in the town; but there is no signature affixed to it. All the privileges formerly given to the burgh were renewed by James VI. in 1595, and another charter five years afterwards. In these charters, no mention is made of the internal regulations of the burgh; but from ancient and constant usage, its constitution has acquired

its peculiarities. The number of freemen of the burgh, is limited to 48, which compose the community. Each of these freemen possesses what is called, a lot of freedom, containing about four acres of arable land; besides the common, on which the burgesses have an exclusive right to pasture their cattle. No houses are annexed to these freedoms; but every burgess must reside in the burgh, or possess a house as his property, which he may let to any of the inhabitants. The community meet every two years to elect their magistrates; and, at this election, every freeman has a vote. They choose two bailies, one treasurer, and six councillors, who have the management of every thing belonging to the burgh; but on urgent occasions, they call meetings of the community. The accounts of the treasurer are open to the inspection of every freeman, and he is accountable to the community at large. The right of succession to their freedom is limited. A son succeeds to his father; and a widow, not having a son, enjoys the property of her husband as long as she lives. But as the female line is excluded, the lots or freedoms frequently revert to the town, and are then disposed of to the most industrious inhabitants of the place, on their advancing a certain sum of money to the public fund. The appearance of the town has been much improved by the erection of new edifices, and the trade of the place is increasing. There is a tolerably good harbour, chiefly employed for the coal trade. Newton is connected with Ayr by means of the Old and New bridges, mentioned under the head Ayr, and with that town some of its institutions are associated.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 4021.

NIBON, a small pastoral island of Shetland, about a mile north of the mainland.

NIGG, a parish in Kincardineshire, situated at the extreme north-east corner of the county, bounded by the Dee on the north, which separates it from Aberdeen, on the east by the sea, and on the south and west by Banehory-Davenick. It extends four miles in length, by two in breadth at the middle. A third part is arable, the remainder being pasture, or moor, or moss land. The coast is bold and rocky; the north-east point, termed Girdleness, is a remarkable promontory, forming the south side of the estuary of the Dee. There is a small bay, called the Bay of Nigg, at

the head of which stands the parish church. The parish contains the fishing village of Ferry. Granite is quarried and exported to a considerable extent. Recently there have been various improvements in the district.—Population in 1821, 1281.

NIGG, a parish in the eastern part of Ross-shire, of a peninsular form, having the Moray Firth off the east, and Cromarty Firth on the south and west. On the north it is bounded by Fearn. It measures about five miles in length, and from two to three in breadth. The surface is level, or rising towards the north in a considerable eminence called the Hill of Nigg. The district is productive, and of an agreeable appearance. The small village of Nigg lies on the road northward from the ferry across the Cromarty Firth.—Population in 1821, 1036.

NINIANS (ST.) a large parish in Stirlingshire, lying on the south bank of the Forth, and surrounding the town and small parochial division of Stirling. It is bounded on the east by Airth, on the south by Larbert and Dunipace, and Kilsyth; on the west by Fintry and Gargunnoch; and the river Forth separates it from Kincardine, Lecropt, Logie, and Alloa on the north. In extent, the parish measures eleven miles in length from east to west, by a breadth of from five to six. Adjoining the Forth the land is level, and composes a large portion of the beautiful and productive Carse of Stirling. South from thence the district rises in finely cultivated and enclosed fields; and after reaching a certain height, a hilly and muirland district succeeds. Originally this part of Stirlingshire partook of the character of a morass in its lower division, and of a forest in its upper parts; but in modern times all such appearances have ceased, and altogether it may be taken as one of the most beautiful and highly productive agricultural districts in Scotland. It is also now well sheltered and ornamented by plantations, and exhibits a variety of excellent country mansions, gardens, and pleasure-grounds. Through the centre of the parish flows the rivulet called Bannockburn, which gives its name to a populous and thriving village on its banks, and to the field of battle so distinguished in the history of the country. The road from Falkirk to Stirling passes diagonally through the parish, and on this thoroughfare are the villages of Bannockburn and St. Ninians. On the road from

Glasgow to Stirling, which joins this thoroughfare, there are also some villages. The parish of St. Ninians has had the fortune or misfortune to be the scene of three important battles, if not many others in very early times. The first of these was the battle of Stirling, fought on the 18th of September 1297. The Scots were commanded by Wallace, the English by Hugh Cressingham, and John Earl of Surrey and Sussex. The defeat of the English invading army was effected near the north bank of the Forth, and completed at the Torwood, a forest, the only part of which now remaining is in the parish of Larbert and Dunipace. The battle of Bannockburn, already noticed under the head **BANNOCKBURN**, was fought on the 24th of June, 1314, near the present village of that name. The third and last conflict took place on the 11th of June, 1488, and was called the battle of Stirling or Sauchieburn. It was fought on a tract of ground called Little Carglom, on the east side of the small brook of Sauchieburn, about two miles east from Stirling, and about one mile from the field of Bannockburn. Beaton's mill, the house where James III. was put to death, is still standing. It has been somewhat modernized, being converted from a mill into a dwelling-house; it stands about fifty yards east of the road from Glasgow to Stirling, in the close neighbourhood of some newly erected mills, which give the name of **Milltown** to a village which has arisen at the place.

NINIANS, (ST.) a considerable village, of an ancient appearance, in the above parish, situated on the road from Falkirk to Stirling and from Glasgow to Stirling, being distant from the latter only one mile and a quarter. It consists of one long street, not very wide, and of which most of the houses are curious and old fashioned. Upon many of these are dates of considerable antiquity, and some of them have stones, upon which the implements employed in the trade of the original proprietor are grotesquely represented. On one are observed a smith's tools, including a horse-shoe, and a few nails. Upon another, there were carved, with great felicity, though with little regard to grouping, all the articles that could be found in an old Scottish house of entertainment,—not forgetting a pint-stoup shaped precisely like the pewter measures still used in low public houses, with "the bowl," which is as proverbial for its aptitude to the thumb of a

troutoper. Many of the houses of St. Ninians are white-washed, which gives a more lively appearance to the place. The steeple of the town is a distinguished curiosity. The church formerly attached to this fabric being used as a powder-magazine by the Highlanders, in 1746, was accidentally blown up, immediately before their retreat to the north. Though scarcely a stone of the body of the church was left upon another, the steeple remained uninjured. Several of the Highlanders were killed, along with some of the country people; and the noise produced by the explosion was heard at Linlithgow in one direction, and at Dumblane in another. St. Ninians derives its name from the patron saint of the ancient parish church. This personage was born in Galloway about the year 360, and died in 432, leaving behind him a greater fame for sanctity than any other Scottish saint in the calendar. His Irish name was St. Ringan, and under this or the former title, he has had innumerable churches, chapels, and cells, or *kils*, dedicated to him over the whole of Scotland. The village of St. Ninians has long been famed for the extent of its manufacture of nails, which, with those made in the adjacent villages, are considered to be much better than the produce of the English manufactories. The tanning of leather is also carried on to a considerable extent. The other staple trade of the parish is the manufacturing of carpets, tartans, and other stuffs. Besides the Established Church there is a Relief Chapel.—The population of the village of St. Ninians, in 1821, was 4000; including the parish and all its villages, 8274.

NIORT, an islet of Argyshire, in the Sound of Mull, near the island of Kerrera.

NISBET, a small village in the parish of Pencuitland, Haddingtonshire.

NITH, a considerable river of Dumfriesshire, partly belonging to Ayrshire. It originates in the latter county, in the parish of Dalmeilington; and by the junction of a variety of small tributaries, assumes the appearance of a river at New Cumnock, where it receives the Afton on its right bank. It then pursues an easterly course, and at Corsincon—a hill sung by Burns—enters Dumfriesshire. Pursuing a more winding course towards the south-east, it receives in its passage many rivers and burns, particularly the Euchar, opposite Sanquhar Castle; the Minnick, about a mile

below that, the Carron, a little below Carron, the Gamble, at Kirkbog; the Scarr, in the parish of Keir; and the Cluden, at Linclinton, and falls into the Solway Firth about four miles below the town of Dumfries, and its estuary forms the harbour of that town. The length of its course, in a direct line, is upwards of fifty miles; but, including its windings, its course cannot be much less than a hundred. The vale through which the Nith flows receives the popular appellation of Nithsdale, by which this district of Dumfriesshire is known. The scenery throughout is pleasing, and often very beautiful. Nithsdale formerly gave the title of earl to the family of Maxwell, attainted for their accession to the insurrection of 1715.

NOCHTIE, a small river in the parish of Strathdon, Ayrshire, falling into the Don a few miles from its source.

NODESDALE, a river in the parish of Largs, Ayrshire, falling into the firth of Clyde, a short way north from the village of Largs.

NORAN, or **NORIN**, a clear and rapid stream in Forfarshire, rising in the parish of Tannadice, emptying itself into the South Esk.

NORRIESTOWN, a village in the western division of the parish of Kincardine, Perthshire, now joined to the village of Thornhill, lying at the distance of ten miles west from Stirling, six south-east of Cullander, and three north of Kippen.

NORTH BERWICK. See **BERWICK.** (NORTH)

NORTH FERRY, OR NORTH QUEENSFERRY. See **QUEENSFERRY.** (NORTH)

NORTHMAVEN, a parish in Shetland, occupying a peninsulated tract of land on the north-west of the mainland. It is united to the parish of Delting by a narrow isthmus, one hundred yards broad at high water, and so low that at spring tides it is almost covered by the sea. On the west side of the isthmus is Islesburgh voe—a part of St. Magnus' bay, and on the east side is Hlagraseter voe. From this narrow neck of land the ground rises, and the shore around the parish is nearly perpendicular, but intersected by many voes or inlets of the sea, which afford safe harbours for the fishing boats. The district extends about twenty miles in length, by twelve in breadth at the

south end, tapering to a point, on the north. From near the centre of this wild moor rises Rona's hill, to a height of 2044 feet above the level of the sea.—Population in 1821, 2264.

NOSS, a small island of Shetland, lying on the east side of the island of Brassay; it is of a fertile nature. On its east side is a promontory called Noss-Head.

NOSS-HEAD, a promontory on the east side of Caithness, four miles north from Wick, on the south side of Sinclair bay.

NUNGATE, a suburb of Haddington. See HADDINGTON.

NUNS (ISLE OF), an islet adjacent to Icolmkill.

OATHILAW, a parish at the centre of Forfarshire, extending five miles in length, and about two in breadth, bounded on the north by Tannadice, Aberlemno, on the east, and with Rescobie on the south, and Kirriemuir on the west. The general appearance of the country is flat, or rising toward the south to the summit of the hill of Finhaven. The burn of Lemno runs through the parish to join the South Esk, which intersects the district on the east.—Population in 1821, 405.

OBAN, a modern small town in Argyleshire, in the parish of Kilmore, enjoying a secluded and beautiful situation on the west coast of the district of Mid Lorn, at the distance of thirty-two miles west-north-west of Inverary, ninety-two from Glasgow, and 186 from Edinburgh. It lies at the head of a fine bay, formed by the island of Kerrera in front, having an entrance at each end, but it appears landlocked on the north by the island of Lismore, lying in this direction about three leagues from the town. The bay of Oban is from twelve to twenty-four fathoms deep, is well sheltered by lofty mountains, and is large enough to contain upwards of five hundred sail of merchantmen. The town has risen rapidly from a small beginning. It is mentioned that the first house of any consequence was built in the year 1713, by a trading company belonging to Renfrew, who used it as a store-house; Oban, even at that time, being considered one of the most convenient stations for trade on the west coast of Argyleshire. During last century it was constituted one of the ports of the custom-house; and when, from the excellent bay, and the vicinity of a populous country, a little trade began to be carried on, the attention of the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Campbell of Dunstaffnage, and other persons

who possessed property around the village, was aroused, and they granted building leases to a considerable extent; since which time the buildings have annually increased. It was particularly indebted to two brothers of the name of Stevenson, who settled in it in 1778, and by different branches of traffic, not only acquired handsome fortunes for themselves, but highly promoted the prosperity of the neighbouring country. Oban is admirably situated for trade, and is in a particular manner adapted for a fishing station. But these are inferior considerations to the great national advantages that might be derived from its excellent harbour and road. It is formed by nature, and by the combination of many favourable circumstances, for being a principal harbour, a place of trade, and a central market for the Western Highlands, and middle district of the Western Isles. It lies in the tract of coasting vessels passing from north to south through the Sound of Mull, and being situated near the entrance of the great Loch Linnhe, has a communication with an extensive range of country. By the opening of the Caledonian Canal Oban has been brought further into notice, and is now touched by steam vessels plying between Glasgow or Greenock, and Inverness, Mull, Staffa, and Skye. The town is divided by a small river. In the eastern division is a small handsome church, erected in 1821, as a chapel of ease to the parish. In the main street is an extensive and commodious inn. In a commanding situation, and pleasantly overlooking the bay, stands the custom-house, erected in 1763. The imports of Oban consist chiefly of merchandise from Glasgow and Liverpool; the principal exports are pig iron, wool, kelp, fish, and great quantities of slates from the district of Easdale. Oban is considered as

making among the most healthy and most pleasing summer retreats in the Highlands. Its situation for bathing is extremely good, and it possesses every accommodation for the convenience of strangers. The markets are well supplied with provisions at a remarkably low rate. The municipal government of the town is vested in a provost, two bailies, and four councillors. Two fairs are held annually. The surrounding country is rocky and rude, without beauty; but the soil is fertile. The most interesting object near Oban is the castle of Dunolly, properly Dun Olave, named from an early descendant of Somerliid; the chief residence of the Macdougalls, Lords of Lorn, and still appertaining to a family which, owing to a succession of calamities, fell from the high elevation on which, as the direct descendants of Somerliid, it had been placed together with the Lord of the Isles. After the losses, defeats, and forfeitures which the Macdougalls of Dunolly experienced in consequence of the Bruce and Baliol contests, this castle still remained their property. In 1715, it was, however, at length forfeited, but was afterwards restored; the chief having remained quiet during the troubles of 1745. The castle is situated north-west from the town, and forms a very interesting object on entering the harbour from the north. It is rendered picturesque, more by the form and elevation of the knoll on which it stands, than by any thing in its own architecture, which is rude without magnificence of style or dimension. As an ancient dwelling, the extent has not been inconsiderable. A rivulet and some trees on the land side, confer on it a degree of beauty that would, even now, make it a desirable residence, and the views from it, like those from Kerrera and Lismore, are extremely beautiful. The other objects of modern attraction to visitors of Oban is the ruined castle of Dunstaffnage, and the site of the fabulous city of Beregonium, both in the neighbourhood, and both noticed in this work under their appropriate heads.—In 1821 the population of Oban was 1500.

OCHIL HILLS, a range of mountains, originating in the parish of Dumblane in the southern part of Perthshire, and stretching for many miles in a north-easterly direction across the head of the peninsula of Fife, and bounding it from the lower part of Strathearn. A continuation of these hills seems to go down

the north side of Fife from Strathearn to the southernmost corner of the county. The whole of the Ochil or Ochil hills is partially cultivated up their sides, and are of a greener appearance than the Highland mountains. They rise in general very abruptly from the valley, and form a fine defence against the north winds to the cultivated district lying between them and the Forth. The south side of the Ochils, in the western part of the county, is very steep, and in some places almost perpendicular. The most southerly of all the Ochils is one called Demyat, in the parish of Logie, and Bencleugh, otherwise called the hill of Alva, in the parish of Tillicoultry. Demyat advances a little into the plain, and is rocky and almost perpendicular on its south side. The height is 1345 feet, and from its summit is obtained a splendid view of the carse of Stirling and Falkirk, with the Forth meandering through them. Bencleugh shoots up into a tall rocky point, and is 2450 feet in height. The Ochil mountains abound in valuable mineral ores.

OCHILTREE, a parish at the centre of Ayrshire in the district of Kyle; extending about six miles from north to south, and about five miles from east to west; bounded by Coylston on the west, and Cumnock on the east. The face of the parish is pretty level, undulated by gently rising hillocks, but towards the south it swells into higher ridges. The district is now well cultivated, enclosed and planted. The Lugar, running to the north-west, bounds the parish for about two miles, and a little farther down forms a junction with the river Ayr. The church and village of Ochiltree lie about eleven miles eastward from the town of Ayr, on the south side of the Lugar. It formerly gave a baron's title to a branch of the family of Stewart. In the district are the ruins of several old castles, the property of the Earl of Glencairn.—Population in 1821, 1573.

OICH (LOCH), a beautiful lake in Inverness-shire, in the middle of the chain of lakes lying in the great valley, and now forming the Caledonian Canal. Loch Oich is about four miles long; its banks slope gently to the water, forming a number of beautiful bays. It possesses several islets, mostly covered with wood. It receives the waters of Loch Garry on its north side.

OICH RIVER, rising from the north-eastern extremity of the above small lake,

discharges itself, after a course of five miles, into Loch Ness. Near its point of junction the Caledonian Canal and the small river Tarff also join Loch Ness, and on a small peninsula at this spot stands Fort-Augusta.

OICKEL, a river in the southern part of Sutherlandshire, rising partly in Assynt parish, and partly in Criech, and flowing in a southeasterly direction, a course of forty miles; it forms the boundary between Sutherland and Ross-shire, and falls into the Kyle of Sutherland, or inner part of the Dornoch Firth. Before its junction with this firth, it receives the waters of Loch Shin. The vale through which it flows is partly wooded, and receives the name of Strath Oikel.

OLA, (ST.) a parish in Orkney, united to Kirkwall. See KIRK WALL and ST. OLA.

OLDERNAY, a small island on the west coast of Sutherlandshire, belonging to the parish of Assynt, and lying on the south side of Loch Assynt. The inlet on the south side of the island is called Oldernay Bay.

OLDHAMSTOCKS, a parish in Haddingtonshire, lying at its eastern extremity, and having a small portion belonging to Berwickshire, extending between seven and eight miles in length, by a breadth of about two miles. The large parish of Innerwick bounds it on the north-west, west, and part of the south. Cockburnspath lies on the east. The district rises on its north-east quarter from the German Ocean, and is composed of low swelling elevations, gradually rising above each other as the distance from the shore increases. In its inner extremity the parish includes part of the Lammermoor hills, which are entirely pastoral. In the lower division the country is well enclosed, cultivated, and planted. The boundary with Berwickshire is for some length the Dean Burn, a rivulet flowing through a romantic woody dale, and crossed by a bridge carrying over the main road from London to Edinburgh. A short way above this bridge, and on the Haddingtonshire side of the burn, stands Dunglass, the seat of Sir James Hall, Bart., which occupies the site of an ancient fortlet of the same name. Dunglass castle is occasionally noticed in Scottish history. It was originally one of the many strongholds of the Earls of Home, and still gives its title to Lord Dunglass. After the attainder and execution of Lord Home in 1516, it appears occasionally to

have been held by the Douglasses; for, according to Patten, it was held by George Douglas during the expedition of Somerset in 1548. Sir George Douglas, who was slain at the ensuing battle of Pinkie, was brother to the Earl of Angus, who, after his banishment from the court, had retired to the borders. It was rendered up peacefully to Somerset, by its keepers, and was next day undermined and destroyed. It was, however, again built and enlarged in a manner surpassing its ancient bearing; for, in 1603, it was sufficient to lodge James VI. and his whole retinue, when on his journey to London; and on his return, in 1617, he was again welcomed by the *Muses of Dunglassides*. In 1640, the Earl of Haddington, and several of the neighbouring gentlemen, who had joined the Covenanters, took possession of Dunglass Castle, for the purpose of watching the garrison of Berwick. While here, his lordship received a letter from General Leslie, and was standing in the court-yard reading it to the company, when the powder-magazine blew up, and one of the side walls falling, overwhelmed his lordship and his auditors, who all perished in the ruins. Scott of Scotstarvet states that a report prevailed, that the deed was effected by a faithless page, who having thrust a hot iron into a barrel of gunpowder, perished with the rest. The present house is an elegant modern edifice. The village and church of Oldhamstocks stand about two miles south from the main thoroughfare through the parish. The ancient name of the district was Aldhamstoka, a Saxon compound signifying "the place of the old residence."—Population in 1821, 1093.

OLRICK, a parish in the county of Caithness, lying on the south side of Dunnet Bay; it is of a square form, being about four miles each way; bounded by Dunnet on the east, Bower on the south, and Thurso on the west. The surface is generally level; a great part of it is cultivated, and the rest is fit for pasture. On the west side of the parish are Orlrick and Durran hills. In the low ground east from the latter is the Lake of Durran, measuring three miles in circumference, its waters being emitted by a small river to Dunnet Bay. On the mouth of this stream is a modern village called Castletown, lying on the road from Thurso to the inn of Huma.—Population in 1821, 1093.

OPSAY, an islet in the Sound of Harris.
ORANSAY, a small island on the west coast of Skye, peninsulated at low water.

ORBANSAY, an islet of the Hebrides, lying between Barra and South Uist.

ORD, an enormous mountain, or rather range of mountains, at the south-eastern extremity of Caithness, which county it separates from Sutherlandshire. Over this barrier it was till lately almost impossible to pass, either on horseback or on foot, but this is now obviated by a capital post-road. The Ord, (a word in Gaelic signifying a height.) with its huge ramifications, occupies about nine or ten miles of the coast; and till this road was cut, the reader may easily conceive what a barrier it formerly was between the two counties, and how much more secluded Caithness was than Sutherland. The men of Caithness appeared in great strength at Flodden, and were cut off almost to a man: on which account, it has since been held unlucky to cross the Ord on a Friday, that having been the day on which the unfortunate band departed from their country never to return.

ORD, a river in the Isle of Skye.

ORDIE, (**LOCH**) a small lake in the parish of Dunkeld, Perthshire.

ORDIE, a small river in Perthshire, rising in the parish of Auchtergaven, after running nearly north-east for some miles, it falls into the Tay above Luncairy.

ORDIQUHILL, a parish in Banffshire, extending upwards of four miles in length, by from one and a half to two and a half in breadth, bounded by Forres on the west, and along with Boyndie on the north, and Mar-nock on the south. About two-thirds are arable, and there are now some fine plantations.—Population in 1821, 460.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, or **ORCADES**, a group of islands situated at the northern extremity of Scotland, from which they are separated by the strait of the sea called the Pentland Firth, and lying between the parallels of 58° 44' and 59° 26' north lat., and 0° 19' east, and 0° 17' west long. Including thirty-eight uninhabited islets, or *holms*, they amount to sixty-seven in number, and are scattered over a space of about forty-five geographical miles in length, by twenty-five in breadth. The following are the twenty-nine inhabited islands:—Pomona or Mainland, Lambholm, Bar-ray, South Ronaldshay, Swaney, Pentland

Shaw, Flava, Gava, Fara, Rassa, Wase, Hoy, Gannoy, Dunny, Gairsay, Weir, Enballow, Rannoy, Scaldshay, Westray, Papa Westray, North Ronaldshay, Sandey, Edey, Faircy, Stronsay, Papa Stronsay, Shapinsay, and Copinsay. The general aspect of the Orkney Islands is not very diversified. With the exception of Hoy and Rousay, none of them deserve to be called mountains. The western division of Pomona, Edey, and a part of Westray, and South Ronaldshay, are the only parts of the group which can be considered hilly. The general surface of the rest is low and undulating, in some instances green or cultivated to a considerable extent, especially along the shores, but in general they present a monotonous surface of heath or coarse pasture, here and there interspersed with spots of cultivated land, destitute of trees, or even of tall shrubs, except in the gardens of a few gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Kirkwall. The coasts are often indented by spacious and secure havens, where the largest ships may anchor; sometimes they slope gradually to the water, but often they are girt with stupendous cliffs, especially where exposed to the fury of the western ocean. The mixture of fantastic precipices, with basins of transparent water, produces a highly picturesque effect, though in this respect the Orkneys are far inferior to the Shetland Islands. The history of the Orkney Islands is thus condensed from the best authorities, by the writer of an able article on the subject in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia:—"The earliest inhabitants of these islands appear to have been Picts, a tribe originally Scandinavian, who, at an unknown period before the Christian era, established themselves in the northern and western parts of Scotland. Diodorus Siculus mentions Cape *Oreus* as one of the extremities of Britain; and the *Orcades* are first named in the second century by Pomponius Mela, who states their number at thirty. Pliny augments them to forty; but Ptolemy makes them thirty; differences which are easily reconciled, by supposing that the Roman naturalist included all the considerable islands, while the other writers attended only to those inhabited. Tacitus asserts that the *Orcades* were discovered and subdued by Agricola, which implies that they were then inhabited; yet Salinus, at a subsequent period, says of them, '*vacant lumina*;' but little reliance on this subject can be placed in an author who states

their number at *three*. The origin of the name is undoubtedly Teutonic, and is probably derived from *ORKN*, a large marine animal, and has been applied both to whales and seals; *ORKNEY* therefore means, *land of whales or of seals*. The Orkades seem to have been esteemed of considerable importance in the time of Constantine, as they are especially mentioned, with Gaul and Britain, as the patrimony of his youngest son. Little is known of the Orkades from that time until the convulsions in Norway, which ended in the elevation of Harold the Fair-Haired to the undivided sovereignty of that country. The discontented chiefs sought for new settlements in the Orkneys, in the Hebrides, and even in Iceland, whence they issued in piratical fleets to harass and plunder the coasts of his kingdom. Harold pursued them, and added the Western Isles and Orkney to his dominions; and the management of the latter was intrusted to Rognvald or Ronald, Count of Merca, the father of Rolf or Rollo, the successful invader of Normandy, and the great-grandfather of William the Conqueror. From this distinguished family sprang the ancient Scandinavian jarls or earls of Orkney, a race of hardy and intrepid *ryguli*, who asserted, and generally maintained, the character of independent princes. The habits of the dark ages rendered plundering excursions, and the warfare of petty chiefs, honourable pursuits. The earls of Orkney subdued, and for a long period maintained, possession of Caithness and Sutherland, and made their power to be felt in Ross-shire, Moray, and various parts of the western coasts of Scotland. There are several instances of their descents on Ireland; and the fall of Sigurd II. in the battle of Clontarf, near Dublin, is celebrated in a wild ode, which has been translated by Gray under the title of *The Fatal Sisters*. In the Norwegian expeditions against England and Scotland, the earls occasionally bore a share; and their followers formed part of those predatory hosts, who were confounded under the general name of Danes, and recognised as the scourges of Britain. That these earls were potent, is obvious from their intermarriages, not only with the daughters of the petty kings of Ireland, but with the royal families of Norway and Scotland. Their hosts in all probability were not wholly derived from their hereditary dominions; but when a *sea king* planned an expedition, he was probably joined

by many independent adventurers, attracted by the prospect of war and plunder. The dependence of Orkney on the crown of Norway appears in general to have been little more than nominal, unless when the reigning monarch came to claim the allegiance of the earls; but a short time before the cession to Scotland, the Orkney earls had regular investiture from the king of Norway. The early history of Orkney is detailed at length in the *Orkneyinga Saga*, and in Torfeus. The *Orkades* of the latter were compiled by him from the ancient Sagas, and such documents as the Danish records could furnish. In this, as in other works, he sustains the character of a faithful historian; and the facts which he details are probably as authentic as the early records of any portion of the British empire, while he has enabled us to correct several errors in the commonly received account of the affairs of Scotland. We must refer the reader to the original work, or to the abridgment of it in Dr. Barry's history, where the succession of the Scandinavian earls of Orkney is carried down from A. D. 922 to about 1325, when the direct line failed, and the earldom passed to a collateral branch in Malis, earl of Strathcarne, and afterwards into the family of St. Clair, about 1379. In the year 1468, Orkney and Shetland were impignorated to James III. of Scotland, as a portion of the dowry of his Danish queen. The sum for which Orkney was pledged was 60,000 florins, and it was redeemable on the repayment of that sum. The islands, however, were formally annexed to the crown of Scotland by that monarch; and the earldom having been purchased from the St. Clair family by the government, the crown lands were at first leased by it, and afterwards conferred upon count barons. The departure from the wife of James III. has been the source of many grievances to Orkney and Shetland. Queen Mary alienated them in favour of her natural brother, Lord Robert Stewart; and though the grant was several times recalled, he was at length invested with the earldom of Orkney, and all the crown lands. He exchanged his temporalities as abbot of Holyrood with the bishop of Orkney; and having obtained the right of summoning and adjourning the Great Fowde Court, he became most absolute master of the country. This more than regal power was grossly abused. Most of the lands in Orkney

were held by *udal*, or allodial tenure. Udal lands were free of all taxes to the crown, and the udaller did not acknowledge himself the vassal of any lord superior. Udal possessions could not be alienated, except by what was called a *shynde bill*, obtained with the consent of all heirs, in the Fowde Court. They were equally divided, at the death of the possessor, among all his children, and no fine was levied on the entry of heirs. It was the great object of the earls of the Stewart family to destroy this system, and introduce feudal tenures into Orkney. The courts of justice were perverted by the introduction of the earl's creatures; the refractory Udallers were overawed and silenced by a licentious soldiery retained by the earl; and the possession of the temporalities of the bishopric afforded a pretext for exacting fines from those landholders who fell under church censure. By these means much landed property fell into the hands of the earl, and of his son and successor, Patrick Stewart; and many of the proprietors were terrified into acknowledging themselves the vassals, and taking out charters of the earls. The rents of the earldom were chiefly paid in kind; and, under those two earls, the weights used in the country were twice arbitrarily altered in value. The *mark* was originally eight ounces, and the *lispund* twenty-four marks, or twelve pounds. Robert raised the *mark* to twelve ounces, and consequently the *lispund* to fifteen pounds, and Patrick still further increased them, respectively to twelve ounces and eighteen pounds. Multiplied oppressions of the inhabitants produced such representations to the throne, that earl Robert was banished, and Earl Patrick suffered a long imprisonment, which only ended in his death. The names of two unfortunate men were particularly mentioned by his enemies at court; and there can be little doubt, that, however great his influence to the people of Orkney had been, his execution at Edinburgh, in 1612, was a real judicial murder, instigated by those who longed to possess his inheritance. There seems, however, little foundation for the surmise that has been drawn in his favour, from the circumstance of five hundred persons aiding his son the bastard of Orkney, to support the claims of his imprisoned father. These probably were the military retainers of the family, who would anxiously seek every opportunity of regaining lost cause.

When the islands to the islands, however, was not subject to the crown. The lands were not immediately declared to be forfeited on the attainder of the earl, under the pretext that it might injure those who had taken charters from him. This suggestion alarmed the Orkney proprietors into the wished-for measure of taking out charters from the crown in the usual feudal form. This completed the ruin of the Udal tenures; and the country learned with grief and astonishment, that on the annexation of the Orkneys to the crown "for ever," the rental of the Earl Patrick was declared to be the rule for the future; and no surrender was made of lands that had been unlawfully seized by the last earl. The revenues of the crown were for some time managed by commissioners who oppressed the people. In 1643, Charles I. granted them to Lord Morton; but they were redeemable on the liquidation of an alleged debt of £30,000. His son mortgaged them to assist Charles, and they were confiscated by Cromwell. Charles II. again granted the islands to the Morton family, and, under the arbitrary control of Lord Morton's chamberlain, Douglas of Spynie, the Fowde Court was totally abolished; but, in 1686, Orkney and Shetland were again "for ever" annexed by act of parliament to the domains of the crown. In 1707, Queen Anne once more alienated them, with a reserved rent of £500 a-year, to James, Earl of Morton, who was created admiral, and hereditary steward and justiciary over them. At that time the crown revenues were computed at £3000 sterling per annum; yet Lord Morton, in 1742, had sufficient interest to get an act of parliament, declaring them his property irredeemably, on the pretext that the rents did not equal the interest of the alleged mortgage. Within five years he received £7500, as a compensation for his hereditary jurisdiction; and, in 1776, he sold the estate to Sir Lawrence Dundas for £60,000. Before this last transaction, the Orkney proprietors made a judicial attempt to have their grievances redressed, as far as related to the increase of weights; but, after a long law-suit, they failed in their object. Soon after the last sale, Sir Lawrence Dundas, conceiving himself entitled to powers considerably beyond those exercised by Lord Morton, instituted an expensive law-suit, in which he was finally

defendants. The islands have since remained in the hands of his descendants, Lord Dundas. The islands of Orkney and Shetland form one stewartry or county, under the jurisdiction of one sheriff-depute and two sheriff-substitutes. The Orkneys are divided into eighteen parochial districts, some so large and disconnected as to be too much for single ministerial charges. The whole islands have been estimated at 150,000 square acres; of these there were at no distant date 90,000 in uncultivated commons, 30,000 in field pastures and meadow, 24,000 land in tillage, 4000 covered with fresh water lakes, and 2000 occupied by buildings and gardens. The ancient rude modes of cultivation are now abandoned, and the implements of husbandry have been considerably improved, but much of the land under tillage is not regularly fenced nor divided into separate fields. The spirit of improvement is now generally diffused over the islands, and regular enclosures are becoming more frequent. The example of a few resident proprietors and enterprising farmers has shewn the advantage of turnip husbandry, of the cultivation of artificial grasses, and of a proper rotation of crops, and they are slowly followed by the smaller farmers. The grain almost exclusively cultivated in Orkney is either oats and beans, or an inferior sort of barley. The frequent occurrence of gales in autumn, the danger of blights from the spray of the sea, and the general humidity of the climate, render Orkney less favourable for the cultivation of grain than for the rearing of black cattle and sheep, for which the peculiar mildness of the winter, in a country where frost is rarely of three or four days continuance, is extremely well adapted. This advantageous branch of rural economy, it is said, would probably have become general in Orkney, but for the peculiar tenure in which the lands are now held. Most of the proprietors hold their estates, subject to most enormous *feu-duties*, payable in kind to the lord superior. In many cases, these are so extravagantly high, that the lands would long ago have fallen into the hands of the superior, but for the fortunate discovery of the value of the kelp produced on the shores. In many places this has hitherto formed the sole value of an Orkney estate to the proprietor; the *feu-duty* swelling up all the rest. In all likelihood the legislative enactments regarding for-

eign burilla will totally derange this species of holding, and seriously injure the population of the islands, who have been bred up to a dependence on the manufacture and sale of kelp. Besides this staple article, the manufactures of Orkney have been spun flax and linen cloth. Straw plaiting was introduced about thirty years since, and it has been attended with a great, but fluctuating, degree of success. Some years it has been known to bring L.20,000 into the country; but latterly the manufacture is understood to have diminished in amount, and it has been supposed prejudicial to the morals of young persons, large numbers of whom it congregates together. There are about fifty registered vessels belonging to Orkney, measuring at least 3000 tons. Besides these, the touching of the English and Scotch whale vessels is productive of considerable advantage to the ports. Fishing in the adjacent seas has been singularly neglected in Orkney, and is now carried on on a scale not worth mentioning, except under the auspices of fishing smacks from London. Orkney derives some advantage from the Hudson Bay Company's trade; the ships touching at Stromness, and carrying away a number of seamen annually. A staple export article from the country is bear or coarse barley and oatmeal. From two to three thousand dozens of rabbit skins are also exported. The geology of Orkney is singularly simple and uninteresting; all the islands, with slight exception, consisting of horizontal or slightly inclined strata of sandstone, lime, and a species of slaty clay, occasionally intermixed with thick beds of greenish sandstone, and in a few places granite. Some of the Orkney islands abound in the ancient monuments of the Picts or Celts, and many of them in the shape of rude and massive stone structures, and in the remains of ancient worship. Of the latter there have been of great celebrity in the estimation of antiquaries, as the Stones of Stenness, being the remains of an ancient place of assembly, or temple, second only to the stupendous monuments on Salisbury plain. The Stones of Stenness or Stenhouse, consist of two groups of rude pillars, formed of single stones placed perpendicularly in the earth. On a slight elevation on the western side of a lake in the parish of Forth and Stennis, on the mainland, stand the largest of these, arranged

in a circle 800 feet in diameter. When entire, it appears to have consisted of thirty-five upright stones, thirteen only of which now retain their original position. The distances between them ~~and~~ have been in some places irregular, and a considerable space on the east side of the circle appears never to have been occupied by any; yet many of them are planted at regular intervals of seventeen feet. The tallest of the remaining pillars is sixteen feet high, and the lowest is ten feet; their breadth varies from two and a-half to five feet. The circle is surrounded by a circular ditch, which is still twelve feet deep, and twenty broad. The earth of this excavation seems to have been carried away, probably to form four large tumuli at a little distance on the west and east sides of the circle; and may also have contributed to the numerous smaller mounds which are scattered around. Whether we are to regard this as a place of assembly, or *Ting*, or as a temple, it must have been a work of great labour, and therefore a place of great consequence in the eyes of the early inhabitants of Orkney. From the extremity of the peninsula, a series of large stones forms a rude sort of bridge, or footpath, across the narrowest part of the lake. This is also probably of high antiquity, as it forms the communication between the circle and a semicircle of similar construction, which stands close to the eastern side of the lake. The diameter of the latter is thirty feet. Only two of the pillars now remain, but the circumference is well marked by a surrounding mound of earth, and the remains of some of the original stones. The pillars of this monument are of the same height as those of the former, but the diameter is only half that in height. A third stone, which formerly stood turned, has now been removed to the north, but it has been found to be a fragment of a stone that formed part of the wall. This stone measures eight feet in length, four in breadth, and is twenty-two inches in height. In the centre lies a large horizontal stone, which has been conjectured to have been a table for Scandinavian sacrifices; and probably was that which smoked with the blood of the unhappy Halfdan, son of Harold, king of Norway, who was offered up to Odin by the command of earl Einar I. At a little distance there were two or three other upright stones, through one of

which a hole was cut, from time immemorial, as a means of communication, and gave an inviolable security to the sacred circle made between those who passed ~~down~~ through the magic aperture. The ~~ancient~~ ^{ancient} ~~rites~~ ^{rites} of love, and the rude contracts of the natives, were, even lately, more firmly sealed by the promise of Odin, as this ceremony was named. The awe with which this vow was regarded, its name, the site, and the worn appearance of the hole, give colour to the local tradition, that this was the pillar to which the victims, about to be offered to the fierce deity of the north, were bound, preparatory to the horrid sacrifice. The antiquary will learn with much regret, that this venerable relic of antiquity, as well as two of the pillars of the semicircle, were in 1814 wantonly destroyed by the stupid barbarity of a neighbouring farmer. The remaining parts of these monuments, especially on the eastern side of the loch, have a venerable appearance from their age, and their shaggy covering of luxuriant tufts of the *Lichen sciliaris*. There subsists little intercourse between the islands of Orkney and Shetland, notwithstanding their political connexion, and their geographical proximity to each other. The people of Orkney entertain for their remote neighbours the Shetlanders, with nearly the same feeling of strangeness which we ourselves entertain. Though having a common origin, from the greater intercourse with the continent of Britain, the people of Orkney have less peculiarity of manners than in Shetland, and of course less to interest the stranger. The Orcadians speak a dialect more nearly approaching to English than the Lowland Scotch, using the phrases *thou* and *thee*, like the English of the seventeenth century. As in England, moreover, the women attend *funerals*. The better classes are noted for their polished manners. An idea prevails among themselves, that they are more so than their neighbours in the south; and they tell you that from whatever part of the kingdom a stranger comes to reside in Orkney, his manners are sure to be improved. It will be comprehended that the Orcadians bear no resemblance whatever to the Celtic Highlanders in language, dress, appearance, or customs. About a century ago, the chief families in Orkney and Shetland were the *Shingler* ^{Shingler} ~~Mounts~~ ^{Mounts}, (originally, *de monte*, *etc.*) Norse

Claynes, Stuaris, Gabriels, Moodies, Douglasses, Honymans, Traills, Baikies, Sutherlands, Craighes, Youngs, Buchanans, Grottes, &c. Of some of these chief families, once possessing large domains, there are now but a few solitary stems. For example, of the Grottes, or Groat, sprung from a race of proprietors of that name in Caithness, (and among whom John o' Groat acted so distinguished a part,) only one now remains. Orkney has given birth to some individuals who attained to eminence in science, literature, and the arts. Of these we may allude to Malcolm Laing, Esq. author of a well-known history of Scotland, who was buried in St. Magnus' cathedral, in Kirkwall; and Mrs. Brunton, authoress of *Self-Control, Discipline, &c.* From very early to recent times there have been a great variety of tracts, pamphlets, and volumes written, descriptive of the Orkney islands, and illustrative of their history. Having given a brief description of the island and the chief places of note as they occurred in the present work, we need not here recapitulate the particulars. The only two towns in the country are Kirkwall, which is the capital, and Stromness, and betwixt the former and the mainland of Scotland, or Housa, near John o' Groat's house, is a regular ferry for passengers and the mail. By the census of 1821, Orkney contained 12,469 males, 14,710 females, or 27,179 inhabitants, which were included in 5746 families. Of these there were 3152 families engaged in agriculture, including kelp-making; 1274 families engaged in traffic; and 1820 families which did not fall under any of these denominations. The population was thus distributed, 15,062 in Pomona, or the Mainland; 3695 in the islands on the south, and 8122 in those on the north.

ORMISTON, a parish in the western part of Haddingtonshire, extending in an irregular manner about six miles, by a breadth of from one to three, bounded by Tranent on the north, Pencaitland on the east, Humbie on the south, and Cranston in Edinburghshire on the west. The country is flat, under the best state of cultivation, and well enclosed and planted; possessing altogether an exceedingly rich and beautiful appearance. The village of Ormiston lies in the northern part of the parish, at the distance of three miles south by east of Tranent, and four east of Pathhead. It is a neat double row of houses, chiefly oc-

cupied by a population engaged in agricultural pursuits.—Population in 1821, 779.

ORNASAY, an islet on the south side of the isle of Skye, covering a fine harbour of the same name, in the parish of Skut.

ORNAY, an islet of Shetland, lying between Yell and the Mainland.

ORONSAY, a small island of the Hebrides, connected with Colonsay.—See COLONSAY.

ORPHIR, a parish in the Mainland of Orkney, extending about eight miles along Scapa Flow, by a breadth of from two to three; bounded by Stennis on the north, Kirkwall and St. Ola on the east, and the sea on the south and west. The district partakes of the usual Orkney character, being wild and pastoral. The church of Orphir stands on the shore near the south-west corner of the parish. The small island of Cava belongs to the parish.—Population in 1821, 906.

ORR, a small river in Fife, originating in a rivulet in Dunfermline parish, which, along with others, once formed a small lake called Loch Orr, which is now drained and the space converted into productive land; the rivulet pursues its way and is joined by a stream from Loch Fittie, and farther down, by one from Loch Gellie. Thus increased, the small river Orr continues an easterly course for some miles till it joins the Leven in the parish of Markinch.

ORREN, a small river in Ross-shire, which rises in the south-west borders of that county, and falls into the river Canon at the Kirk of Urray.

ORWELL, a parish in Kinross-shire, extending from five to six miles in length, by five in breadth; bounded by part of Forgan-denny and Arngask on the north, Strathmiglo and Portmuck on the east, Kinross on the south, and Farnham on the west. The greater part is fine arable land, well enclosed and planted, rising from the low shore of Loch Leven, and the vale of Kinross towards the north, in which direction it is hilly. The only village in the parish is Minnathort, near which is the church. On the low ground towards Loch Leven stands the ancient ruined castle of Burleigh, formerly the residence of the lords of Burleigh.—Population in 1821, 2529.

OSRIM, an islet on the south coast of the isle of Ilay.

OUDE, a small river in Argyleshire, rising

from Loch Tralig, in the braes of Lorn, and falling into the head of Loch Melfort, in the parish of Milniver.

OXNA, a small island of Shetland, lying about four miles west from the town of Scaloway.

OXNAM, or OXENHAM, a parish on the east side of Roxburghshire, of a long irregular figure, extending fifteen miles in a north-westerly direction from the mountainous border of Northumberland, with a breadth of from two to five miles; bounded by Hownam on the north-east, Crailing on the north, and Jedburgh on the west. The general appearance is rather bleak and hilly, but the hills are of small elevation, and most of them are covered with green pasture. The district is arable in its lower divisions, and is watered by several small rivulets, particularly the Coquet, the Jed, the Oxnam, and the Kaile, all of which are troutling streams. The chief

villages are Newbigging and Oxnam, both in the north-western or lower part of the parish. — Population in 1821, 693.

OXNAM, a small river in Roxburghshire, rising in the above parish, and after a serpentine course of about twelve miles, falling into the Tiviot about half a mile below the church of Crailing.

OYNE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending about six miles in length by from two to three in breadth; bounded on the east by the Chapel-of-Garioch, on the south by Monymusk, and on the west by Tough and Keir, and part of Promnay. It is bounded on its northern quarter by the Urie, and on its south-west part by the Don. This parish has been much improved, and now possesses considerable plantations. It is generally of a fertile and pleasing appearance. — Population in 1821, 670.

PABAY, a small inhabited island of the Hebrides, about eight miles from Barra, measuring one and a half miles in length, by one in breadth.

PABBA, a small island of the Hebrides, about two miles from the isle of Skye, measuring a mile in length, by three-fourths of a mile in breadth.

PABBAY, a small island of the Hebrides, lying about two miles from the south-west corner of Harris. It is of a conical appearance, and rises to a peak considerably higher than the neighbouring islands. It is nearly circular, and its diameter may measure from one and a half to two miles. This island once supplied the district with corn; but from the sand drift which now covers its south-east side, it has lost its fertility, and exhibits the most desolate appearance; towards the south-west, which is sheltered by Harra, it is very productive, but on the north-west, where exposed to the spray from the Atlantic, scarcely any vegetation is found.

PAISLEY, (ABBEY, PARISH OF,) a parish in Renfrewshire, extending about nine miles eastward from the Black Cart river, by a general breadth of four, but at the eastern extremity is a portion not above a mile in

breadth; bounded on the north by part of Kilbarchan, Renfrew and Govan, on the east by Govan and Eastwood, on the south by Neilston and Lochwinnoch, and on the west by Kilbarchan. In the centre of it stands the town of Paisley, over the whole of which till the year 1736, the parish extended; but an additional church at that time becoming necessary, the town was erected into a separate parish, and the original district has been ever since distinguished by the name of the Abbey parish. The country is generally of a gently waving surface, frequently swelling, especially in the neighbourhood of Paisley, into beautiful little eminences. A considerable part of it north of the town is a perfect level. The south part of the parish rises into a tract of billy ground, known by the name of Paisley or Stanley Braes, which are of a pastoral character. In the level ground and along the banks of the rivers, the district is fertile and of a pleasing appearance. Besides the Black Cart on the western side of the parish, and the Lavern on the south-east, the parish is watered by the White Cart, which enters it on the east, and flows in a pretty direct westerly course towards the town. About a mile below Paisley it enters Renfrew parish, and joins the

Black Cart at Inchinnan bridge. The district abounds in coal. The chief villages in the parish are Johnstone on the Black Cart, Quarrestown, in its vicinity, and West Hurler on the Lavern, on the eastern boundary.

PAISLEY, a large manufacturing town, a burgh of barony, and seat of a presbytery, in Renfrewshire, surrounded by the above parish, and situated on the banks of the White Cart river, at the distance of seven miles south-west of Glasgow, seventeen east of Greenock, and three south of Renfrew. Paisley is a town of great antiquity, but it has risen into importance only in modern times, and is now esteemed the third largest town in Scotland, the two more populous being Edinburgh and Glasgow. This very flourishing seat of manufactures, as in the case of the latter city, is understood to have originated in the establishment of a wealthy and distinguished religious house. Walter, the son of Allan, the first of the Stewarts, founded here, in the year 1160, a church and monastery, which were placed under the superintendence of a prior. The institution was dedicated, in general, to God and the Virgin Mary, and, in especial, to St. James and St. Mirren, a Scottish confessor. In 1219, by a bull of Pope Honorius, the priory was elevated to the character of an abbey—that is, the prior was relieved from the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese. At this period, and for several ages, the name of the religious establishment was *Passaleth*, or *Pasaleit*—an appellation since modified to *Paisley*, and supposed to be derived from the British words, *Pasgel-loith*, which signify “the moist pasture ground.” In the course of three centuries, the abbey of Paisley acquired several churches and a prodigious revenue from lands in different parts of the kingdom, conferred chiefly by the descendants of the founder. From the first the monks of Paisley enjoyed a baronial jurisdiction over their estates, and after the accession of the Stewarts to the throne, they obtained the higher jurisdiction and privilege of a regality. James II. confirmed these powers, at the same time enlarging them to the extent of trying on the four points of the crown, and of holding their own chamberlain courts. The abbot had bailies in different parts of the country, who some time relieved him of the burden of the ~~regalities~~; at last the office of general bailie became hereditary in the family of Lord Semple. The abbey of Paisley was long a

burying place of the Stewarts. The monastery was rendered famous by the shrine of St. Mirren, to which pilgrims proceeded from all parts of Scotland to offer up their devotions, and beseech the sainted confessor's intercession in their behalf. During the war of “the succession” the monastery and its lands suffered severely, notwithstanding of a bull issued to protect them by Boniface. The English were particularly regardless of the pope's decree, and burnt the university in the year 1307. In more settled times thereafter, the abbey was rebuilt with great splendour. The magnificent church belonging to the abbey, which existed at the Reformation, was built in the reign of James I. and II. This stately fabric was built in the form of a cross, and had a very lofty steeple. The spacious buildings of the whole establishment, with the orchards and gardens, were surrounded by a magnificent wall of cut stone, upwards of a mile in circumference. At the Reformation the revenue of the institution yielded about £3000. John Hamilton, archbishop of St. Andrews, at this epoch became its commendator, and he was succeeded by his nephew, Lord Claud Hamilton, who in virtue thereof was afterwards created Lord Paisley. His grandson James, Earl of Abercorn, inherited the property, from whom it was purchased by the Earl of Angus, and who again sold it to the Earl of Dundonald. The Earls of Dundonald afterwards sold portions to different individuals, and among the rest to the Marquis of Abercorn. The valuable endowments and revenues of the abbey were not in greater degree perverted and abused by this species of spoliation by nobility, than the abbey buildings were misused by the mobs of reformers. The magnificent church was stripped of its altars and images, and otherwise disfigured. The lofty spire and a great part of the building were utterly destroyed. The only part which was preserved was the cathedral, which has long served as the parish church, and as such it has not its equal in Scotland. The abbey buildings were likewise much destroyed. What remained entire formed successively the residence of Lord Paisley, the Earl of Abercorn, and the Earl of Dundonald. Being at length deserted, and falling into decay, the abbey became the habitation of a number of tradesmen's families. The abbey park, and its orchards and gardens, are now the site of the New Town of Paisley,

which has been partly reared from the stones of the great wall, now altogether removed. Marjory, the daughter of Robert Bruce, and wife of Walter, the founder of the abbey, was buried in the monastery, from whence her monument and relics were removed in 1770, and deposited in a fine Gothic chapel, which the Earl of Abercorn built near the Abbey church, for the purpose of a family burying place. This chapel is devoid of seats, pulpit, or any other furniture, and possesses one of the very finest echoes in the world. The growth of Paisley as a town was slow in comparison with the similarly originating city of Glasgow. About the beginning of the eighteenth century it consisted of only one principal street, with a few lanes and old buildings on the west bank of the Cart at the base of a sloping eminence. The union of England and Scotland gave the town a considerable impetus, by opening up the former country to the trading incursions of Scottish merchants. From this time it gradually increased in size. Streets were added to streets; till, about the year 1770, when the Marquis of Abercorn fenced the ground adjacent to the abbey on the east or opposite bank of the river. Paisley now consists of two portions, the burgh or Old Town being on the western side of the river, and the New Town on its eastern bank. The former spreads out to a great extent over the summit, the south-eastern declivity, and the plain that encircles the base of a fine eminence, which, forming a natural terrace, runs westward from the Cart, till, at the distance of about half a mile, it terminates abruptly. The houses of Paisley and those of the suburbs connected with it, although arranged in comparatively few streets, are spread over a tract of ground, the length of which, from east to west, is about two miles, while its breadth, from north to south, is scarcely less than seven furlongs. The main street of the town holds a sinuous course, from east to west, receiving from the former quarter the great Glasgow road, losing itself on the latter, in the road by Beith to the north Ayrshire coast towns, and its name, varying, as it proceeds westward, from Gauze Street, successively, to Old Smith Hills, the Cross, High, Town-head, Well-meadow, New Sandholes, and Broomlands Streets, names all borne by the principal line of street, within the limits of what may in strictness be denominated the town. Another long street

line commences on the south; and, under the names of Causewayside, St. Mirrens, and Moss Street; St. James' Place, and Love Street; and crossing the other line at the quadrangular area called distinctly the Cross, merges in the road leading to Inchiunan Bridges. South of the High Street, and almost parallel with it, extends to the length of about six furlongs, a spacious, well-built, and now almost completed street, named George Street; parallel in direction with which, but yet further south, is Canal Street, of which much remains to be built. Much of the space between the main street and Canal Street, is laid out in streets; as New Street, Storey Street, Barclay Street, Barr Street, &c. These all lie west of Causewayside Street, to the east of which are also divers streets very compactly built. North of the main line again there is but little building, with the exception of a few short streets, branching from it pretty far towards the west; of the buildings upon Oakshaw-Brue, and of about a dozen regularly disposed streets and lanes, built about forty years ago, on the lands of Snaddoun, whence, as some think, a baronial title is derived to the heir-apparent of these realms. Snaddoun (vulgarly Sneddon) Street, is, with its neighbouring streets and lanes, built on the margin of the river Cart, which, entering Paisley on the south-east, forms three bold curves, in the general direction of north-west, and then flows northward in an almost perfectly straight line; till, on getting clear of the buildings, it begins to become devious again. In the town it is crossed by three stone bridges. The New Town of Paisley, on the eastern side of the river, consists, besides Gauze Street and Old Smith Hill's Street, of about fifteen others, several of them pretty long, closely built, and populous; although, as above stated, it is but about sixty years since this important addition to Paisley was planned by James, eighth Earl of Abercorn. Although the term New Town is currently applied to the streets built on the lands of this family, formerly the property of the monastery, the other part is not so generally called the Old Town, as "the Burgh." The houses in Paisley generally, though not ill-built, cannot as yet cope in elegance of appearance with the other large towns of Scotland. To this day numerous rows and single specimens of low thatched houses give a singular rusticity of aspect to

some even of the leading streets out of the main street, especially in the Burgh. But every year witnesses the replacing of mean by lofty and substantial tenements, in the trading streets especially. Much of High Street, and of Moss Street, the next principal one, has been renewed in this way. It is also in contemplation to open up three new streets in the head of the town; the chief of them to run northward from the Cross, in front of the recently erected castle. On the site of the late town-house, a very handsome pile of building, comprising shops and an inn, has been recently completed. In the outskirts of Paisley there have recently been considerable extensions of new streets, and there are many houses in the environs built in an elegant villa style. The public buildings of Paisley are numerous, but there are few deserving of particular notice. The chief and most interesting fabric is the Abbey Church, whose history has already been detailed. The portion saved from destruction, and now used as a parish church, is the nave, which though internally injured in appearance by the pews and other furniture necessary in modern worship, still displays much magnificence in its general contour and outlines. It is of a commanding height, and exhibits three tiers of arches. Those which open into the side aisles are pointed, as also those of the clerestory, but the openings of the triforium are semicircular, with two pointed arches, cinque foiled, formed within them. The semicircular arch also occurs on the southern side of the main building; the latter affording, therefore, specimens of the Norman, as well as of the early pointed and decorated styles of British ecclesiastical architecture. Above the great western door, which is pointed and deeply recessed, are three handsome windows, considerably enriched with tracery. The north window of the transept, though a ruined one, is also very fine. From the intersection of this transept with the body of the fabric the ancient lofty steeple of the structure arose, the fall of which is said to have greatly damaged the choir. Besides this Abbey Church, there are four other places of worship in Paisley belonging to the establishment. These are, the High Church, which occupies a commanding situation towards the eastern extremity of a long terrace-shaped hill; it was built in 1735-6, and is adorned with a lofty spire. Near it is the Middle Church, built in 1781.

The newest church is St. George's, opened in 1819: each of these churches has now its respective parochial division of the town. The remaining place of worship of the establishment is the Gaelic chapel. The town also contains three meeting-houses of the United Secession church, two for those of the Relief persuasion, one for Episcopulians, one for Roman Catholics, one for Burghers, one for Congregationalists, one for Reformed Presbyterians, one for Wesleyan Methodists, one for Baptists, and one for the Primitive Methodists. Some congregations also assemble of Methodists of the New Connexion, called in England, from their founder, Kilhamites; Independents of two sorts, Glassites, Particular Baptists; Universalists, Unitarians, Swedenborgians, and, perhaps, some others. The fast days of the church are the Fridays before the second Sunday of March and the first Sunday of August. Of the other public buildings, the Castle, founded in 1818, is at once the largest and finest. It stands in an open space on the western margin of the Cart, between the Old and Sneddon bridges. The general form of the edifice is quadrangular; the material used in its construction is excellent freestone; the style adopted in its exterior at once imposing and appropriate. It exhibits two "corps de logis," as the French style them; the western and front one comprehending a court-house, council chambers, and a number of offices for different departments of public business. The eastern one, a prison for debtors, another for criminals, a bridewell, and a chapel. The regulations in these prisons are at once humane and judicious. Round them is a lofty and strong quadrangular wall, defended, when necessary, by "chevaux de frise." Between the prisons and the front pile are two courts for air and exercise. The front building has a noble façade, adorned with projecting hexagonal turrets, which rise considerably above the prison roof. Over the great arched entrance, which is formed between two of these, an exterior gallery or balcony, supported on corbels, and adorned by a perforated parapet, has been constructed. The entire fabric is embattled, and the prison summits display an imitative machicolation. The building is appropriated to county as well as burgh uses. The steeple of the former town-house of Paisley yet remains, and graces the cross. Opposite to it is a handsome struc-

ture, the upper part of which, adorned exteriorly with Ionic pilasters, includes a public coffee-room, alike distinguished for size, elegance, accommodation, and comfort. On its tables, newspapers, reviews, and magazines abound, and the place is liberally thrown open to the visits of strangers. The markets, conveniently situated near the cross, are on a respectable scale. They are for butcher's meat and fish. In the vicinity of the town, at Williamsburg, there are barracks adequate to the accommodation of half a regiment of foot. The grammar school of Paisley is of royal foundation. From its charter of institution, it appears to have been established by James VI., then in his eleventh year, and by him endowed with sundry former church revenues, chiefly those which had been for the support of particular altars. One of the witnesses to this charter is described as his Majesty's "Familiar Counsellor, Mr George Buchanan, Pensioner of Crossraguel," and "Keeper of the Privy Seal." There are in the town four other schools under the public authorities; Hutcheson's Free School; four other schools, either with endowments or supported by subscription; an Infant School, established in 1828; numbers of Private and of Sabbath Schools; a Mechanic's Institution, with an attached library; three Subscription Libraries, one of them theological; a Provident Bank; and a variety of Associations for Beneficiary and Religious Purposes. A society, with the honourable object of propagating a taste for, and consequently promoting the progress of the fine arts, has recently been established here; and their first exhibition of the works of living artists was opened in May 1831, and contained, besides some contributions from a distance, many creditable productions of native genius,—in all about 200. An anonymous writer judiciously remarks, that Paisley, which has been long famous for the delicate and tasteful fabrics which it manufactures, may be greatly benefited, even in a commercial point of view, by such an institution, tending, as it must do, to diffuse refined principles of taste among the community. In the year 1488, James IV., by a charter granted in favour of Abbot George Selaw, constituted Paisley a burgh of barony. The present municipal body consists of a provost, (whose office, however, has not been exercised, under this title, more than twenty years,) three bailies, a treasurer, and

seventeen councillors, with a town-clerk and a chamberlain. The provost and bailies always act as justices of peace. The revenue of the body corporate is about £3000 a-year. There is a police establishment for the burgh, and another for the New Town. Most of the streets and shops are now lighted with gas, which is a great improvement on the former condition of the town. The payment of the streets is for the most part of a good description; but the flagged causeways are complained of as being too narrow. Paisley is exceedingly ill supplied with water for culinary purposes, which is brought from a distance in carts, and sold to the inhabitants. Besides a weekly market, held on Thursday fairs, each of three days' duration, are held annually, beginning on the third Thursday of May and February,—the second Thursday of August and November,—but the August fair, called the Paisley James' Day Fair, is the most considerable, being distinguished by horse-racing, attended by numerous shows, and observed as holiday-time by all ranks of the people. Much attention has of late years been paid to the improvement of the race course, and the safety of spectators. The trade and manufactures of Paisley, by which the town has acquired its present importance, now require our notice. Both the trade and manufactures of the place originated in obscure and small beginnings, but their progress in some periods has been astonishingly rapid. The earliest branch of manufacture for which Paisley became distinguished was linen thread, and the person who introduced it had previously been brought into notice by the superstition of the times. In the year 1697, Christian Shaw, a girl of eleven years of age, daughter to the Laird of Burragan, having had a quarrel with a maid-servant, pretended to be bewitched by her. By degrees, a great many persons were implicated in the guilt of the servant, and no fewer than twenty were condemned, of whom five suffered death by fire on the Gallow Green of Paisley. The young lady whose folly or crime occasioned this infamous transaction, afterwards acquired a remarkable dexterity in spinning fine yarn. The then Lady Blantyre carried a parcel of her thread to Bath, and disposed of it advantageously to some manufacturers of lace; and this was probably the first thread made in Scotland that had passed the Tweed. The busi-

ness was afterwards facilitated and extended by means of a relative in Holland. After commencing some of the most extensive manufactures hitherto known in Scotland, Miss Shaw became the wife of the minister of Kilmaurs. Not long after the Union, when a free trade was opened with England, the spirit of manufacture began to shew itself in the construction and sale of other fabrics. The persons who chiefly settled here as manufacturers or dealers, consisted of a set of men who at one time were very numerous and useful, both in Scotland and England. These were pedlars or travelling merchants, many of whom having frequented Paisley as their staple, and having gained a little money in their trade, came to settle in that town, and bought up large quantities of its manufactures, which they vended among their friends and correspondents in England. Afterwards the merchants in Glasgow found their account in purchasing these goods, and sending them both to London and foreign markets. Such was the mode of trading soon after the Union till 1760. The different articles of the trade were at first coarse checkered linen cloth; afterwards checked linen handkerchiefs, some of them fine and beautifully variegated. These were succeeded by fabrics of a lighter and more fanciful kind, consisting not only of plain lawns, but likewise of those that were striped or checked with cotton, and others ornamented by a great variety of figures. Towards the end of the above mentioned period, the making of linen gauze was a considerable branch of trade in Paisley; and before the middle of it, the new species of manufacture, namely, the linen thread above noticed had made great progress. About the year 1760 the making of silk gauze was first attempted in Paisley in imitation of that of Spitalfields in London. The success was beyond the most sanguine expectations of those who engaged in it. The inventive spirit, and the patient application of the workmen; the cheapness of labour at the time, and the skill and taste of the masters, gave it every advantage for being naturalized there. The consequence was, that nice and curious fabrics were deviated, and such a vast variety of elegant and richly ornamented gauze was issued from the place, as to outdo every thing of the kind that had formerly appeared. Spitalfields was obliged to relinquish the manufacture, and com-

panies came from London to carry it on in Paisley, where it prospered and increased to an inconceivable extent. It not only became the great distinguished manufacture of that town, but it filled the country around to the distance of twenty miles, and the gentlemen engaged in it had not only warehouses in London and Dublin, but correspondents upon the continent, and shops for vending their commodities in Paris. In 1784, the manufacture of silk gauze, lawn and linen gauze, and white sewing thread, amounted to the value of L.579,185, 16s. 6d. and no fewer than 26,484 persons were employed. Since that epoch the gauze trade has declined, and at present it employs few hands. On its depression rose the manufacture of cotton thread, cambric, and similar goods. Shawls of silk and cotton, and also of silk mixed with merino wool, have for several years, under the names of scarfs and plaids, as well as that of shawls, been extensively manufactured here; and sell at prices, varying from 6s. and 7s. to L.15 each. Seven or eight years ago, chenille shawls, composed wholly of silk, began to be made. Since that period, Canton crape shawls and handkerchiefs have been introduced, and form an ingenious and elegant branch of manufactures. Various kinds of silk gauze, with Persians, and velvets, are also now made here; and for the weaving of the different fabrics the loom has been subjected to great improvements. In the town and Abbey parish, exclusive of the large village of Johnstone, there are three cotton-spinning mills, and seven or eight thread mills; two steam-loom factories; six flour mills; a calico printing work; many bleaching works and dye-houses; three breweries, and two distilleries; several timber yards; and several iron and brass foundries; an alum and copperas work; a soap work; a tan-yard. &c. An idea of the present extent of manufactures, in comparison with what it was ninety years since, may be obtained from the fact, that while the whole of the manufactures in 1760 amounted to L.15,000, the actual computed value of the goods made in and around the town three years since was a million and a half sterling. On the Cart river, which has been considerably improved of late years, especially by a canal, or cut, to avoid shallows near the mouth, are two quays. Along the southern edge of the town, passes the Glasgow and Ardrossan canal,

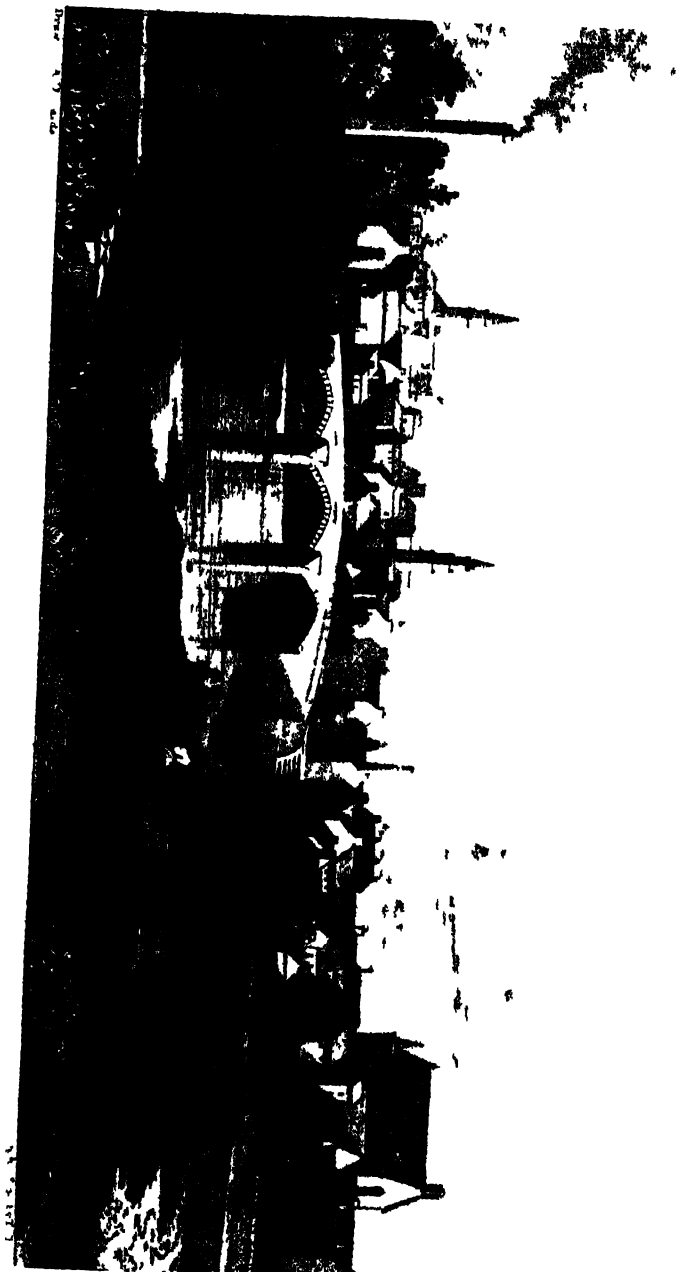


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which, as mentioned elsewhere, has been completed only to Johnstone. Track-boats ply on both the river and the canal. Between Paisley and Glasgow there is a constant communication by stage coaches. It is gratifying to notice, that the taste, abilities, and general intelligence of the inhabitants of this large and deservedly thriving town, contradict the too commonly received opinion, that an ardent pursuit of trade and manufacture is inimical to the cultivation of refined sentiment and literary habits. The working classes of Paisley, like those of Glasgow, are distinguished by their laudable desire to improve their minds by reading, and support a library and several reading rooms. The people in general are exceedingly well-informed in most branches of useful knowledge, and invariably take a lively interest in the passing political events of the day. Paisley may also boast of having been the residence or birth-place of men of distinguished genius and reputation. The celebrated Dr. Witherspoon before his emigration was minister of the parish, and here wrote some of his best works; and Wilson, the ornithologist of America, and Tannahill, the author of several beautiful Scottish songs, were both natives of the town. The press of Paisley, is likewise not without its merits. For some time a respectable and clever periodical has been published, entitled the Paisley Magazine. A weekly newspaper, called the Paisley Advertiser, is published every Saturday morning; and a variety of minor publications have of late years issued from the press. Of these we may specify a work of a very useful nature, styled "Fowler's Commercial Directory of the principal towns and villages in the upper ward of Renfrewshire," which is published annually, and of which we have availed ourselves for many facts in this and other articles.—The population of the Abbey parish of Paisley in 1821, was 20,575; and of the burgh 26,428. In 1831, population of the three town parishes 31,460, Abbey parish 26,006; total of town and Abbey parishes 57,466.

PALDIE, or **PALDIEKIRK**, a small village in the parish of Fordoun, Kincardineshire, noted for its fair, held on the first Tuesday after the 11th of July, and lasting three days. It is said to have received its name from St. Polladius. See **FORDOUN**.

PANBRIDE, a parish in the south-east

part of Forfarshire, lying on the sea-shore, betwixt Arbirlot and St. Vigeans on the north-east, and Barry and Monikie on the south-west. It has Carmylie on the north, and from its inland boundary to the shore it measures five miles, by a general breadth of two. The surface is flat or inclining towards the sea, and is beautifully cultivated, enclosed and planted. The parish is watered by a streamlet running through a valley called Batties' Den, over which is thrown a high bridge on the turnpike road from Dundee to Arbroath. On the coast are the villages of East and West Haven. The village of Panbride lies north from the latter. There is another village called Numdrum. In the northern part of the parish stands the house of Panmure, with its extensive enclosures and plantations, the property of Lord Panmure, (late the Hon. W. Ramsay Maule). Near the house are the vaults and foundations of the old castle of Panmure, long the seat of the earls of that name.—Population in 1821, 1275.

PANNANICH, a celebrated watering place in the parish of Glenmuick, Aberdeenshire, near the modern village of Ballater, and a resort of the Aberdonians during the summer months.—See **GLENMUICK**.

PAPA-STOUR, a small island of Shetland, lying about a mile west from the mainland, on the south side of St. Magnus' Bay, belonging to the parish of Walls and Sandness. It measures two miles in length, by one in breadth, and is of an irregular figure. The island is low and fertile, and possesses several excellent natural harbours, which afford shelter to fishing boats. The beach is excellently adapted for drying fish, which has caused it to be resorted to by an English fishing company, who have erected convenient drying houses upon it.

PAPA-STRONSAY, a small island of Orkney, lying on the north-east side of Stronsay, about half a mile distant from that island. It is about three miles in circumference, flat, green, and fertile; and is occupied by a farmer and his servants. The island lies at the mouth of a creek or harbour of Stronsay, to which it gives the name of Papa-Sound. There are two ruined chapels on the island, dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Bride.

PAPA-WESTRAY, a small fertile island of Orkney, lying about three miles from the northern part of Westray. It is of an oblong

form, being four miles in length, by one in breadth. It possesses a small loch, in an islet of which are the ruins of a small chapel. At the distance of two miles from the northern extremity of the island, there is a most prolific fishing bank of vast extent, which has only of late attracted the attention of the British public, though long well known to the inhabitants of this sequestered isle.

PAPS OF JURA. See **JURA**.

PARKHEAD, a village on the public road at a short distance from Glasgow.

PARKHOUSE, a village in the parish of Govan, near Glasgow.

PARTICK, a suburb of Glasgow on the banks of the Clyde, below the town.

PARTON, a parish at the centre of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, lying betwixt the Urr water on the east, and Loch Ken on the west, bounded on the north by Balmacellan, and on the south-east by Crossmichael. From the Ken to the Urr, it measures about seven miles, by a breadth of from four to five. A large portion of the parish is hilly, heathy, and pastoral, especially in the northern quarter. Towards the Ken the land is flat and arable, and now under improvements. The parish church is on the Ken, beside the road up the vale.—Population in 1821, 845.

PATH OF CONDIE, a small village in the parish of Forgandenny, Perthshire.

PATH-HEAD, a large village in the western part of the parish of Dysart, Fifeshire, almost contiguous to Kirkaldy on the east. It consists of three streets of plain substantial houses, occupying high ground near the sea, towards which the gardens of the villagers slope down with a fine southern exposure. Betwixt the eastern part of the village and the shore, are the extensive pleasure grounds of the Earl of Rosslyn, at the western extremity of which, on a rocky promontory, stands the romantic and ruined castle of Ravenscraig. Path-head is divided into two districts, one of which is under the superiority of Oswald of Dunikier, and the other of Lord Rosslyn. The latter portion receives the distinguishing appellation of Sinclairtown. This large village is the seat of a most industrious population, chiefly engaged in the weaving and manufacture of linen goods, especially ticks and checks. An elegant and commodious school-house has just been erected in a conspicuous situation, under the auspices of the trustees of the large

endowment of the late Robert Philp, Esq. of Kirkaldy,—for the free education of 150 children. See **KIRKALDY**.

PATH-HEAD, a large village partly in the parish of Crichton, and partly in Cranston, county of Edinburgh, at the distance of eleven miles south from Edinburgh, and lying along both sides of the road to Lauder. The houses are mostly of one storey, and well built.

PATTAIG, a stream in Inverness-shire, rising from the high grounds between Badenoch and Rannoch, and flowing north-eastward till it approaches the termination of its course, when it bends to the west, and falls into the head of Loch Laggan, whose waters pass into the western sea at Fort-William. At no great distance from the source of this river, the same elevated land which gives it birth sends waters in two other directions,—into Loch Erchie, which discharges itself by the Tay into the German Ocean,—and into a tributary of the Spey, which empties itself into the Moray Firth.

PAXTON, a village on the banks of the Tweed, in the parish of Hutton, Berwickshire, near which the river is crossed by an excellent suspension bridge. Paxton, formerly an independent parish, is now united to Hutton.

PEATHS, or **PEESE**, a deep ravine in the parish of Cockburnspath, Berwickshire, over which a stone-bridge is built, noted for its height. See **COCKBURNSPATH**.

PEEBLES-SHIRE, or **TWEED-DALE**, a county in the southern part of Scotland, bounded by Dumfries-shire on the south-west, Lanarkshire on the west, Edinburghshire on the north and north-east, and Selkirkshire on the east. The full length of the shire from north to south is twenty-eight miles, and the mean breadth thirteen and a half. Altogether, its superficies may measure 338 square miles, containing 216,320 English acres. Peebles-shire is a thinly populated, and for the greater part a hilly pastoral county. It derives its first title from the name of the county town, and its more colloquial designation of Tweeddale, or Tweeddale, from being strictly the vale or district in which the river Tweed rises and pursues its course to the east,—and a name which we find it possessed of as early as the twelfth century. There is reason for supposing that this secluded territory on the Tweed, with its tributary vales, is peopled by the descendants of a primitive British race, who have sustained less intermixture with bands of conquering inva-

ders than is the case with the adjoining provinces. In consequence of having remained long unmixed with any other people, the Gadeni tribe of Britons, who inhabited the district, have left innumerable traces of their residence in the names of places, Druidic and warlike remains, and sepulchral tumuli. The most obvious remains of these aborigines are their hill forts, which are found throughout the whole shire, and are easily distinguished by their circular form. The Romans were undoubtedly the first people who came in upon the British aborigines in the district. Neither of the great roads, however, which these enterprising invaders carried northward with their Caledonian conquests, pass through any part of Peebles-shire. The Watling-street, which has its course from Cumberland into Clydesdale, traverses the country, within half a mile of the western extremity of Peebles-shire, where there is a natural passage from the Clyde to the Tweed; and it was probably through this opening that the Romans found their way, and kept up their connexion between their posts in Clydesdale, and their camps in Tweeddale. There is a very strong fort on the eastern side of the Lyne Water, near to Lyne Kirk, and about ten miles eastward from the Watling-street way. This camp has been successively noticed by Pennycuik, Gordon, Ray, Armstrong, and Mungo Park; the latter in a note to CHALMERS' *Caledonia*, vol. ij. p. 912, describing it in ample terms. It is still in tolerable preservation, and used to be called by the country people Randal's Walls. After the abdication of the Roman government, the Gadeni naturally associated themselves with the kindred Britons of Strathclyde, and the descendants of those early settlers continued here, though perhaps not without molestation, throughout the Pictish period. After the overthrow of the Pictish government in 863, the posterity of the Gadeni enjoyed their own government on the Tweed, till the fortune of the Scottish kings prevailed in 974, and the peculiar government of the ancient Britons of Strathclyde was suppressed. Yet, though their government was undone for ever, the British people remained long within their fastnesses, unmixed with their conquering invaders. The forest of Ettrick, which then consisted of woody ravines and steep hills, formed a strong barrier against the intruding Saxons on the south-east. The dismal mountains which

on the east and north-east send their waters to the Forth, formed also an impassable barrier against the Saxons of Lothian. On the migration of the Strathclyde Britons, the descendants of the Dumnii, (see LANARKSHIRE) it is probable that they drew along with them a part of the population of the upper part of Tweeddale, and the regret expressed on departing from the Clyde would in all likelihood not be more acute than that felt on leaving the pastoral glens of the Tweed, in one of which was interred their prophet Merlin, or Merthyn, a distinguished bard of the sixth century. (See DRUMMELZIE.) From the epoch of the migration of the Strathclyde Britons in the ninth century, the Scoto-Irish intermingled with the remaining Britons on the Upper Tweed, not so much as hostile intruders, as fellow-subjects of the same power. The Scoto-Irish, like the British, have left numerous indications of their settlements, many names of places being of their language. The next and last class of intruders on the district was the Anglo-Saxons from Lothian, who ultimately prevailed, and finally established a permanent settlement in the shire. One of the chiefs of this people called Eadulph, settled in the vale of Edleston water, to which, with the village, he communicated his name. In this manner, those of Saxon lineage founded the families of rank in Peebles-shire, and lived perfect specimens of the feudal baronage of a wild territory. The most solid testimonial of the turbulence of the age subsequent to Malcolm Canmore, is found in the great number of old castles or peel-houses, yet remaining in the shire. In one parish there are half a dozen, and in all there are two or three. Though not all built at one period, or by men equal in power, they all bear a striking resemblance to each other; in most instances occupying commanding situations on the overhanging banks of the Tweed or its tributaries, and grimly rising to a height of four storeys. The lower floor is always vaulted, it being into this the horses and cattle used to be driven in times of danger; the next floor is generally the great hall in which the family lived, and the higher seems to have contained sleeping or private apartments. On the tops of these towers there were generally bartizans, on which fires were kindled as the warning that an invasion of the district had taken place. "The smoke gave the signal by

day, and the flame by night; and over a tract of country of seventy miles long from Berwick to the Bield, and fifty miles broad, intelligence was, in this manner, conveyed in a very few hours. As these are not only antiquities, but evidences of the ancient situation of the country, and are now most of them in ruins, it will not be improper to mention those along the Tweed for ten miles below Peebles, and as many above it. Thus Elibank tower looks to one at Holylee, this to one at Scrogbank, this to one at Cuberstone, this to one at Bold, this to one at Purvis hill, this to those at Innerleithen, Traquair, and Griestone, this last to one at Ormestone, this to one at Cardrona, this to one at Nether Horsburgh, this to Horsburgh castle, this to those at Hayston, Castlehill of Peebles, and Nidpath, this last to one at Caverhill, this to one at Bums, and to another at Lyne, this to those at Easter Haprew, Easter Dawick, Hillhouse and Wester Dawick, now New Posso, this last to one at Dreva, and this to one at Tinnis or Thaness Castle near Drummelzier." Such is the vast strength of these aged fortlets, that though dismantled and untenanted, many of them withstand the effects of time and weather, appearing as firm as they were five hundred years since. From its connexion with the ancient kingdom of Strathclyde, Peebles-shire became naturally a part of the diocese of Glasgow, in which it continued till the dissolution of episcopacy. The religious houses in the district were not numerous. When the country began to be divided into sheriffdoms, about the twelfth century, Tweeddale was put under the jurisdiction of two sheriffs, one of whom was settled at Traquair, the other at Peebles. The second sheriff of Peebles was Simon Frazer, one of the Scottish magnates, at the demise of Alexander III., whose son fought against Edward in 1302. The family of the Frazers seem at this period to have been the most potent in the shire, which now does not contain one of the name or lineage. These Frazers were supporters of the interests of Baliol, who appointed them his nominees for supporting his pretensions against Robert Bruce. During the wars of the succession which ensued, Peebles-shire submitted to Edward I., in 1296; but being partly rescued by the valorous exploits of Sir William Douglas, the English had to renew their usurpation, and regained possession of the district after the

battle of Durham in 1346. In 1357, its independence was finally secured by the restoration of David II. For seventy years, Tweeddale had thus suffered many calamities, and nothing can be more expressive of its wasted condition than the fact that its whole ~~rental~~ rental in 1368 was only L.863, 13s. 4d., about the half of what it had formerly been. The next event in history in which the shire comes into notice, was the battle of Flodden, in which many of the Peebles-shire gentry fell. At different times the country suffered in a small degree from the obscure inroads of marauders from the English side of the borders, a circumstance which had the effect of keeping the people long in the exercise and possession of warlike weapons. At Philiphaugh, some of the heads of the best families the county fell or were taken prisoners, fighting on the side of royalty; but in the insurrection of 1679 in the west of Scotland, which was ended in the battle of Bothwell Bridge, there were not a dozen persons natives of Tweeddale. Since these stirring events, neither the county nor its inhabitants have been any way prominent in the scenes of history. We now turn to the natural objects and agricultural peculiarities of the shire. The county is an uninterrupted series of hills and mountain ranges, so close upon each other that there is scarcely to be found a plain of moderate dimensions in the district, and not one of any kind unless on the margin of the Tweed or its tributaries. The body of the county is the vale of the Tweed, which gives room for the exercise of agriculture on its banks, and from the river there diverge different little straths on both sides, each of which yields its tributary brook, to the great stream. The entrance to the county by the east and west is only by passes near the Tweed, and from the north or Edinburgh side the only entrance is by the sinuous vale of Edleston water; on the south, the hills are so continuous that they barely afford a pass into Dumfries-shire, and in this direction there is absolutely no traffic. During the "old riding times" this portion of the Southern Highlands was almost entirely clothed with sheltering woods, in continuation of the forest of Ettrick, which sheltered the lands and formed a sylvan scene of the most beautiful description. So productive was the county at that time, whether from pasturage or cultivation, that it gave sustenance to a population as

numerous as that which it now maintains, after a lapse of from four to six centuries. Amid these woodlands the king had his royal demesnes, the monks had their granges, and the gentry their manors, with their mills, kilns, and brew-houses. In the course of time the woods of Peebles-shire, like the forest of Ettrick, completely disappeared, leaving masses of brown hills and stretches of dismal moors, bare of every shrub but heath and furze, and the land exposed to cold penetrating winds. With these attributes came a period of wretchedness to the peasantry and farmers, which did not terminate till the beginning of the last century. Sir Alexander Murray of Stanhope, about the years 1730-40, was the first active improver, and among the first planters of trees for purposes of utility. The rotation of cropping and other useful practices in agriculture were first introduced by James Macdougall, a small farmer at Linton, originally from the neighbourhood of Kelso. The same person was also the first to cultivate turnips for the use of sheep, about the year 1786, twenty years after turnip husbandry had been introduced by George Dalziel, also at Linton. He was the first likewise who cultivated potatoes in open fields. Notwithstanding the attempts made by several individuals to encourage new and better modes of agriculture, it is certain that till within the last forty years, the management of arable farms was in a deplorably low condition. Many of the farms were the property of the Duke of Queensberry, who took grassums and let the lands at exceedingly low rents; but till a recent period none of his tenants made money from their farms. Till the period of which we speak it was the only object of farmers to support their families in that old plain way pursued by their fathers. The estate of Hayston, (Hay, Baronet) near Peebles, was among the first which was sensibly improved by draining, planting, and ploughing on a great scale; other proprietors followed a similar course, and within these few years, the East Lothian mode of husbandry and other beneficial practices have been carried on throughout the shire. Twenty years have made a prodigious difference on the general features of the county. The hill tops and sides are now here and there bristling with exuberant plantations. The great vale of the district, and its minor vallies from Kirkard to the Pirn, are now well culti-

vated, enclosed, and divided. Rich arable fields have taken the place of unproductive swamps, and are fast spreading up the sides of the hills. Thus every year there are valuable additions made to the quantity of arable land; and every spring shews a greater abundance of plantations. Among the county gentlemen who have been chiefly instrumental in bringing about this beneficial change, may be mentioned, Sir Thomas Gibson Carnichael, Baronet, in the western part of the shire; the late patriotic benefactor of the county, Sir John Hay, Baronet, in the central district; William Stewart, Esq. of Glenormiston, in a lower division, and the late Colin Mackenzie, Esq. of Portmorr, in the Edleston water district; yet the merit due to these individuals ought not to detract from what has been done by others as regards the improvement of their properties. The landed proprietors of Peebles-shire are among the most respectable in the country, but with all their merit, they do little for the general prosperity of the shire or the county town, living, with a few meritorious exceptions, away from their estates, in Edinburgh, or elsewhere, or at least importing most of the articles of consumpt from the capital. In a few instances, owing to the injurious system of entail, estates either in whole or in part are found in a neglected condition, of which a notable example is found in the case of Nidpath, the property of the Earl of Wemyss, successor to the Duke of Queensberry; and it may be remarked, that in examining this county, we invariably find that the properties of those families of most recent introduction are under the best processes of improvement. It appears that in 1814, the amount of stock in Peebles-shire was 1126 horses, 5060 cattle, and 112,800 sheep; and that in 1821, out of the 312 square miles in the county, there were 27,000 acres in cultivation, and of hills, mooses, and moors, there were 177,160 acres. In 1811, the valued rental of the shire was for lands L.57,382, and for houses L.2568. Little can be said of the minerals of the county. At the north-east extremity of the shire, coal is found, but at too great a distance from the general population, and to its innermost recesses it has to be supplied with this valuable fossil by an expensive carriage from Lothian. The county is in the same predicament as to freestone, and the houses are nearly all built of blue whin-

stone. At Stobo, there is a valuable quarry of blue slate, the produce of which is sent to different parts of the country, Edinburgh included. Peebles-shire is singularly devoid of manufactures of almost every description. In the preparation of woollen goods, sometimes spiritedly tried, though always carried on to a very limited extent, the district has been completely excelled by Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire, although they labour under the same disadvantages as to absence of fuel, land-carriage, &c. and are not better supplied with the raw material. There are no miscellaneous manufactures even for local use, no distillery, not even a candle manufactory, and but one brewery. Such a destitution of manufactories, which has no parallel in any other county in Scotland, is the more remarkable, when it is considered what a superiority the district possesses in the purity and fall of its waters, which make it a most advantageous site for paper and spinning mills, as well as general manufactories. The cause of this anomaly is partly found in the strictly agricultural and pastoral character of the people, but is chiefly attributable to the proximity of the district to the county and city of Edinburgh, from whence there are large importations of goods of all sorts of a better kind than could be at first got from native factories. The difficulties of land carriage, and absence of coal, have likewise been given as a reason; though, the lack of spirit and of diffused capital might also have been mentioned.* Peebles-shire has but one town, which is its capital, and only three villages, Linton, Edleston, and Innerleithen, besides which there is scarcely a single hamlet. It now, however, possesses a number of gentlemen's seats of good architecture, and a great variety of substantial farm-steadings. The roads through the shire have been vastly improved by leveling, widening, and other alterations, within the last twenty years, though at a great expense, and the consequent plantation of a most vexatious number of toll-bars. The population returns at different periods, shew that the increase of inhabitants proceeds at an exceed-

ingly slow rate. In 1755 the population was 8908, or 29 to the square mile; in 1821 it was only 4973 males, 5073 females, total 10,046, or 32 to the square mile. The only well-known cause of so small an increase, 1138 in a space of sixty-six years, is its pastoral and agricultural character, which occasions the perpetual draughting away of its families, and especially its young men, to Edinburgh, where they obtain scope for the exercise of their industry, and seldom return to the secluded territory which gave them birth.

PEEBLES, a parish in the above county, lying on both sides of the Tweed, extending about ten miles from north to south, by five in breadth on an average; bounded on the north by Edleston, on the west by Lyne and Manor, on the south also by Manor, and part of Yarrow, on the south-east by Traquair, and on the east by Innerleithen. The whole is hilly and uneven, unless on the banks of the Tweed, and its tributary, Edleston water. On the low grounds, and on the lower parts of the hills, the soil is fertile and arable, and is either laid out in cultivated enclosed fields, or under artificial grasses. Improvements of every description have been advantageously tried. The hilly grounds are pastoral. The objects worthy of notice are mentioned in the following article.

PEEBLES, an ancient royal burgh, the capital of the above county and parish, and the seat of a presbytery, occupies a pleasant situation on the north bank of the Tweed, at the distance of 22 miles directly south from Edinburgh, 22 west from Selkirk, 47½ east from Glasgow, and 54 from Dumfries. The spot on which Peebles is situated has been a seat of population from a very early period, as is indicated by the name, which in British signifies *shielings*, or the temporary encampment of a rude people. In Wales, there are places with a similar name, and in the parish of Kirkcubrecht, in Galloway, there is a locality, with a like designation. The name has been spelt in several ways, as *Peblys*, *Pebils*, and *Peeblis*; and the present orthography is of no older date than the last century. The above etymology, of course, puts to flight the popular notion, that the town takes its name from the *pebbles* found in the channel of the Tweed, a notion inconsiderately adopted by the reverend statist of the parish, and which drew from George Chalmers the sarcastic remark, that thus we see antiquaries

* About twenty years ago, the vale of Tweed and the upper part of Clydesdale were examined as to the suitability of the district for the laying down of a rail-way betwixt Glasgow and Berwick, but after a considerable excitement the matter was dropped. Perhaps such a magnificent undertaking may one day be accomplished, and it will be of incalculable benefit to the county.

“————— collecting toys,
Like children gathering pebbles on the shore.”

Peebles, for an indefinite period, has consisted of two towns, a *New* and an *Old*. The former occupies the *ridge* of a peninsula projected westwards, along the northern side of which flows the Edleston water, which, by a bend round the head of the peninsula, falls into the Tweed. The Old Town lies on the face of a sloping ground on the north side of the Edleston water; and the whole appears embosomed in the midst of an open amphitheatre of the low grey hills peculiar to Tweeddale. From its situation in almost the only open space which occurs throughout a large tract of mountain land, it is evident that Peebles must have become the seat of an accumulated population so soon as the surrounding country became inhabited. Of its earliest condition nothing is known; but we find on record, that, at the beginning of the Scto-Saxon period—that is, the end of the eleventh century—there were at this place a village, a church, a mill, and a brew-house; and there were probably at as early a period, a castle and a chapel, with other accommodations. The Inquisition of Earl David, in 1116, found that there had belonged to the bishop of Glasgow, in Peebles, “*una curata terræ et ecclesia*.” And immediately after this period the bishopric of Glasgow obtained the whole ecclesiastical rights of the district, while the king retained the demesne. We find that Joceline, who was bishop between the years 1175 and 1199, confirmed to the monks of Kelso,—“*capellam castelli de Pebilis*,”—the chapel of the castle of Peebles, with a carraute of land adjacent, and a rent of ten shillings,—“*de firma burgi de Pebilis*,”—out of the revenues of Peebles. While thus a town of the royal demesne, it was frequently visited by the noble race of kings who lived during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, though probably for no other purpose than to hunt in the forests which then extended through a large portion of the south of Scotland. Alexander III. bestowed upon Peebles a particular mark of his munificent disposition, in the erection of the Cross-church and monastery, which took place in the year 1260, for reasons stated as follows by Bower the historian, and by an extract from records in St. John's College, Cambridge, in the possession of the magistrates of Peebles. At that period, there had recently been discovered under

ground, near Peebles, at a spot on the level ground north from the Old Town, a shrine of stone, containing the remains of a human body, which had been cut in pieces, together with a cross bearing the name of St. Nicholas. From the latter circumstance, the body was believed to be that of St. Nicholas, a Culdee, who was supposed to have suffered martyrdom about the end of the third century, during the persecution of the Christians in Britain by the Emperors Dioclesian and Maximilian. Such a circumstance as the exhumation of an apostolical martyr was not to be passed over without improvement in those days of piety and superstition. Accordingly, the bishop of Glasgow urged the king, who was then a mere stripling, to found upon the spot a conventual church, where, unto all time, the cross and body of St. Nicholas might be preserved for the reverence of the people. This building stood a few hundred yards from the town, towards the north, and was of the following dimensions, as detailed in the Statistical Account: “The church, forming the south side of the conventual square, measured 104 by 26 feet within the walls. The front wall was built with a small arch over the spot where the cross and the remains of the saint were deposited; so that the religious, whether within or without the church, might perform their devotions at the sacred shrine. The side walls were twenty-two feet in height, and the front was adorned with five large Gothic windows. The other three sides formed the convent, of which the side walls were fourteen feet high, and sixteen feet distant from each other, and the ground floor vaulted. It was of the order of churches called minsters,” continues the statist, “and contained seventy Red or Trinity Friars, an order instituted in honour of the Holy Trinity, and for the redemption of Christians who were made prisoners by the Turks, to which a third part of their yearly income was to be applied. Besides other endowments, its royal founder gave to the Cross Kirk about fifty acres of excellent land, lying all around it.” The foundation of such a religious building at Peebles could not fail to render the town a place of some small note, if it were not so already. Though not a royal burgh, it enjoyed the distinction, proper to towns within the royal estates, of being a *king's burgh*, and as such it possessed a regular burgial system of government.

When Edward I. demanded the submission of the Scottish nation in 1296, William de la Chaumbre, the *bayliff* or chief civic functionary, several burgesses, and "tote la communauté de Peblis," with John, the vicar of the church, appeared at Berwick to render him their homage. These men of office and privilege held the town in *firm* from the king, paying that firm or revenue into the royal exchequer. In 1304, Edward I., who was then in possession of Scotland, granted to Aylmar de Valence, warden of the kingdom, and to his heirs, his burgh of Peebles, with the mills and their pertinents. Edward Baliol, in 1334, conveyed to Edward III. of England, amidst other possessions, "villam et castrum, et vicecomitatum de Peebles." Before the town obtained the privileges of a royal burgh, it sent two representatives to the parliament of 1357, which provided the ransom of David II. This monarch, on the 20th of September 1357, granted to Peebles a charter, which made it a royal burgh, and which was confirmed successively by charters from James IV. and James VI. Peebles, though a king's burgh, may be supposed to have been much under the control and patronage of Simon Frazer, the sheriff of the county, whose seat was Nidpath Castle, a mile west from the town, and whose political eminence is well known. There is a tradition that one of the co-heiresses of this magnate was the builder of that ancient bridge which still crosses the Tweed at Peebles; a public work of great utility, and, for the time, very magnificent. A flood of light descends upon Peebles in the next age, owing to the very interesting poem, entitled "*Peblis to the Play*," which is known with historic certainty to have been a composition of James I., and which refers to a particular festival or fair that annually took place at Peebles on Beltane day, or the first of May. James I. is well known to have been an accomplished pupil of the poetical school of Gower and Chaucer; and he is also noted in history for his custom of mingling incognito in the sports and pastimes of his people. As he must have occasionally visited Peebles on his hunting excursions to the south, it is natural to suppose that, with such tastes, he would take care to witness the scenes of this joyous festival, and afterwards commit them, with all their breadth of humour, to verse. The poem commences with a description of the gathering of the peo-

ple from all parts of the neighbouring country to attend the fair. An oath used in the poem is "*By the Haly Rude of Peebles*," which serves to show the veneration in which the cross of St. Nicholas was held. It may be mentioned that Beltane was a festival of the aboriginal people of this country, who chiefly celebrated it by lighting fires on the tops of hills and other places, in honour of their deity Baal, from whom it takes its name—Beltane, or Beltein, signifying the fire of Baal. A fair is still held at Peebles on the second Wednesday of May, and called Beltane Fair. So lately as the middle of the last century it was distinguished by a horse-race, when the magistrates gave a considerable prize; but of late years it has declined away almost to nothing. As another note upon the poem, we may mention that the remains of the early Celtic worship of Baal were till lately observable in the wilder parts of Ayrshire, where it was still customary to burn what were called *bale-fires* [Baal-fires] on the first of May, though no idea of a religious worship was attached to the practice. They were burnt within doors. The history of the town in a somewhat later age is partly indicated by the preamble of James VI.'s last confirmatory charter, which is dated in 1621. It proceeds upon a narrative of the memorable services performed by the provost, bailies, and burgesses, in defending the country against foreign enemies, and exposing themselves on the borders of England, and also of the town being often burnt and laid waste. By the kindness of the Scottish sovereigns, who so frequently came to make merry at the town, and to practise the noble pastimes of hunting and hawking in its neighbourhood, it obtained extensive grants of lands all around, and enjoyed a very considerable revenue. Queen Mary, in 1560, granted it the power of levying a custom at the bridge over the Tweed. On account of the sequestered situation of Peebles, it figures less than almost any other Scottish town in the page of history. Lying upon no great thoroughfare, it was generally overlooked or avoided in all great historical movements. Even its proximity to the capital was neutralized by its retired situation, and its presenting so little temptation to the plunderer. Almost the only military expeditions which ever touched at it, were those of the Protestant lords in their advance to put down the Earl of Arran at Stirling in 1585, and of the Marquis of Mon-

those in his retreat from Philiphaugh in 1645. Buchanan tells, that, in the winter of 1566-7, Lord Darnley was sent in a kind of disgrace to spend some time here; and the zealous anti-royalist defames at once Queen Mary and Peebles by saying that he and his attendants were nearly starved for want of provisions before the ban of the court was removed. It is not credible, as Keith has remarked, that there could be any want of provisions at such a place, even though all communication with the neighbouring country had been cut off by a snow storm. Among other incidents in the annals of Peebles, it may be mentioned that it was burnt by the English during Somerset's invasion in 1547, and again suffered much from accidental fire in 1604. Yet early in the seventeenth century we find it celebrated for a number of peculiarities which all tend to indicate its importance as a town. "Celebris est hæc civitas," says the letter-press of *Bleau's Atlas Scotiæ*, [Amsterdam, 1654,] "quinque ternis ornamentis, nempe tribus templis, tribus campanilibus, tribus portis, tribus plateis, tribus pontibus; quorum unus qui nempe Tuedam trajicit quinque arcus habet—alium pontum non patitur Tueda, donec Bervicum pertingat." Or, as Doctor Pennycuik afterwards more tunelessly and more largely represented the fact:

"Peebles, the metropolis of the shire,
Six times three praises doth from me require;
Three streets, three ports, three bridges it adorn,
And three old steeples, by three churches borne.
Three mills to serve their town in time of need,
On Peebles water and the river Tweed.
Their arms are proper, and point forth their meaning,
Three salmon fishes nimbly counter-swimming."

The circumstance mentioned in the latter part of the above quotation from *Bleau's Atlas*, which, it is well known, was compiled by Timothy Pont, is a striking memorial of the little facility given in former times to travelling. Within the sixty miles space thus formerly unprovided with a single bridge over the Tweed, there are now—one at Inneshielden, one at Yair near Selkirk, one (in process of erection) below Selkirk, one above and another at Melrose, one at Kelso, one at Coldstream, and one at Paxton—besides two suspension bridges, at King's-meadows and Dryburgh, for private convenience,—in all ten. In former times, however, the circumstance of there being no bridge between Berwick and Peebles must have been of great service to the latter town

in inducing intercourse and attracting population. The last time Peebles had witnessed the march of soldiery engaged in active civil war was in 1745, when a detachment of the troops of Prince Charles Edward passed through it, after a day's encampment, on their way to England by way of Dumfries. On this occasion the town in no way suffered, beyond being put into a state of alarm. Among the objects in the town and environs which generally attract attention, one of the most remarkable is Nidpath castle, a noble ruin looking down upon the town and the Tweed from a romantic glen about a mile distant to the west. This was originally the seat of that race of barons, one of whom was Simon Frazer, above-mentioned. While the younger of the daughters of this great baron married Sir Patrick Fleming, ancestor of the Wigton family, the elder espoused Sir Gilbert Hay of Locherworth, or Lochwharret, (now called Borthwick) in Lothian, who forthwith was established in this property. The Hays flourished for several centuries in Nidpath, as hereditary sheriffs of Peebles-shire, and were first ennobled under the title of Yester, which was afterwards exchanged for that of Tweeddale. They sold the property, at the end of the seventeenth century, to the first Duke of Queensberry, who gave it to his second son, the Earl of March. The third possessor of this title, who also bore the title of Baron Nidpath, and became fourth Duke of Queensberry by inheritance, transmitted the whole of this branch of his estates, at his death, without issue, in 1810, to the Earl of Wemyss, who descends from a daughter of the Queensberry family. The castle, which has never been regularly occupied since the accession of the Earl of March to the Dukedom of Queensberry in 1778, is now partly fallen to ruin, and the environs have been much diminished in beauty by the destruction of the wood, which was done at the command of the late Duke, in order to increase the fortune of his natural daughter. The building is a massive tower, the walls of which are thirteen feet thick at bottom, and there was a range of inferior buildings enclosed by a court-yard. Its site on an eminence overhanging the Tweed, in a sort of den at the head of the vale of Peebles, is the delight of the draughtsman. Formerly, this was a very important pass, and the castle was therefore of some consequence. It surrendered to Oliver

Cromwell, but not without making a gallant defence. The Marquisses of Tweeddale, as is well known to heralds, still wear the cinquefoil of the Frasers in their coat armorial; and it is curious to find, above the gate-way of this fortlet, the deer's head *coupé*, which formed, and still forms, the crest of that family. Nidpath castle is now inhabited only by a servant of the Earl of Wemyss. Another antiquarian curiosity is the ruin of the ancient parish church, which, as already seen, was declared to belong to the bishop of Glasgow in 1116. This building, which bore the name of St. Andrew, was situated at the western extremity of the old town, and the inhabitants still use its precinct as their ordinary burial ground. Grose has given a drawing of this relic of antiquity, which, since his time, has become still more decayed, so that little more than the steeple can now be seen above ground. In General Hutton's Ecclesiastical Collections in the Advocates' Library, there is an indenture entered into at Peebles on the 4th of February 1444, by "nobil and worshipfull men" the bailies, the burghesses, and "hale community" of Peebles on one part, and William Adeson and William Medlinaste, vicar of Linton in Rothryke, (Roxburghshire,) on the other part, constituting the former as tutors and keepers for ever of whatever donations the two latter personages have bestowed or shall bestow upon the altar of St. Michael in the kirk of St. Andrew of Peebles, "for the service of a chappellane, there perpetually to say mes, efter the valow of the rents and possessiouns gevin thereto, in honour of Almightie God, Mary his modyr, and Saint Michael, for the hele of the body and the sawl of Jamys, Kyng of Scotts, for the balyheis, ye burges, and ye communitie of ye burgh of Peebles, and for the hele of their awn sawn sawlis, their fadyris sawlis, their modyris sawlis, their kynnis sawlis, and al Chyristyn sawlis." In terms of this bargain, the municipality of Peebles is obliged to "gar kepe, at their gudly power, buke, vestment, chalis, and othyr anouraments (ornaments?) left or to be left to the said altar;" also to protect the chaplain in raising his annual fee; also to avoid themselves and cause all other persons to avoid playing at "ye cathe" on the houses belonging to the said altar, or to amerce each person so offending in a pound of wax, to be burnt on St. Andrew's and St. Michael's altars in God's service; as also to

see that no chaplain be feed who cannot sing sufficiently "in the plesans of the parochyn;" besides other regulations of like importance. It is not uninteresting to find that the soul of the author of "Pebles to the play," was regularly prayed for in the parish kirk of that town which he had rendered immortal by his genius. This church, which, in 1503, had nine altars, ceased to be the parochial place of worship at the Reformation, when the conventual church of the Red Friars was adopted for that purpose. It is recorded by tradition that the dragoons of Cromwell, when engaged in the siege of Nidpath, stabled their horses in the body of the church. The remains of the Cross church are situated a little way to the east of St. Andrew's kirk. Out of all the conventual square nothing is now to be seen but a fragment of the church. It would appear that this establishment had become exceedingly rich at the time of the Reformation, as is indicated by a list of its possessions, summed up in a hereditary gift of them by King James VI. to Lord Hay of Yester in 1624, which we regret we have not room to introduce.* Besides these possessions, there were others directed to the support of particular altars and priests, in favour of certain souls, according to General Hutton's Collections, which contain an immense number of sasines dated throughout the fifteenth century, whereby the burghesses of Peebles resign certain annual sums out of the rents of their houses, and in many cases the entire houses themselves, for the above purpose. Amidst those endowments for "sawll-heil," as it was called (meaning soul-welfare), one is in terms somewhat ludicrous; as follows. "On the 12th day of February 1473, Willyam of Peblis, burges of that ilk," resigns his "foreland, under and aboon, by and on the conyhe, neist the North gate, to Sanct Lenard's hospital, [which was situated about two miles to the east of the town] for his sawl, his wyff's sawl, his bairnis sawlle, and for all the sawlls that the said Willyam has had ony gud wrangouisly of, in bying or selling or any enterchangyng;" a trait

* In the charter by King James V., dated 1529, giving to the Cross kirk of Peebles a religious house founded by Christian Bruce, Countess of Dunbar, at Dunbar, the following expression is used regarding the said Cross kirk, "quhair ane part of ye veray croce yat our saluator was crucifyit on, is honourit and keptit."

of late repentant candour truly laughable. The cross church continued to be used as the ordinary place of worship for the parish, from the time of the Reformation till the year 1784, when it was deserted for a new one at the head of the High Street. The domestic buildings of the monastery had also been used as a school and school-master's house till the early part of the last century, since which period they have become completely obliterated from the surface of the ground. Of the church, the most entire part is now the steeple, which was added at the expense of the town since the Reformation, and bears its name on a corner stone. Of this large monument of the piety of our ancestors, in which was contained what was supposed to be a relic of the actual cross of Christ, as also the remains of an apostolic martyr—by whose sacred "rude" king James I. swore, and which was supported by many valuable endowments—hardly a stone might have now remained together, but for the attention of a neighbouring gentleman, who has fenced it in on account of a family burial vault attached to it; the incapacity of the common people, and the indifference of public authorities having conspired to bring it to utter ruin in less than thirty years. — Of the castle of Peebles, there have been for ages no remains; and it is only known from tradition to have occupied a commanding situation at the head of the peninsula on which the new town is built, and on the site of which the present parish church stands. Within the remembrance of inhabitants still alive, the chapel of this ancient fortlet existed in the vicinity, at the head of the High Street. It is also known that there were several other chapels in the town, prior to the Reformation, but the whole have long since disappeared. At one period some of the houses of Peebles bore the names of noblemen, attendants of the court, who had once inhabited them; and there are some other places in the town, which still bear very remarkable names. A strand which crosses the High Street, about the middle, is called the *Dean's Gutter*, on account, no doubt, of the minister of Peebles, who was always archdean of Glasgow. A corner of the street near the cross is called the *Cunye Neuk*,—which must be reckoned a pleonasm, as *cunye* or *conye*, in old Scotch, signifies "a corner." An ancient and good looking house in the old town, now occupied by a number of poor families, is called the *Virgins Inn*, having probably been a nunnery.

There also still exists a large and highly respectable house in the close neighbourhood of the Dean's Gutter, known to have belonged to the family of Queensberry, in which the last duke was born. This edifice has a castellated appearance, one of its corners bearing a curious turret of the pepper-box order, and there being no entrance to the mansion excepting by an arched passage leading into a courtyard behind. This is believed to be the scene of a highly romantic incident, the subject of a ballad by Sir Walter Scott, called "the Maid of Nidpath." We may now turn to a description of this ancient town as it at present exists. The old town, as has been said, lies on the north side of Edleston water, and consists of little more than a single street of old houses mostly thatched, with a few of modern date. It is connected with the New Town by a stone bridge of a single arch, and by a wooden bridge for foot passengers. The New Town consists of a main or High Street, in the direction of east and west, lying along the peninsula already mentioned, with the church at its western extremity; and on the east there are two branching thoroughfares, the one leading towards Edinburgh, and the other towards Innerleithen and Selkirk. Besides these streets there are a number of closes and detached edifices, including some neat villas. The New Town was originally surrounded by walls, but these have been altogether removed, except at the backs of some gardens at the east end of the town. The chief object of attraction is the clear-flowing Tweed, on the south side of the town, and only separated from it by a beautiful green, which, in former ages was probably the scene of those pastimes commemorated by the royal poet. Near the church, on a line with the bridge over Edleston water, the Tweed is crossed by the bridge, already alluded to, which consists of four lofty arches, with some additions. On the level ground at the south extremity of this bridge, and on the property of Hay of Hayston, baronet, a modern suburb has been erected. The view from Tweed Bridge is particularly pleasing, though inferior to that at Kelso, and while affording a view of the desolate castle of Nidpath on the west, shews in the east a rich landscape, including the pleasure-grounds of Kingsmeadows, the seat of the above baronet. The High Street of Peebles has been greatly improved within the date of the present cen-

tury; it now possesses many excellent stone houses, among others, an inn on the south side, with very extensive accommodations, erected in 1808, on a tontine proprietary. On the same side of the street stands a substantial town-house. The cross of Peebles, an elegant erection similar to that of Edinburgh, which stood at the east end of the street, was removed many years ago, on the same insufficient pretence as that given for taking away the cross of Edinburgh, namely, that it interrupted the thoroughfare! The church at the west end of the street is a large plain edifice, with a spire more substantial than elegant. Beside it is a neat modern erection, used as the town and county jail. The town possesses mills for grinding flour and meal, moved by water from the Tweed, also an extensive wauk-mill. Though placed in a most picturesque and delightful situation, the external aspect of the town is unfortunately rendered somewhat harsh and cold in the eye of a stranger, by the predominance of hard blue and grey whin stone in the composition of the houses. We have had occasion to remark in the present work, that while some towns, such as Hawick and Galashiels, have risen into a great degree of prosperity, by accidentally falling upon, and spiritedly following up, some particular branch of manufactures, other places, with equal advantages and disadvantages, have incomprehensibly continued in a comparatively backward and spiritless condition. Of the latter description, Peebles offers a notable example, the epoch yet being to arrive when it is to start off in that successful career of lucrative industry, which may render it distinguished in the list of Scottish provincial towns. Most topographical writers, in noticing Peebles, mention that it carries on "a great manufacture of woollens and serges,"—which is an error now of some standing, as this pursuit is only carried on for native consumption. At the beginning of the present century, the manufacture of fine cotton cloths was introduced from Glasgow by the late Mr. James Chambers; but here, as everywhere else, this branch of trade, which employed a great number of hands, has been greatly injured, much to the distress of the working classes, and at present the town can hardly be said to have any staple manufacture. Stockings have been manufactured on a moderate scale for some years, and there is a tannery. At Kerfield, about a mile to the east,

there has long been an ale brewery. Though the state of trade is thus very low, the town is nevertheless yearly improving—apparently from the progressive advancement of all things around it. A branch of the British Linen Company's bank, a printing-press, and a reading-room for newspapers have been established with prospects of success, and there have been other manifestations of an increase of wealth and intelligence. Recently the streets and shops have been lighted with gas, manufactured by a joint stock company. The intercourse with the capital has been greatly augmented in recent times by the celebrity of the mineral well at Innerleithen, and a stage coach now runs daily betwixt Edinburgh and Peebles. The town possesses several friendly societies and associations for religious purposes, and has a mason's lodge. Besides the almost extinct fair of Beltane, already noticed, there is another held on the first Tuesday of March, called Fasten's-e'en Fair, which is still attended; and a new one has just been instituted (1831) at the beginning of October, for the sale of horses, cattle, and cheese. A corn and meal market has recently been revived on Tuesdays, after an unaccountable neglect for a series of years. Peebles is the seat of the courts of the sheriff of the county, and of justices of peace. The burgh is under the government of a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, eleven councillors, and one deacon, of the weavers, (who alone are incorporated,) the burghal corporation thus consisting of seventeen members. The burgh was associated at the Union with Selkirk, Lanark, and Linlithgow, in electing a member of Parliament. The income of the town, as stated in a report of a committee of the House of Commons, was lately L.292, 10s. 9d. sterling. At one period the town possessed a most extensive range of landed property, and a right of common in different parts, as may be seen from the charter of James VI.; but nearly the whole has perished through the vicious administration of the burghal magistracy. A certain number of house proprietors, however, still retain a joint right of property in the adjacent farm of Cademuir, and each draws a share of the rent in proportion to the ancient dimensions of his tenement. The armorial bearings of the town are three salmon, one of which is supposed to be swimming against the flood, while two are understood to be going with it; an allusion to the

increase which takes place by the spawning of this fish at their annual migration to the sources of our streams, and in particular to the advantage which Peebles derives from that increase. The motto, descriptive of this phenomenon, is "*contra nando incrementum*," and above the shield is placed St. Andrew with his cross, in consequence of the connexion of that saint with the parish church. The three fishes of the coat-armorial is one of the most notable of all the ternary ideas connected with Peebles, for it has entered proverbially into the social language of the inhabitants, and at length brought matters to such a pass that it is hardly possible for any party, however small, to separate without *three bottles*, or measures, of whatever liquor they may be drinking. As much good liquor, we almost believe, has been shed on this account, as would keep the river in flood for a week. The ecclesiastical establishments in Peebles a.e., besides the church, two meeting-houses of the united associate synod, a relief meeting-house, and an episcopal chapel; the two latter are of recent institution. Peebles is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweedale. The town has for fifty years been celebrated for the excellence of its schools, which have attracted boys from all parts of the world. Of seminaries under the patronage of the magistrates, there are two—one for English, writing, and arithmetic, (which was long under the charge of the late Mr. James Gray, author of a popular spelling-book, and works on arithmetic,) and the other for the learned languages. Both are most respectable seminaries; the latter, which has been conducted for nearly thirty years by Mr. Sloan, is one of the most esteemed boarding-schools in the country. There is also an academy for young ladies, under the patronage of the Hay family. The salubrity of the place, and the opportunities which it affords for recreation, give it a great additional advantage as a place of instruction, and also as a scene of retirement for annuitants. A circulating library has been established for the last thirty years, and is now an extensive and varied collection. The town is the appointed place of resort of an annual meeting of the royal company of archers, who attend to shoot for a silver arrow given by the burgh. A bowling-green, situated behind the church, is the resort of all classes of the inhabitants in the summer evenings. Fish-

ing with ~~the~~ ^{and} in the Tweed and its tributaries, is likewise a never-failing source of amusement and recreation. Such circumstances, we think, are all calculated more or less to recommend this ancient and sequestered town to certain classes of individuals, who may have occasion to select some quiet rural scene, wherein to spend the evening of their days.—Population of the town in 1821, 2000,—including the parish 2701.

PEFFER, a rivulet in Ross-shire, in the parish of Fodderty, which falls into the firth of Cromarty.

PEFFER, a rivulet which rises in the parish of Athelstaneford, Haddingtonshire, and falls into the sea at the low sandy beach of Aberlady. Another rivulet of the same name rises near it, and flows eastward to the sea, into which it falls near Scougal.

PENCAITLAND, a parish in the western part of Haddingtonshire, of an irregular square figure; extending about four miles in length, by three in breadth; bounded by Gladmuir on the north, Salton on the east, and Ormiston on the south and west. The boundary with Salton is the Tyne river, from which the land rises in gradual ascents. This district has been greatly improved, and now abounds in beautiful plantations. It forms nearly the eastmost limit of the great coal range of the Lothians. There are two small villages, west and east Pencaitland. North from these is Winton House, formerly the residence of the Earls of Winton, previous to the attainder of the Seton family in 1715. It has since been remodelled in an elegant style. In the western part of the parish is Fountainhall, a remarkably fine seat.—Population in 1821, 1145.

PENNINGHAM, a parish in the north-eastern part of Wigtonshire, extending along the right bank of the Cree river about fifteen miles, by a breadth of from three to five; bounded by Wigton on the south, and Kirkcovan on the west. The district is chiefly moorish and uncultivated, and fitted principally for pasture. The large and thriving village of Newton-Stewart is within the parish, on the banks of the Cree, and here the great road from Dumfries to Portpatrick enters the parish, by a handsome stone bridge.—Population in 1821, 3090.

PENNYCUICK, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, extending from eleven to twelve

miles in length by from six to seven in breadth; bounded by Currie and Glencorse on the north, by the latter with Lasswade on the east, Edleston on the south, and Linton on the west. The parish includes in its northern quarter, a portion of the Pentland hills, from whence the land declines, and is throughout tolerably flat. The district is intersected by the North Esk, which has a deep romantic channel, and is of great use in turning machinery. A large proportion of the level ground in this parish is a moorish waste; but within a few years back great exertions have been made to drain and improve the soil; and under the auspices of Sir George Clerk, Bart. there has been much planting. The mansion of this family is agreeably situated about a mile and a half south-west from the village of Pennycuik, amidst some fine pleasure-grounds and woods, and commanding a view of the valley of the Esk. The house was erected in 1761, by the late Sir James Clerk, Bart. It contains an excellent collection of books and paintings, and the proprietor has been assiduous in collecting a number of the Roman antiquities found in Britain. Amongst many miscellaneous curiosities, there is here to be seen the buff-coat which the Viscount Dundee wore at the battle of Killiecrankie; the hole through which the fatal bullet passed is underneath the arm-pit. The pleasure-grounds are highly ornamented, and at the back of the house is an exact model of the celebrated Roman Temple, which formerly stood on the banks of the River Carron, popularly denominated Arthur's Oven. On the opposite side of the river to the north, stands an obelisk, which Sir James Clerk raised to the memory of his friend Allan Ramsay, who often resided at Pennycuik, and is supposed by some to have there composed the greater part of his matchless pastoral. Pennycuik House is a fine specimen of modern architecture, ornamented with light and elegant sculpture. The rooms are large, in just proportion to the magnitude of the edifice, and the furniture is of the most splendid description. One of the rooms, designated *Quarian's Hall*, has a ceiling beautifully decorated by Runciman. This elaborate and painful work was the cause of the painter's death; for, by lying so long upon his back, he contracted a disorder which soon after ended fatally. On the western verge of the parish is the

estate of Newhall, on which is found the romantic locality, known by the name of Habbie's How. On the grounds of Newhall, on the banks of the Esk, is the gun-powder manufactory of Marfield, which has been for some years at a stand.

PENNYCUICK, a village in the above parish, agreeably situated on a high bank overhanging the north bank of the North Esk river, on the road from Edinburgh to Peebles, nine and a half miles south-west of the former. It consists of little else than a single street, with the parish church at its east end. Below the village, on the verge of the river, is an extensive suite of paper-mills. The spot on which these mills are now at work, was, during the late war, covered with barracks for the reception of French prisoners. The number of prisoners here was usually very great, and immediately before the peace, an extensive suite of buildings was erected in the neighbourhood for their reception, which were used. Weaving is carried on in the village. The village of Kirkhill stands a short way to the north-east. The name *Pennycuik* is of Celtic etymology, and signifies "the hill of the cuckoo."—Population of the parish and village in 1821, 1958.

PENPONT, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, extending nine miles in length, by from two and a half to three and a half in breadth; bounded by Sanguhar and Durisdeer on the north, Morton on the east, and Keir and Tynron on the south. This parish is of a mountainous nature, and is divided into three deep and narrow glens or vales, each watered by its respective streamlet, and separated from each other by hilly ridges. The chief of these rivulets is the Seart water, on the Nith, which washes the lower extremity of the parish. The hills are mostly covered with rich pasture, and are interspersed with many fertile arable spots. From the middle of the parish rises Cairn-kimow, a lofty mountain, rising higher than any other hill between the Solway and Clyde. In the bosom of the north east ridge in the district rises the remarkable protuberance called Glenquhargen Craig, which shoots almost perpendicularly up to the height of 1000 feet. It has two faces that strike the eye, and no other peak is to be seen on either side. It is a hard brownish whinstone, and from its romantic and striking appearance is reckoned one of the greatest curiosities in Dumfries-

The general prospect down the Nith and Scarr is extensive and beautiful, consisting of level ground highly cultivated, gentle risings, woods, villas, and mountains. The manse and church stand in a plain, about thirty feet above the Scarr, which winds about it in a serpentine form. The name of the parish is supposed by the statist to be derived from *pendens pons*, an arched bridge, there being an ancient bridge of one semicircular arch, supported by two steep rocks over the Scarr. The small village of Penpont is a presbytery seat.—Population in 1821, 1082.

PENTLAND FIRTH, the strait or arm of the sea betwixt the mainland of Scotland and the Orkney islands, extending about twenty miles in length from east to west, by a breadth varying from five and a half to eight miles. At the middle, the sea is some miles broader, by the indentation of Scapa bay or flow, on the Orkney side. On the mainland, or coast of Caithness, the firth is bounded by Duncansby head on the east, and Dunnet head on the western promontory. On the north or Orkney side, it is bounded by South Ronaldsay island on the east, and by the island of Hoy on the western extremity. Nearly in the centre of the firth, betwixt Duncansby head and South Ronaldsay, lie the Pentland Skerries or islets; and about half way through, nearer the south than the north side, lies the island of Stroma. Nearly opposite this island, at the entrance to Scapa bay, is situated the small island of Swona. The Pentland firth is the most dangerous of the Scottish seas, yet it is the route necessary to be taken by all vessels of a large size passing to or from the east coast of Scotland in communication with the Atlantic,—the Caledonian canal now allowing the sailing of vessels of moderate burden. The dangers of this gulf arise from the conflict of the tides of the Atlantic and German oceans, or from the impetuosity of currents agitated by, or sometimes contending with, the winds. The navigation is rendered more hazardous by the island of Stroma and the Pentland Skerries, which help to impede the currents, and to produce most dangerous whirlpools. Near Stroma is an exceedingly dangerous whirlpool called the Swalchie of Stroma, by which the sea is covered with white foam to a considerable distance. At the south side of the same isle is another dangerous place, in which the waves

are dreadfully agitated, called the *Merry men of Moy*, from the Moy, a gentleman's seat on the opposite coast of Caithness. Notwithstanding these dangers, the Pentland firth may be crossed and sailed through without great peril if mariners be careful to enter it at the proper time; but at no time is it possible to cast anchor in any part of it; and those who have attempted it have been obliged to cut their cables, or they would shortly have been overwhelmed by the fury of the waves. This dangerous strait is the greatest thoroughfare from the eastern to the western coasts of the kingdom, and is the terror of the boldest sailors, and the grave of thousands. When a west or a south-west wind causes an increase of the current, scarcely any vessel is able to withstand the tempestuous surge. The word *Pentland* signifies the end of the land.

PENTLAND HILLS, a range of hills which commence about three miles south-west from Edinburgh, and extend in a south-west direction about twelve miles, stretching beyond the boundary of Mid-Lothian into Peeblesshire. These hills, on looking from Edinburgh, present a bold termination, rising to a height of fourteen hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea. They are intersected by a valley in Glenrourie parish, through which a streamlet flows; it is dammed up so as to make a large pond for supplying the mills with water. The highest hill of the range rises 1700 feet above the level of the sea. The Pentland hills, though of a heathy and barren appearance, are covered with fine pasture, and feed numerous flocks of sheep. All around their lower parts they are finely cultivated, and on many places show thriving plantations.

PENTLAND SKERRIES, two uninhabited islands, with some contiguous rocks, situated in the middle of the opening of the Pentland firth. Lying exposed to the uninterrupted force of the waves of the North sea, and to the rapid tides and currents of the firth, the Skerries had been long dangerous to mariners, and formed an eligible site for a lighthouse. One of these useful establishments was consequently planted on the larger Skerry in 1794. It is a lighthouse with two towers, and a higher and lower light, standing in north lat. $56^{\circ} 43'$, and long. $3^{\circ} 3'$ west of London. The north-west or highest light-room is elevated 100 feet, and the lower light-room 80 feet above the

medium level of the sea. The two light-rooms, relatively to each other, bear S. S. W. and N. N. E., distant 60 feet. The bearings, as taken from the highest light-room by compass, are the western extremity of the Little Pentland Skerry S. by W., distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extremity of the foul ground of that Skerry S. E. distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Duncansby head in Caithness W. S. W., distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; Noss head S. W. by W., distant 14 miles; north-west point of the island of Stroma, N. W. by W., distant $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; south-eastern extremity of the Loather rock on the Orkney shore N. by W., distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

PERTSHIRE, one of the largest counties in Scotland, and one which contains a much greater variety of territory than any other, is situated in the centre of the kingdom, whose great northern and southern divisions it may be said in some measure to connect. It may also be considered an inland district, because although it comes into contact with the estuaries of two great rivers, it in no quarter extends to the shore of the ocean. Extending from the firth of Forth on one hand, to the wilds of Inverness-shire on the other, and from the eastern district of Angus to the western one of Argyle, it measures from east to west about seventy-seven miles, while its extreme breadth is not less than sixty-eight miles. Altogether it comprehends 5000 square miles, that is 3,200,000 Scottish, or 4,068,640 English acres. It is bounded on the east by the county of Forfar; on the south-east by the counties of Fife and Kinross,—the firth of Tay causing a considerable separation between it and Fifeshire. It is further bounded on the south by the Forth and the county of Stirling, and also by the small county of Clackmannan, which it embraces on two sides. It is bounded on the south-west by Dumbartonshire; on the west by Argyshire; and on the north-west and north by Inverness-shire. In every respect, situation included, Perthshire may be considered the *Yorkshire* of Scotland. Like that immense county, it is subdivided into districts, which were formerly stewartries under the jurisdiction of different great landed proprietors, but which since the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, have only been preserved in popular parlance. The names of the various districts are, Montrose, Gowrie, Perth

proper, Strathearn, the Stormont, ~~Blackburn~~ Rannoch, Balquhider, and ~~Aberdeen~~ and all these give, or have given, titles to various noble families. These districts do not include the portion which lies on the firth of Forth, and whose political connexion with Perthshire is inconvenient and somewhat unaccountable. This large county, in a general sense, rests upon a south-eastern exposure, as the whole of its waters flow in that direction. From its high western boundary the whole waters of the shire descend towards the German ocean on the east, whereas the waters of Argyshire flow in an opposite direction to the Atlantic. Thus the western boundary of Perthshire appears to have been pointed out by nature as a line of separation between the eastern and western sides of the island. With the exception of the portion on the Forth, the whole of the county may be described as that vast territory in Scotland whose waters descend into the river Tay, and by their confluence form that mighty stream. The heads of this river, and of the waters which fall into it, do indeed, in almost every direction, constitute the boundaries of the shire. As regards physical distinction, Perthshire is divided into two extensive districts of highland and lowland. The vast range of the Grampian mountains runs along the northern and north-western part of the county, and a large portion of the area of Perthshire is occupied by these mountains. The territory to the south-east of the Grampians is considered as belonging to the Lowlands. Eighteen parishes in Perthshire belong to the Highlands, and fifty-eight to the Lowlands; but the Highland parishes are of great extent, and some of them cover a tract of country equal to eight or ten parishes in the lower and more fertile districts: Thus the parish of Blair in Athole is not less than thirty miles in length and eighteen in breadth, and the parish of Fortingal is fully thirty-seven miles in length, by seventeen in breadth, including the district of Glenlyon, Rannoch, &c. In regard to its natural features, Perth is esteemed a county of first-rate interest. Lying, as we have said, partly in the Highlands and partly in the Lowlands, it comprehends scenery of every description of excellence, from the wild and romantic down to the beautiful and champaign. On account of its inland situation, it of course does not comprise

of that singular combination of marine and mountain scenery, which forms the great attraction of the West Highlands. Yet, as it abounds in inland lakes, and possesses rising grounds of fully as stern and grand a character as that district, it is in no respect inferior as the object of "a tour in search of the picturesque," while its splendid plains may be said to form an additional attraction. The soil of Perthshire consists of all the varieties known in Scotland, the carse and loamy being prevalent on the banks of the rivers, and sandy and tilly soil on the sides of the hills. In many places are extensive mooses, particularly in Monteith, in which is situated the moss of Kincardine, or Blair Drummond. In former times the greater part of Perthshire, like the adjacent county of Fife, was covered with woods, which the progress of agriculture has in many districts removed; but in every moss, in the flat land, in the valley, or on the tops of hills, roots and trunks of large trees are found. Besides the detached woods in the county, there are extensive forests in Breadalbane and in Monteith. Within the last sixty years, there has been a vast deal of planting in Perthshire, greatly to the advantage of the climate and agriculture. Of the different noblemen and gentlemen who devoted their attention to this species of improvements, none acted so distinguished a part as the late Duke of Athole. It appears from an abstract made in 1880, of this nobleman's woods and forests, that they consist of 13,378 Scottish acres—of which the whole, except about 1000 acres, were planted by the late Duke after his accession in 1774. Thus, his Grace planted the enormous quantity of 15,473 English acres; and allowing 2000 plants to a Scottish acre, the number of trees planted will amount to 24,756,000. But the number in reality is much more, as ten per cent. may be allowed for making good—so that the number may be stated at 27,231,600. Of these plantations, the principal portion, to the amount of about 3600 acres, are of larch; about 1000 acres are of oak; the remainder are of Scottish fir, spruce fir, a few acres of birch, &c. The same patriotic nobleman exerted himself to improve the roads of Perthshire, and by his means the road affairs of the county were brought into an excellent condition. The finest mountains in Perthshire are Ben Lawers, which is 4015 feet in height; Ben More, 3903; Schiehallion, 3564; Ben Gloc, 3724; Ben

Ledi, 3009; Ben Venue, 3000; and Ben Chonzie in Strathearn, 3022. The chief lakes of the county are Loch Katrine, Loch Achray, Loch Ard, Loch Voil, Loch Lubnaig, Loch Dochart, and Loch Earn, in the south-west quarter; Loch Tay in the centre of the western mountainous district; and Loch Rannoch, Loch Erich, and Loch Lydoch, (the two latter in part only,) in the north-western district. In the lower divisions there are some smaller and less important lakes. The chief running waters of Perthshire are the Tay, the Earn, the Dochart, the Almond, the Garry, the Tummel, the Bran, the Bruar, the Erich, the Ardlie, the Shee, and the Isla, besides innumerable third and fourth-rate rivers, and streamlets of all sizes. The river Forth, from rising in Stirlingshire, is not considered a Perthshire river, though it flows along a large portion of its south-west quarter. Perthshire abounds in game of nearly every description, though the larger species is now considerably diminished in numbers. The red deer or stag may be said to inhabit the forests and mountain glades in the most perfect state of nature and wildness; it is cautious in the extreme, and singularly jealous of the human form, eluding with wonderful effect the wiles of the sportsman. A variety of other game are also inhabitants of these wilds. Among the rest the roe, a much more familiar animal than the stag, appearing, even in summer, in the woodlands and plantations of the valleys, down to the habitable places; nevertheless, their aversion to restraint is such that they may be said to be untameable. The subject of the mineralogy of this county affords sufficient materials to excite and to reward the curiosity of the scientific student of the works of nature; but, on a political or economical point of view, its minerals are of no great importance. At Culross, upon the Forth, coal has been wrought for ages; but as it is situated at a detached corner between the counties of Fife and Clackmannan, it is of little importance to Perthshire. The Carse of Gowrie, and the country around Perth, are supplied with coal, by sea from the southern coast of Fife, or from England. From the ports of Dundee and Perth, coal is conveyed over-land, along Strathearn and Strathmore, to a great distance. The district of Monteith and Strathallan are supplied from the coal-works in Clackmannanshire. In consequence of this want of coal, by far the larger part of the coun-

try is exposed to great disadvantages. Peat is the fuel generally consumed by the common people in all the inland districts, together with such sorts of brushwood as can be obtained. In such a northern climate, the difficulty of procuring fuel operates severely on all sorts of arts and industry. Even agriculture proceeds under great disadvantages where it is not easily obtained; a great part of the summer season is consumed in the Highland and all upland districts in digging, drying, and carrying peats. Neither can that important ingredient, lime, be obtained for carrying on improvements in agriculture where coal is wanting. Limestone rocks are found in a variety of districts, both in the Highlands and in the low country; but the use of lime is greatly restrained on account of the difficulty of calcination, peat being a weak and ineffectual agent for this purpose. Limestone is found in the Highland districts, such as Rannoch, Glenlyon, and Breadalbane, and the head of Strathearn. In Monteith is a quarry of beautiful limestone, of the density of marble, of a blue ground, variegated with streaks of white; it is found on the estate of Leny. Marble of a superior quality is also worked on the property of the Duke of Athole near Glentilt. Large beds of fire clay have been discovered near Culross; and in that neighbourhood, on the Devon, there is abundance of ironstone. Slates are found in a variety of situations. Of these, the blue slates have been found at Birmam near Dunkeld, in Monteith, and along the north side of the Ochils; also in Monteith, as well as in Strathallan and Strathearn: gray slates are abundantly diffused. Near Drummond Castle, and more particularly about Callander, that species of rock called *breccia* or *plum-pudding stone*, is frequent. It is a composition consisting of a great variety of small stones of different colours and sizes, so firmly cemented together by a brown substance that when used in buildings it resists the influence of the weather for ages. This kind of stone, together with the slate and limestone, run in three parallel veins, at the distance of a mile from each other, to a very great length in a north-east direction from Dumbartonshire. There seems to run parallel to these on the east, a chain of sandstone from Gartree to the vicinity of Crieff. At the south-east corner of the county, upon the Tay, is one of the best and most celebrated stone quarries in this country. This stone,

called the Kingoodie stone, is of a reddish colour, difficult to work, and hard and durable to an uncommon degree; so much so, that the fine old tower, the steeple of Dundee, built with it, has, even after the lapse of so many centuries, scarcely shewn any symptom of decay. The principal stone of which the Grampians consist is granite; and it is remarkable, that as the coal field of Scotland terminates to the southward of the Ochils, the sandstone, or freestone, seem in a great measure to terminate at the next parallel ridge northward, that is, at the Grampians. It is not a little singular, that the same territory formed in ancient times the boundary between the forests of fir-trees, which in ancient times covered the north of Scotland, and the forests of oak, and other deciduous trees, that covered the whole of Scotland to the south of the Grampians. The most remarkable mineral waters in this county are those of Pitcaithly, near the Bridge of Earn, which have been long famed for their efficacy in curing scrofulous and stomachic complaints.—The monuments of antiquity which exist in this county are sufficiently numerous to afford a field of curious investigation. Lying to the northward of the Roman wall, Perthshire was the scene of the last struggle for independence which the inhabitants of the low country of Scotland made against the Roman arms. From a passage in Claudian, we are led to suppose that the Earn was often dyed with blood:

Scotorum cumulus flevit glacialis Ierne.

The last and most distinguished battle fought by the Britons was that against Agricola, under a leader to whom the Romans have given the name of Galgacus. The scene of this final struggle is, however, much disputed, as may be seen under the head Grampians. The Roman road along Strathearn towards Perth is still to be traced, and also from Perth along Strathmore to the extremity of the county. The remains of several camps are still to be seen, in particular at Ardoch, this being the chief in Scotland.—(See MUTHILL.) The county also possesses antiquarian remains of a later age and history, in the shape of ruined towers and religious structures, the district having once been the residence of a number of powerful chiefs, and of a large body of churchmen. Before the Reformation, and while episcopacy was established, Perthshire formed the ample diocese of a bishop, whose seat was

as well as another diocese of a Bishop at **Dumblane**.—Within the last half century a prodigious improvement has been effected in the agriculture of Perthshire, the lower parts of which, especially in the Carse of Gowrie, and in the lower part of the Earn, vie in rural wealth, cultivation, and beauty, with any district in Scotland. The upper country is still, of course, devoted to the pasturing of sheep and cattle, which are mostly driven southwards for sale and consumption. The agricultural character of the county has in recent times been enhanced by the active exertions of various local associations. The principal object of industry in the villages and towns of Perthshire is the linen manufacture, of much the same fabric as that which forms the staple produce in Forfarshire. In aid of this branch of manufacture, there are a number of considerable bleachfields in the county. Perthshire comprehends no more than two royal burghs, namely Perth and Culross, the latter a small decayed town on the Firth of Forth; but it possesses many considerable towns or large populous villages, including several burghs of barony. The following places may be noticed, among many others:—Auchterarder, Blackford, Auchtergaven, Stanley, Blairgowrie, Callander, Comrie, Crieff, Cupar-Angus, Doune, Bridge-of-Earn, Dumblane, Dunkeld, Dunning, Errol, Fortingal, Kenmore, Killin, Kincairdine, Meikle, Methven, Muthill, Rattray, Tibbermuir, Scone, Thornhill, Longforgan, &c. The county is divided into ten districts, each under the jurisdiction of a justice of peace court, and of a body of deputy lieutenants. The county is further divided into two sheriff-substituteships, the seat of the one being Perth, the other Dumblane. In the shire is a large association of landed gentlemen for the protection of game, woods, and plantations. The county gentlemen also form a Hunt, having races at Perth. Besides this, there is the Strathearn Coursing Club, and the Doune Club. Of those invaluable associations, already alluded to, established for promoting improvements in matters connected with agriculture, the following may be named,—the Perthshire Farming Society, which meets at Perth four times in the year; the Strathearn Agricultural Society, which meets once a quarter; the Athole and Weem Agricultural Club, which meets annually in October, and has instituted annual competitions all over the Highlands of

Perthshire; the **Dumblane Farming Society**, which meets in July to receive the report of the state of farms and crops, and in November to receive the report of stack-yards, turnips, &c., and holds a ploughing match in spring, when six prizes are distributed; the Carse of Gowrie Agricultural Society, which meets in the spring and autumn; the **Strathmore Agricultural Society**, which holds its numerous and respectable meetings at Cupar-Angus; and the **Burrel Agricultural Ploughmen Society**. There are two horticultural societies in Perthshire, one in Perth and another in Cupar-Angus, which have three meetings in the year; there is likewise a **Strathmore Horticultural Society**, which meets in May, July, and August. A number of societies, partly connected with the county, are noticed in the following account of Perth. On the whole, it may be remarked that this large and important district of Scotland exhibits everywhere striking manifestations of being in a thriving and prosperous condition, and offers a forcible example of what has been effected in meliorating and civilizing the country—in the exchange of a life of almost savage strife, ignorance, and poverty, for one of intelligence, peace, and all the comforts to be procured by industry—within the brief space of little more than a century. In the present day, the shire possesses, among other objects worthy of notice, a number of noblemen's and gentlemen's seats, noted for their extent and splendour, but of those we have space only to mention **Blair Castle** in Athole, and **Dunkeld House**, seats of the Duke of Athole; **Taymouth**, the seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane; **Dupplin Castle**, the seat of the Earl of Kinnoul; **Drummond Castle**, once the seat of the family of Perth; **Auchtertyre**, the seat of Sir P. Murray; **Dunira**, once a seat of Viscount Melville, now of Sir Robert Dundas, Bart.; **Blair Drummond**, the seat of Mr. Home Drummond; also **Methven Castle**, **Castle-Huntly**, **Lundie**, **Lavers**, **Castle-Gray**, **Kinfauns**, the palace of Scone, &c.—In 1821 the population of Perthshire amounted to 66,033 males, 73,017 females; total 139,050.

PERTH, a large and beautiful town, a royal burgh, the seat of a synod and presbytery, the capital of the foregoing county, and of a large portion of the kingdom, occupies a low situation on the right bank of the Tay, about twenty-eight miles above its confluence with the sea, and at the distance of 43½

miles north from Edinburgh, by the Queensferry road, 61 from Glasgow, 21½ west from Dundee, and 15 from Dunkeld. It is situated in the centre of a spacious plain, and is surrounded in every direction by soft and far-stretching acclivities, whose sides, thickly ornamented by bower-like villas, hedge it in with a splendid cincture of picturesque and beautiful scenery. Boasting of the most remote antiquity, Perth is hallowed by many delightful recollections; and it is almost impossible to say whether, by a visit to it, sight or sentiment is most to be gratified. The origin of Perth is as obscure as the etymology of its name, both being the subject of contest by antiquaries and philologists; and out of the vast mass of disputatious matter, it is a matter of great difficulty for the statist to extract any thing distinct or satisfactory. It has been told under the head *PERTHINIAE*, that the Romans penetrated through, and partially secured the district by the force of arms and strong encampments; and from the notices of ancient historians, we are left to suppose that that conquering people had a settlement on or near the spot where the modern town of Perth is situated. Adamson, in his *Muses Threnodie*,—or *Metrical History of Perth*, written in the year 1620,—embodies the current tradition of the origin of Perth, of which the following is the purport:—"Cneius Julius Agricola, in the third year after Vespasian had sent him to be governor in Britain, namely, about the year 81 of the Christian era, led a numerous army round by the pass of Stirling into the country on the north side of the Forth. Penetrating northwards, they approached the place on which Perth is now built, and when they first came in sight of the Tay and this beautiful plain, they cried out with one consent, 'Ecce Tiber! Ecce campus Martius.'—Behold the Tiber! Behold the Field of Mars! comparing what they saw to their own river, and to the extensive plain in the neighbourhood of Rome. Agricola pitched his camp in the middle of that field, on the spot where Perth stands. He proposed to make it a winter camp, and afterwards built what he intended should be a colonial town. He fortified it with walls, and with a strong castle, and supplied the district with water by an aqueduct from the Almond. Also, with much labour to his soldiers, and presents to the poor natives, a large wooden bridge was constructed over the river at Perth." Such is in all like-

lihood the fabulous origin of Perth, which whether first a settlement of the Romans, or a gradual creation of Pictish savages, is well known to have made no figure as a town till the Scots-Saxon period. To render its early history still more obscure, there is a story related by Boece, and other venerable romancers, about a place called *Bertha*, a Roman town, said to have been situated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Almond and Tay, a few miles above the present Perth. "This city," we are informed, "was swept away by a flood about the year 1210, after which the modern Bertha or Perth arose under the auspices of William the Lion." Fordun, with an equal claim to credit, tells us that the Tay was for many ages called the *Tiber* by the Italian writers, which he proves by saying, that hence the name *Tibber-muir*, a place in its vicinity; whereas, had he understood Gaelic, he would have known that *Tibber-muir*, or *Tipper-muir*, simply signifies "the well in the muir." If we discard *Bertha* as an etymology, there is none other left; the Highlanders, it is true, always called Perth *Peirt*, or *Peart*, which by some is construed into "finished labour," or "a complete piece of work;" but this hardly clears up the etymon, and we are fain to leave it to be that object of contest it has hitherto been. Much of the fable and conjecture of the antiquary connected with Perth, has been overthrown by the reverend and learned Mr. Scott, author of the *Statistical Account*, who mentions that "it is certain that the town had the name of Perth, long before the year 1210. There are many hundreds of charters, from about the year 1106 to the year 1210, still extant. Any person who will take the trouble of looking into these charters, will find, that whenever there was occasion to mention the town, its name was always written Perth, or Pertht, or by way of contraction, Pert. There was no noble person who gave his name to Perth; but there were some persons who took their surname from the town. It is also certain, that tenements and streets in Perth are described in charters prior to the year 1210, the same as they afterwards were." Until the period of the murder of James I. at Perth, in 1436-7, the place enjoyed in many respects the character of a capital, or seat of government. It having then been found that neither Perth nor

Stirling, Scone nor Dunfermline, had the power of suspecting royalty against the designs of the nobility, Edinburgh and its castle were chosen as the only places of safety for the royal household and functionaries of the Scottish government. Until this event, Perth was deemed the first town in the kingdom, the sovereigns residing very frequently in the place, and being crowned at the neighbouring palace of Scone. Perth was, on these accounts, the appropriate place where great national councils were held, from the time of Malcolm IV. until the second of the Jameses, and occasionally till the era of James IV. Perth was likewise the chosen seat of national assemblies of the church, some of which were called or presided over by nuncios of the Pope. It seems that before and after the contests for the crown, by the demise of Alexander III., the town of Perth possessed the popular name of St. Johnstoun, an appellation derived from the saint to whom the principal church and the bridge over the Tay were dedicated; but though this name appears to have been common enough, and was even used by some historians, the place was never so called in any of the public writs. In allusion to the patron saint of the church and the bridge, if not the town also, the common seal of Perth subsequent to the year 1600, as appears from impressions appended to charters, represented the decollation of St. John the Baptist; Salome standing bye with a platter in her hand, to receive the head. On the reverse, it represented the same saint enshrined, and a number of priests or other persons kneeling before him. The legend round both sides—*S. communis vni. Sancti Johannis Baptiste de Berth*, "the seal of the community of the town of St. John Baptist of Berth." This "superstitious seal" was laid aside after the Reformation, and that since used refers to the Roman origin of the town, being a double imperial eagle, charged with a Holy Lamb passant, carrying the banner of St. Andrew, and having the hacknied legend, *Pro Rege, Lege, et Grege*. Perth was in early times a place of great trade. Alexander Neckham, an English writer, who was abbot of Exeter in 1215, takes notice of Perth in the following distich, quoted in Camden's Britannia:

"Transi ample Tai, per rura, per oppida, per Perth;
Regnum sustentant illius urbis opus."

Which has been thus translated by Bishop Gibson:

Great Tay through Perth, through town, through countries flies,
Perth the whole kingdom with her wealth supplies.

It seems, an extensive commerce was carried on during many ages between Perth and the Netherlands. The merchants of Perth visited in their own ships the Hanse towns. And it is a part of the eulogium conferred on Alexander III., that he devised successful measures for securing these and all other Scottish trading ships from pirates and foreign detention. The German merchants, or Flemings, as they were called, very early frequented the port of Perth; and not a few of these industrious foreigners fixed their abode in the town, and introduced the manufacture of woollen and linen goods. As may be supposed, the intrusion of these peaceful artisans alarmed the natives of the place, and excited the ignorant legislature of the period. David I. laid restrictions on their traffic, and his grandson William the Lion, perhaps to procure the favour of the burgesses, denied them the privilege of entering themselves freemen of the corporations. It will perhaps be remembered by the readers of British history, that the Flemings found favour with the more enlightened monarchs of England, who, by encouraging their settlement, laid the foundation of the cloth manufactures of that part of the island. Perth comes prominently into notice in the history of the war of Scottish independence, or struggle for the crown between Bruce and the Edwards. After the unfortunate battle of Falkirk, in 1298, Edward I. reduced all the fortresses in Scotland, but fortified Perth, and rebuilt the walls in the strongest manner. It was often the residence of his deputies, and his son Edward lived here some years. On the return of Robert Bruce from his expedition into England, in 1312, he again turned himself to the conquest of his castles, and the expulsion of the English garrisons. Of these places of strength, Perth was found to have the most impregnable fortifications and the largest garrison. Although repeatedly assailed by the Scottish forces since their first successes in the north, it had still withstood all their efforts, assisted as these were by the military engines then in use for battering or scaling the walls, and for discharging stones and other missiles. In the end,

then, of this year of his first expedition into England, Bruce again invested the town of Perth with the most powerful force that he could muster. For a considerable time he pressed the siege with the utmost vigour, but still ineffectually, because he wanted the necessary engines; and because the garrison, and the rest of the people within the town, were too vigilant to be surprised by stratagem. Again he was reluctantly obliged to withdraw his troops, and to retire, lest famine, and the diseases occasioned by long encampment on low marshy ground, in an inclement season, should cut off the flower of those brave and faithful followers, by whose aid he had now nearly reconquered Scotland. But no supplies came from England, to relieve or reinforce the garrison of Perth. Bruce would not desist from his purpose, or suffer this single-walled town to baffle him for ever. Providing himself with scaling ladders, and such other instruments as he could find, he speedily renewed the attack, at a time when those within the town were pleasing themselves with the persuasion, that they were enclosed within impregnable walls, and had no future siege to fear. He chose a dark night, and, in its silence, taking a chosen band, conducted them in person, partly wading, partly swimming across a ditch, deep, broad, and full of water, that surrounded the walls. The rest were animated on this, as on many other occasions, by the example of the daring valour with which the king exposed himself foremost to the danger. The contest among them was, who should first cross the ditch, and, by the scaling ladders which they carried with them, mount the walls. This gallant and perilous enterprise succeeded. The king himself was the second to enter the town. The garrison and the townsmen were easily overpowered. In the castle, and in the stores of the merchants, a considerable booty was found of those things which the captors wanted most, for the relief of their own necessities. The slaughter of the vanquished was humanely stayed, as the resistance ceased. The houses were burnt, and the walls and fortifications levelled with the ground. By this happy achievement, all Perthshire and Strathmore were freed from servitude to the English, and reduced under the authority of King Robert. In the year 1332, Edward Balliol, after his success at the battle of Dupplin, had taken possession of

Perth, and was crowned at Soome. Immediately after his coronation he returned southward, to open a communication with the English marches, and a party of the loyal adherents to the interests of David Bruce concerted a sudden enterprise against the slender garrison left by the usurper in the town of Perth. Its temporary fortifications were unfit to resist a siege; it was garrisoned by few else besides the family and vassals of the Earl of Fife, who, from being the prisoner had become the partisan of Balliol. By stratagem, however, probably, rather than regular assault, it was quickly taken by the besiegers. Perth was again the scene of some stirring events in 1339. In the beginning of that year, after the death of the regent, Andrew Murray, the regency was conferred on Robert, the Lord High Steward, afterwards king, who was but a youth. He resolved to distinguish himself by opening the siege of Perth, which Edward and his engineers had fortified with uncommon skill, and provided with an excellent garrison. The defence they made for three months was so brave, that the High Steward was about to raise the siege, when Douglas, Lord Liddisdale, arrived from France, whither he was sent on an embassy to David Bruce, bringing with him five (Fordun says two) ships, with a supply of men and provisions. The siege was renewed with vigour. Douglas was wounded in the leg by the shot of a cross-bow, while he was going to the escalade. When the siege had lasted four months, and was likely to have continued longer, the Earl of Ross, by digging mines, drew away the water, and dried up the fosses and ditches, so that the soldiers, approaching the walls on dry ground, beat off the defenders with arrows and darts shot out of engines made for that purpose. The governor, Sir Thomas Ochtrede, with his garrison, seeing the city untenable, surrendered, having stipulated for the safety of their lives and estates. Some marched off by land, and others were provided with shipping to England. Douglas rewarded the French very liberally, and sent them back to France well pleased. He caused also to be delivered to Hugh Hambel, their commander, one of the best of his ships, which was taken by the English during the siege. Hambel had adventured to approach the town with his ships, to give an assault; one of them was taken, and now restored.

A singular combat took place on the North Inch at Perth in the reign of Robert III., which, from the singularity of the circumstances attending it, has furnished the author of *Waverley* with a theme in the novel styled "the Fair Maid of Perth." There was a dreadful feud between the clan Kay and the clan Chattan, which both parties at length agreed to decide by a personal combat of thirty picked men, in the presence of the king, at this public place. When the combat was about to commence, it was discovered that one of the clan Chattan had absconded through fear; but the dilemma thus occasioned was obviated by a saddler of Perth, by name Harry Wynde, who offered to take the place of the runaway for half a French gold dollar; terms to which the clan Chattan were obliged to accede, because no individual of the opposite party would retire in order to bring the parties upon an equality. The combat was commenced and carried on with fearful fury on both sides, until twenty-nine of the clan Kay were slain. The remaining single combatant, then wisely judging that he could not resist the impetuosity of Harry Wynde and the ten of the clan Chattan who were left alive, jumped into the river Tay, swam to the other side, and escaped.

It appears that the reformed doctrines were early embraced by many of the citizens of Perth, and that few places suffered so severely from the vengeance of the Romish church. The following extract from the memorabilia of Perth will fully illustrate the conflict of opinion on matters of religion in the town, and the severities practised:—"1544. This was a busie year. Cardinal Bethune, in the last convention, having obtained an act in favour of the bishops and clergy, to persecute and punish heretics to death, came in January this year to Perth, with the Regent Hamilton, Earl of Arran, who was a weak man. Friar Spence accused Robert Lamb and his wife Helen Stark, William Anderson, James Ronald, James Hunter, and James Finlayson. Lamb and his wife were accused of interrupting Spence in a sermon, in which he taught that there was no salvation without intercession and prayers to the saints. They confessed the charge, declaring that it was the duty of every one who knows the truth to bear testimony to it, and not suffer people to be abused with false doctrine, as that was. Anderson, Finlayson, and Ronald, were indicted for nail-

ing two ram's horns to St. Francis' head, putting a cow's rump to his tail, and eating a goose on All-Hallow even. Hunter a butcher, simple and unlearned, was charged with haunting the company of the heretics. Helen Stark was further charged with refusing to pray to the Virgin Mary when in child-birth, and saying that she would only pray to God in the name of Jesus Christ. They were all imprisoned in the Spy Tower, being found guilty and condemned. Great intercession was made to the regent for them, who promised that they should not be hurt. The citizens, who were in a tumult, relying on a promise of Arran, dispersed and went peaceably home. The cardinal, who had the regent in his power, had taken his measures. Determined to make an example of these heretics, he brought them forth next day to the gibbet, January 25th, being St. Paul's day, and feasted his eyes from the windows of the Spy Tower with their execution. The men were hanged, and Helen Stark was drowned. Robert Lamb, at the foot of the ladder, made a pathetic exhortation to the people, beseeching them to fear God, and forsake the heaven of popish abominations. Helen Stark earnestly desired to die with her husband, but her request was refused; however, they permitted her to accompany him to the place of execution. In the way, she exhorted him to constancy in the cause of Christ, and, as she parted with him, said, 'Husband, be glad, we have lived together many joyful days, and this day of our death we ought to esteem the most joyful of them all, for we shall have joy for ever; therefore I will not bid you good-night, for we shall shortly meet in the kingdom of heaven.' As soon as the men were executed, the woman was taken to a pool of water hard by, where having recommended her children to the charity of her neighbours, her sucking child being taken from her breast, and given to a nurse, she was drowned, and died with great courage and comfort." This barbarous execution, instead of quenching the ardour of Protestantism, increased it, together with a settled aversion of the priests and their superstitious usages. Matters now came to a crisis. On the 11th of May 1559, John Knox having arrived in Perth, preached a zealous and animated sermon against the follies of the church of Rome. After concluding his sermon, the congregation quietly dis-

perced; but the people had hardly left the place, when a priest, most indiscreetly, proposed to celebrate mass, and began to decorate the altar for that purpose, whereupon the persons who remained were precipitated into action with tumultuary, and irresistible, violence; they fell upon the churches, overturned the altars, defaced the pictures, broke in pieces the images, and, proceeding next to the monasteries, in a few hours laid these sumptuous fabrics almost level with the ground. This riotous insurrection was not the effect of concert, or any previous deliberation: censured by the reformed preachers, and publicly condemned by the persons of most power and credit with the party, it must be regarded as an accidental irruption of popular rage. The queen having heard with concern the destruction of the religious houses at Perth, the Chartreux monastery especially, as it was a stately pile of building, and a royal palace, and the repository of the remains of the first James, she determined to inflict the severest vengeance on the whole party. She had already drawn the troops in French pay to Stirling; with these, and what Scottish forces she could levy of a sudden, she marched directly to Perth, in hopes of surprising the Protestant leaders, before they could assemble their followers, whom, out of confidence in her disingenuous promises, they had been rashly induced to dismiss. Intelligence of these preparations and menaces was soon conveyed to Perth. The Protestants, animated by zeal for religion, and eager to expose themselves in so good a cause, flocked in such numbers to Perth, that they not only secured the town from danger, but, within a few days, were in a condition to take the field, and to face the queen, who advanced with an army seven thousand strong, commanded by D'Oysel, the French general. Ultimately a treaty betwixt the belligerents was concluded, by which it was stipulated that both armies should be disbanded, and the gates of Perth set open to Mary, the queen-regent, who entered the town on the 29th of May. It seems that no sooner were the Protestant forces dismissed than the queen broke through every article of the treaty, introduced French troops into the town, dismissed the magistracy, and established the old religion. She had, however, no sooner left it than the inhabitants again broke out in a ferment, and implored the

assistance of the Lords of the Congregation. Argyle, Lord Ruthven, and others consequently marched to their relief, and on a signal of the garrison to surrender, prepared to besiege the town in the usual form. In this emergency the queen employed the Earl of Huntly and Lord Erskine to divert them from this enterprise; but her wonted artifices were now of no avail; repeated so often, they could deceive no longer; and, without listening to her offers, they continued the siege. Lord Ruthven attacked it on the west, and Provost Halyburton, with his people from Dundee, fired with his artillery from the bridge, and obliged the defenders to capitulate, upon the 26th of June 1559. After the reduction of Perth, the populace went to Scone, to destroy the abbey and palace. Patrick Hepburn, Bishop of Moray, son of the first Earl of Bothwell of that name, held the abbacy in perpetual commendam, and resided in the palace. He had been a severe scourge to the Reformers, and was obnoxious to them ever since the death of Walter Mylne, who, at his instigation, was burnt at St. Andrews; they, with assistance from Dundee, attacked the abbey and palace, though guarded by a hundred horsemen. Halyburton, Provost of Dundee, with his brother, and John Knox, hearing of this tumult, went and entreated the people to spare the edifices, to whom they hearkened, and separated, after they had destroyed the monuments of idolatry; but the next day, a citizen of Dundee was run through the body with a sword, by one of the bishop's sons, while he was looking in at the door of the bishop's granary, which so enraged the people both of Perth and Dundee, that they quickly repaired to Scone, and, notwithstanding the entreaties of Argyle, Ruthven, the Prior, and all the preachers, they pillaged and set fire to these noble edifices, and burnt them to the ground, on the 27th of June. After the loss of Perth, the queen endeavoured to seize on Stirling. On hearing of this movement, Argyle, and other leaders of the congregation, marched out of Perth with three hundred citizens, who, having felt the severe yoke of the French government, resolved to prosecute the Reformation, or perish in the attempt. To shew their zeal and resolution, instead of ribands, they put ropes about their necks, that whoever deserted the colours should certainly be hanged by these



THE RIVER AND THE HILL

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ropes; from which circumstance arose the ordinary allusion to "St Johnston's tippet." A picture of the march of this resolute band out of Perth, is still to be seen in the town-clerk's office. Advancing towards Stirling, they secured that town, and demolishing every monument of the pagan worship, as they proceeded, they, in a few days, made themselves masters of the empire.

The dark tragedy of the Gowrie Conspiracy, which is connected with the memorabilia of Perth, need not be here recited, as it is sufficiently known to the readers of history. After this period, the historical memoirs of Perth are not fruitful in interest, though the place was visited by Cromwell, and in more recent times was a temporary rendezvous for the Highland troops of Prince Charles Stuart, on his untoward insurrection of 1745. Passing, therefore, to a description of the town:

In ancient times, Perth, as has been seen, was surrounded by walls for its protection, but these emblems of a turbulent age have now altogether disappeared. The internal structure of the town was also at one time mean, and of that antique character which we have noticed as still partly belonging to some of the obscurer streets of Edinburgh. Numbers of the houses were faced with wood, and were so close to each other that the thoroughfares were of the usual breadth of lanes. At the same period, the town generally stood at a lower level, so much so that the streets were continually liable to be inundated by floods of the river. To guard against this evil, the streets have been raised from time to time to their present elevation. In the present day, Perth is the handsomest town of its size in Scotland, and in point of elegance it is only second to Edinburgh. It chiefly consists of two longitudinal old streets, called High Street and South Street, proceeding westward from the Tay, and parallel with each other. These are intersected from south to north by certain cross streets, receiving the names of Watergate, George's Street, and St. John's Street; the latter is now the handsomest square in the town, the old houses having been pulled down, and elegant buildings with shops erected in place of them. St. John's church, the principal one in Perth, stands in it. In the environs of the town the houses are of a newer and more elegant, but not more substantial description, and are all built of excellent freestone, much after the style of the

New Town of Edinburgh. At the north-east corner of the town and at the termination of George Street, the Tay is crossed by a noble bridge of ten arches, extending over a clear water-way of 590 feet, built in 1771, at an expense of £26,477, raised by subscription. It is a stately and elegant structure of convenient breadth, and has resisted an accumulated pressure of ice and water, which could not have been exceeded by any of the inundations which threw down similar buildings of former ages at this place. More than one bridge of Perth has given way to the impetuosity of the floods. The great inundation in the thirteenth century, (which Boece fabled to have destroyed ancient Perth), swept away a bridge; and in 1621, a building of ten spacious arches, which stood opposite the east end of the High Street, below the present bridge, was carried off. After the demolition of the latter many unsuccessful attempts to rebuild it were made, —among others James VI. and Charles I. subscribed towards such a scheme, —but during the following century and a half, the opposite bank of the river was gained only by ferrying. At length the present bridge was begun, in a great measure through the public spirit of the Earl of Kinnoull. On this nobleman's property, at the east end of the bridge, and within the parish of Kinnoull, a large and respectable village has arisen, called Bridge-end, or more properly Kinnoull. (See KINNOULL.) The village, which has been created a burgh of barony, under its noble patron, stands on a confined situation, and from the nature of the ground, which rises with a quick ascent from the river, is not likely to rise to any considerable magnitude.

By far the most pleasing characteristics of Perth are two large expanses of green parks, one on the south and one on the north side of the town. These beautiful places of public ground, which are devoted to the recreation of the inhabitants, having been formerly insulated by the waters of the river, in which they were only basins, are respectively called the North and South Inch. The South Inch is surrounded by fine stately houses and some elegant villas, forming Marischal House on the west, and King's Place on the north; the road from Edinburgh pursues a course through its centre, by an alley of trees, nowhere excelled in Scotland for beauty and tasteful disposition. The South Inch was in former times the scene of the various athletic

sports and games of the citizens, as well as often the active theatre of military movements. On its northern side near the town, once stood a fort or citadel, built by Cromwell to overawe the town. It was a large and strong work, of a square figure, with a bastion at every corner, surrounded with strong ramparts of earth, and a deep ditch full of water. The North Inch of Perth, which lies on the Tay, above the town, and is entered from the termination of George's Street, at the bridge, is larger and more open than the foregoing, having received considerable additions in modern times. Perhaps the community of no city in the kingdom are in possession of a finer or more extensive green, and the inhabitants do not neglect their good fortune. Cows grazing, women washing and bleaching linens, numbers of the inhabitants enjoying a walk or some more active amusement, and perhaps companies of soldiers exercising, are continually enlivening the scene, which is in the highest degree delightful. On the west side of the North Inch stands the ancient mansion of Balhousie, environed by some fine aged trees. Behind the house, secluded from view, is a flour mill; the water which drives it, tradition says, was procured from the town's *lead*, or aqueduct, by the artifice of a former proprietor. This crafty knight of olden times, begged a boon of his sovereign, which being granted, bore the modest request of a *boot-full of water* from the canal at a given spot; but when he produced the boot, it was deficient of a sole, and thus he obtained a continual current for the mill of Balhousie.

The streets of Perth are preserved in a cleanly condition, and have excellent side pavements. The town is plentifully supplied with water from the lead or aqueduct noticed above, but it being often impregnated with filth from the public works through which it passes, various schemes have been proposed to obviate this just cause of complaint, and works are now in progress, and far advanced towards completion, for bringing a supply of pure water from the Tay to all parts of the town. The water-works is a beautiful building, having a chimney in the form of a circular column 180 feet in height; it is situated at the eastern extremity of Marshall Place near the river. The water is raised by steam, and the building and machinery were erected at an expense of £11,000. The town and shops are taste-

fully lighted with gas. Here and there are public edifices of good and tasteful construction, calculated to attract the notice of strangers. At the extremity of South Street stands King James the VI.'s Hospital, on the site of the Carthusian monastery, a large and handsome structure. The principal and most ancient public building is undoubtedly St. John's church, situated in the centre and oldest part of the town. This edifice, the precise origin of which is uncertain, but which seems to have been built at different times, and to have undergone many modifications, now contains three places of worship. In recent times it has been subjected to a considerable renovation in appearance. In the east end is to be seen built into the wall, the tomb-stone of James I. and his queen, embellished by figures of both personages in outline, and the east or altar window is of stained glass, reckoned the most beautiful in any presbyterian church in Scotland. The central church is worthy of being inspected, on account of the four enormous pillars supporting the tower, whose area is its chief part. It was in this church that the demolitions of the Reformation commenced, and before that period it was the scene of some remarkable events. In 1336, according to Fordun, a remarkable accident occurred within it. Edward III. was standing before the high altar, when his brother, John Earl of Cornwall, a minor, came to inform him that he had travelled through the west of Scotland, marking his journey with devastation and flames; in particular, that he had burnt the church and priory of Lesmahago, besides other churches, with people in them, who had fled thither for refuge. Edward, indignant at his cruel conduct, reproached him bitterly, and the youth replied with a haughty answer, to which the king rejoined by a stroke of his dagger, that laid his younger brother dead at his feet. The English writers say, that this young prince died at Perth in October 1336; but they take no notice of his having received his death in this manner. St. John's church has a conspicuous tower, from which springs a pointed spire, containing some fine bells,—the great bell being the same which called the people to prayers before the change of religion at the Reformation. The spire also contains a set of fine music-bells, which play every hour at the half-hours.

Of Gowrie-House, the ancient mansion of

the Earls of Gowrie, and the scene of a well-known mysterious incident in Scottish history, most unfortunately for the antiquary, not a vestige now remains; the whole, which stood near the entrance to the town from the south, with its back part to the river, being recently taken away, to afford room for a splendid suite of county buildings and jails, in the Grecian style. The chief of these new erections is a large handsome building looking to the Tay, between which there is a promenade. The structure has an elegant portico with twelve columns in front. Opening from the portico there is a large entrance hall; to the back of which stands a flight of steps leading to the gallery of the Justiciary Hall. The Justiciary Hall occupies the back part of the centre of the building, and is 66 feet by 49½ feet in the upper part. Under the gallery there are jury and witnesses' rooms. Behind the Judges' bench are the Judges' rooms, also witnesses' rooms. From the prisoners' box a flight of steps leads down to a passage communicating with the prisons. The County Hall, which occupies all the south wing, is 68 by 40 feet; in it are portraits of the late Duke of Athole, and Lord Lynedoch, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and one by Wilkie, of Sir George Murray. To the right of the entrance to the County Hall is a committee room 30 feet square, and above, a tea or card room 44½ by 30 feet. The Sheriff's Court and Clerk's Office, are contained in the north wing. Above the north entrance is an office for the collector of cess. The building cost L.22,000. Behind these county buildings is the new city and county jail, enclosed by a high wall. In the north area is situated the felons' jail, and in the south that of the debtors. The felons' jail is in two divisions; the one for males and the other for females. The division for the men contains ten cells, and one large day-room. The division for the women, three sleeping, and one day-room. Each division has an enclosed airing-ground adjoining. The south, or debtors' jail, is likewise divided into two,—one part for debtors, and the other for misdemeanors. The debtors' department consists of four large sleeping rooms and a day-room. The jail buildings, altogether, cost L.10,000. L.6000 of which was contributed by the town, and L.4000 by the county. The town pays two-thirds, and the county one-third of the current expenses.

The other public buildings are as follows:— A house with a tastefully built front, of a peculiar construction, is now tenanted in George Street, near the end of the bridge, to commemorate the public services of the late Thomas Hay Marshall, Esq. of Glenalmond, Lord Provost of the town. This monument contains halls for the Public Library and Museum of the Perthshire Antiquarian Society. The classes of the high school of Perth—a distinguished provincial academy—are provided with ample accommodation, in a large building forming the centre of Rose Terrace, adjoining the North Inch. On the ground floor are the English, drawing, and writing class-rooms, and above are the rooms for the academy, grammar school, and French classes. One of the English classes is taught in an adjoining building, entering from Barrosa Street. The teachers in the English department are both appointed by the magistrates, on a perfect equality, but having separate classes and establishments. These, as well as all the other classes, have been numerous attended during the last year, and fully maintain the well-earned celebrity of the Perth schools. A neat new theatre has been erected at the junction of Kinnoul Street and Crescent. It was reared by subscription among the gentlemen of the county and town, in one hundred shares, of twenty-five guineas each. The Lunatic Asylum of Perth, an establishment which is one of the most perfect in the kingdom, is situated in a park of twelve acres, on the acclivity of the Kinnoul hill, and has a delightful view of the Grampian mountains, the Tay, and surrounding country. The house, which was built from a plan of Mr. Burn, architect, consists of three floors 256 in length, and was opened for the reception of patients in 1827. The institution was endowed by the late Mr. Murray of Turisappie, who left a large proportion of his fortune, amassed in the East Indies, for this purpose. On the north-west side of the town is a spacious suite of barracks for cavalry, a certain number of whom are generally stationed here. In the environs on the south, and adjacent to the South Inch, stands a most extensive suite of regimental barracks, or a depot for infantry, and is still kept in the best state of repair, and as store-houses. In the High Street, and along Mathven Street, stands St. John's church, which is rather a modern, and elegant structure of stone,

with a steeple surmounted by a spire; opposite to this church is a meeting-house of the Independents. The Freemason's Hall is a neat and not inelegant building in the Parliament close, High Street; it contains a handsome spacious room, which is principally used as an auction mart for respectable sales. It was built in 1818, on the site of the Old Parliament house of Perth. Perth possesses a considerable number of institutions of a public nature, which have no edifices connected with them requiring particular notice. In the town are two native banks—namely, the Perth Banking Company, and the Perth Union Bank; also, branches of the Bank of Scotland, and the British Linen Company. A parish or Savings' Bank, has been established. There are two insurance companies connected with the town or county, to wit, the County and City of Perth Insurance Company, and the Forfarshire and Perthshire Insurance Company; no fewer than twenty-two agencies of other insurance companies are settled. Perth owns two newspapers, the Perthshire Courier and General Advertiser for the central counties of Scotland, published every Thursday evening; and the Perthshire Advertiser and Strathmore Journal, published every Thursday morning. The business of printing and publishing has been carried on, upon an extensive scale, by the firm of Morison, father and son, for a number of years; and from their press a variety of respectable standard works have been issued, including an annual county and city list. An Encyclopedia has also issued from the press of this town, entitled the Encyclopedia Perthensis, which is the largest work ever printed in Scotland out of Edinburgh. Perth possesses an extensive public library, which is kept in the first floor of Marshall's monument. It is supported by subscriptions, donations, and bequests. The Perth Reading Society, another institution of a similar nature, has a library of about 2000 volumes, also supported by subscription. A library was begun in 1824, among the operative classes in Perth, which is understood to be well-conducted, and is flourishing beyond the expectation of those by whom it was commenced. The Perth Museum was established in 1784, under the patronage of the Antiquarian Society of Perth. The chief design of this association was to promote the investigation of the History of Scotland, and to col-

lect and preserve manuscripts, books, coins, and all other relics illustrative of the antiquities of Scotland, and all other nations. They were also to receive geographical maps and descriptions, whether ancient or modern, and curious natural productions of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. In 1787, the plan was enlarged: the name adopted was, "*The Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth*;" and the communications now extend to every subject connected with philosophy, belles-lettres, and the fine arts. The hall of the society is situated in Marshall's monument. The following societies are connected with Perth—the Perthshire Bible Society; the New Perthshire Bible Society; the Perthshire Missionary Society; the Perthshire Religious Tract Society; Perth Seamen's Friend Society; the Perthshire Gaelic Society; the Athole Gathering, or Highland Meetings, associated in 1824, with the object of reviving and encouraging a taste for the ancient dress, athletic games, and manly exercises of the Highlanders; also, to encourage by premiums, the manufacture, in the district, of tartan and linens, the fabrics best suited to it; and likewise to create a laudable emulation among the young peasantry, by rewarding fidelity, general good conduct, and length of service in one place. The number of charitable or beneficiary institutions in Perth is deserving of notice. The ordinary resident poor are supported by rates, &c., including some mortifications of the lands of Lathendy. There is a Perth Provident Friendly Society; also, a Destitute Sick Society; a Female Society, for the relief of indigent aged women; the Ladies' Benevolent Society, for clothing deserving indigent females; the Perthshire Widows' Fund Society, instituted in 1816, and possessing property to a considerable amount, having for its object the providing annuities to the widows, and in the event of the death of both parents, to the children, until the youngest is fourteen years of age, the entry money being according to the age of the applicant, and the half-yearly payment twenty-five shillings; the Indigent Old Men's Society; the Sabbath Evening School Society; the Magistrates' Free School; Stewart's Free School, chiefly supported by contributions from the Incorporations; the Perth Female Charity School, where upwards of 100 girls are educated, which has been established by the ladies of

Perth; the Infant School; and the Auxiliary Society for the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

The charters of Perth, creating it a royal burgh, as has been said, are of great antiquity, and the privileges were renewed and extended by James VI., who was ever a great patron of the town, in which he frequently resided, and on one occasion accepted of the office of provost. The municipal government of the city is vested in a lord provost, a dean of guild, three merchant bailies, one trades bailie, and a treasurer; there are nine merchant councillors and three trades councillors. There are nine incorporated trades. The peace of the city is more immediately preserved by a body of police, established by act of parliament. Under this establishment the town is divided into nine wards with commissioners. The executive is under the charge of a superintendent; and the quiet and good order of the city is greatly increased by a clause in that act, authorizing the magistrates to punish summarily, by fine and imprisonment, in the case of petty offences. The expense of the police establishment is defrayed solely from the increased rent derived from the public dung, by the operation of the amended act, without any additional burden being imposed on the community. The town has, besides, a body of high constables. The burgh has hitherto joined with Dundee, Forfar, Cupar in Fife, and St. Andrews, in electing a member of parliament. Before the Reformation there were a great number of religious houses in Perth. Among these may be enumerated the following: The Dominican or Black Friars' monastery, founded in 1231, by Alexander II.; the monastery of the Carmelite or White Friars, founded in the reign of Alexander III.; the charter-house, a monastery of the Carthusians, founded by James I., in 1429; the Franciscans or Grey Friars' monastery, founded by Lord Oliphant in 1460; besides a variety of chapels and nunneries, which shared the fate of the monasteries during the heats of the Reformation. It appears from the old records, that a company of players were in Perth in June 1589; and they obtained liberty from the consistory of the church to perform, on "condition that no swearing, bawling, nor scurrility shall be spoken." In modern times, Perth possesses the usual variety of places of worship. There are four Established

Churches, under the patronage of the town-council, to each of which is now attached a distinct parochial division; a Gaelic Chapel, connected with the establishment; two congregations of the United Secession Church; one of Reformed Presbyterians; one of Original Seceders; one of Original Burgher Associate Synod; two of the Relief Body; one of Independents; one of Methodists; two of Glasaites; one of Baptists; one of the Roman Catholics; and one of a body using the forms of worship of the Church of England.

Perth possesses good markets; the weekly market-day being Friday. There are weekly markets for the sale of cattle, and a number of annual fairs, some of which are well attended. Something has already been said of the ancient traffic of Perth. In the present day there are some tolerably extensive manufactures carried on; ginghams, muslins, shawls, and other fabrics of cotton goods, with some linens, are manufactured, but a great deal more are purchased from Fife in a green state. In the vicinity there are some bleachfields, and a cotton spinning establishment at Stanley, which employs nearly 2000 young people. There are also several breweries, distilleries, and other works of articles suited for domestic consumption, along with nearly all the various pursuits in trade incidental to a populous large town of a superior class. In early times the trade of glove-making seems to have been a staple in the town; but now it engages few artisans, Dundee, in this respect, having engrossed its traffic. Altogether, Perth is not what is styled a manufacturing town; although many manufacturing establishments in the country adjacent are connected with it, such as Luncarty, Stanley, Stormont Field, Tulloch, Almond Bank, Huntingtower, Cromwell Park, Ruthven, Pitcairn Green, &c., and many of the weavers in the villages of Fife and Kinross are employed by Perth houses. The salmon fisheries, the shipping of grain, potatoes, and other produce, form other sources of trade; of one article, potatoes, from 140 to 150 thousand bolls are shipped for London in a season. The distinguished localities of the city, its situation, and the excellence of its schools, have conspired to render Perth the residence of a great number of nobles and gentlemen, whose influence upon the general population, both as regards the minds and their courses, is, of course, a good

one. Like Edinburgh, it is pre-eminently a *gated town*, and like it, it has its more bustling trading neighbour; for, if Edinburgh has Glasgow, Perth has Dundee, between which places there is always a sort of rivalry from their opposite manners and character. Dundee is usually understood to have greatly injured the trade of Perth, by intercepting its foreign commerce, from being in a more accessible situation for general trade. In all this, however, Dundee has but used its natural advantages; while it stands on the margin of the Tay, where the water is deep and fit for navigation, Perth lies at the head of the navigable part of that beautiful river, and for many miles below it, the water is so shallow that lighters or small vessels can only approach it. An act of Parliament, however, has lately been obtained for deepening the Tay, enlarging the quays, and otherwise improving the navigation of the river, from which much good is anticipated; and although Dundee lies nearer the ocean, and of course better suited to be a port for large vessels, yet Perth has a more extensive country to supply, and is the magazine or storehouse of the centre of Scotland, and better adapted for internal commerce,—the roads radiating from it in every direction being both numerous and excellent, and the neighbourhood being so populous, that a circuit of little more than four miles includes about forty thousand souls. The port, as appears by the shipping list of 1830, owns between sixty and seventy vessels, varying in burden from about 55 to 160 tons. Among the proprietors of the Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Company, are a great proportion of Perth merchants, the chief part of whose concern depending on Perth; many also hold shares in the whale shipping companies of Dundee, and a number of vessels belonging to other ports are freighted by Perth and unloaded at Newburgh, which is a port depending on it; moreover, many of the vessels coming into Dundee harbour have cargoes partly belonging to Perth. Betwixt Perth and Dundee steam-vessels ply daily, touching at the intermediate port of Newburgh on the E. side of the Tay. The landing place of vessels is near the South Inch; and the town is let for £. 400 a year. There are a number of stage-coaches leaving Perth daily, and coming from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness, and Aberdeen.

There are daily conveyances to Dundee. By these means, the town is rendered quite accessible to the merchant and tourist. In summer, the place is visited by whole flocks of strangers, who never fail to be delighted, as the Romans are said to have been, with the perfect beauty of the scenery around. Pennant calls the view from the hill of Moncrieff, where the first sight is got of Perth, in journeying from Edinburgh, "the glory of Scotland;" and truly, there could hardly be a more charming prospect. The town is not alone visited for its own sake. It forms the threshold of a series of scenes in the romantic regions of the surrounding shire, which are now the objects of attraction to tourists.—Population in 1821, 3775 males, females 10,303; total 19,068. In 1831, by the government census, the population amounted to 20,016; but by a special census, ordered by the magistracy, it was found to be upwards of 23,000.

PETERCULTER, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying on the north bank of the Don, west from Aberdeen, bounded by Newhill and Skene on the north, Echt on the west, and Drumoak partly on the south. It is of an irregular figure, about six miles in length, and from one and a half to two in breadth. The surface is rugged, or uneven with hills and valleys. The arable land, which is of small extent, lies on the banks of the Dee. There is a considerable extent of wood, both natural and planted. Manufactures are carried to some extent in the parish.—Population in 1821, 1096.

PETERHEAD, a parish in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, lying on the sea coast, south from the Ugie river, which separates it from St. Fergus on the north. It is bounded on the west by Longside, and on the south by Cruden. It extends about five and a half miles in length, by rather more than three in breadth. The parish possesses a sea coast of about four miles, comprehending the two bays of Peterhead and Javernettie, and the three promontories of Satie's-Head, Boddam-Head, and Keith-Inch. The parish in general is flat, varied by small eminences, and interspersed with plantations, which give it a pleasant appearance. The Ugie also varies the landscape on the north, with its windings and fertile haughs. Besides the fishers who reside in the town of Peterhead, there is a

accommodable fishing village, Boddam, at which place the fishing is prosecuted with great diligence. There are two old castles, viz. Old Craig, or Raven's Craig, formerly the seat of a branch of the Marischal family, and Boddam Castle, situated on a peninsulated rock, perpendicular to the sea, which washes its base. There are inexhaustible quarries of excellent granite, which admits of a fine polish. A large portion of the parish, and the superiority of the town of Peterhead, formerly belonged to the Marischal family, forfeited in 1715. The greater part of Peterhead was purchased in 1726 by a fishing company, which, getting embarrassed, sold it in 1728 to the Merchant Maiden Hospital of Edinburgh, the governors of which are thus superiors of the town and proprietors of the surrounding estates. This institution, at the sale of the property of the York Buildings Company in 1783, purchased another portion of the Marischal estate in the parish. So much has the value of land increased since then, that the first purchase, which cost originally L.8420, will very shortly produce an annual rental of L.2375; and the second, costing L.3886, will yield L.475 a year, exclusive of freeholds sold for L.727, and the income from fues and town dues, &c. In 1752, the governors sold the estate to Alexander Keith, Esq. of Ravelston, for L.5,280, being twenty-four years purchase of the then rental, but giving Mr. Keith a power of reailing from his bargain at any time within six weeks; he did so, and now the sum would only be about two years' rent of the property. In 1766 it was again exposed to sale by public roup for L.9800, but no offerer appeared.

PETERHEAD, a considerable town in the above parish, a burgh of barony, and seaport, situated at the distance of thirty-two miles north by east of Aberdeen, thirty-six south-east of Banff, eighteen south-south-east of Fraserburgh, and one hundred and forty-five north-east of Edinburgh. It occupies a situation upon a peninsula, about a mile south from the mouth of the Ugie, and on the south side of this peninsula is the bay of Peterhead. The town was founded and erected into a burgh of barony in 1563, by George, Earl Marischal, but has come into notice as a place of some importance only in modern times. Little more than a century ago, there was but a small quay, sufficient for the accommodation

of only the smallest craft; and in the time of Cromwell, it was said that no more than twenty tons of shipping belonged to the port. The natural advantages of the locality, the singular activity of the inhabitants, the encouragement and assistance of the superiors, and the patronage of government have conspired to render it, in the present day, one of the most flourishing sea-ports in the country. It now possesses, in addition to its old small harbour, which has become exclusively devoted to fishing-boats, two spacious harbours, safe and commodious, and accessible in opposite directions; and being situated on the most easterly point of Scotland, may be reached when no other can be approached. The extensive structures in the shape of quays, break-waters, &c. connected with this admirable haven, were erected partly at the expense of government, which was moved to the measure by consideration of the great general utility of such a place of refuge at this point—the first that is reached by vessels which may be distressed in the German ocean, and which, moreover, possessed singular capabilities for the construction of such a harbour. The greatest part of the expense has been sustained by the superiors of the burgh, the governors of the Merchant Maiden Hospital of Edinburgh, who have devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the harbours not only all the harbour dues, but the whole revenue of the town arising from common lands, petty customs, &c. In this manner L.50,000 have been expended during the last half century, exclusive of grants of L.15,000 from government, and a like sum from the trades of Peterhead. By all these means the harbour of Peterhead, is reckoned one of the very best in Scotland; it is in a flourishing condition, and lately yielded an annual income of L.2148, 12s. 4d. The entrance to the port is marked by an excellent light-house, erected by the commissioners, on the opposite corner of the bay, which is of great use. Very recently, the shipping belonging to the port of Peterhead, were eighty-two in number. It lately owned twelve vessels in the whale trade alone, with 3029 tons, which is more than belongs to any other Scottish port, and is second only to Hull. The fishing trade in general is prosecuted with great diligence; there are now sixty boats employed in the coast, and the quantity of herrings caught in the year 1830-31 was 10,000

crans. In no part of the island, indeed, is there found such a development of public spirit, commercial enterprise, and industry, as in taking advantage of the capabilities of the port and the adjacent sea. The ardent pursuit of a profitable traffic, which so peculiarly characterises the east coast, is here carried to its utmost height, and scarcely anything can be more gratifying to an intelligent traveller, than to observe the wonderful activity and acuteness which the people of Peterhead carry into every detail of business. In the beginning of the present century, the trade of the town was estimated at about £100,000 per annum. The district of Buchan, of which this may be denominated the capital, has long been remarkable for the production of butter, which is here salted and exported in vast quantities. "Peterhead Butter" is an article well and favourably known. Individual merchants in Peterhead have been known to buy up a hundred tons of butter in Buchan, for the purpose of exportation. Another article of export is corn, which is brought to the port from the surrounding arable district, and shipped to the extent of 2500 bolls per annum. The weekly market day of the town is Friday; and there are two annual fairs. As a burgh of barony, the place is governed by two bailies, with a treasurer. With the increase of trade the town has risen to a respectable size and appearance. It is built in the form of a cross, and is divided into four districts, which are united to each other by a continuation of streets; these districts are respectively called the Kirkton, Bonheads, Keith-Inch, and Peterhead proper. The houses, which are built of granite, so abundant in various parts of the country, are neat and comfortable, and many of them commodious and elegant. The streets of recent erection are well laid out. The public buildings, which claim more particular attention, are the town-house, at the head of the principal street; it is an elegant building, sixty feet long, and forty feet wide, with a spire, one hundred and ten feet high, and a clock; this edifice cost upwards of £2000 Sterling. The established church, which is of modern erection, situated at the conjunction of the south and west roads, combines elegance with convenience, and is capable of containing 1600 persons. The Episcopal chapel is also a handsome modern erection, of large dimensions, which cost £4000. The town

has also congregations of the United Associate Synod, of the Independents and Methodists. Peterhead derives some celebrity from certain mineral wells and baths, which are situated south from the town. The mineral water has been long esteemed for cases of general debility, disorders of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, and female complaints. It has also been used with advantage in leucophlegmatic habits; and it has been recommended in cases of scrofula. Perhaps its principal effect is tonic, produced by the iron it contains, assisted and increased by the use of sea-bathing, and the amusements common to watering places. Great exertions have been made to accommodate the company who resort thither for their health; and persons of every rank may find convenient lodgings. We believe, that recently the resort to those wells and baths has declined. Among the *Lions* of Peterhead, may be mentioned a museum of curiosities, chiefly in natural history, of late greatly increased, collected by and belonging to a private individual, Adam Arbuthnot, Esq. which that gentleman, with an urbanity which cannot be too highly praised, is at all times most willing to exhibit to strangers. Peterhead, like all other places in this part of the country, contains a large proportion of Episcopalians; and not many years ago, such was the prevalence of this persuasion, that few but working people professed a different mode of worship. At present, there is a considerable number of genteel presbyterians. Nearly the same proportion of Episcopalians obtains throughout the surrounding district, evidently on account of its remoteness from the southern provinces of Scotland, where the principles of the present established church were first promulgated. The chief Episcopal clergyman has for many years been the venerable Bishop Torry, D. D. The Chevalier St. George very appropriately landed at Peterhead on his fruitless expedition to Scotland in 1716. He appeared in the dress of a sailor, and did not declare his real character till two days' journey from the town. The house in which he lodged on the night of his disembarkation, since taken down some years since, but its site is still pointed out in a back street. It seems that the gentlewoman to whom it belonged, was so enthusiastic a Jacobite, that after the unfortunate prince had gone to repose, she went into the bed-room, and knelt at seven-

nal places round about it, like a heathen priest-ess performing some strange ceremony. Her daughter too, disguised herself as a servant, and went with peats in her lap to supply his fire, merely for the purpose of seeing him. The old Jacobite and Episcopal character of Peterhead, have impressed a peculiarity on the manners of the place very observable in the present day. The society of the place is considered to be of a superior stamp; but, as is often the case with provincial towns, it is divided into particular circles or classes, having mutual jealousies. During the summer—and the place has only three fine months in the year, June, July, and August—it is a cheerful gay town, and pleasure and dancing parties are common. A fondness for whist, the only rational and respectable game with cards, is likewise a characteristic of the pleasing society of this agreeable town, and engages a great number of evening parties in the winter months.—In 1821, the population of Peterhead was 4500, including the parish 6313; the number of inhabitants in the town, including about 800 seamen, is now computed at 7500.

PETTINAIN, a parish in Lanarkshire, lying on the left bank of the Clyde, bounded by Libberton on the east, Covington on the south, and Carmichael and Lanark on the west. It is of a rectangular figure of three miles long and two broad. The hilly parts are pastoral. The highest eminences are called Pettinain and Westraw hills; the latter of which is elevated 500 feet above the level of the Clyde, or 1000 above the level of the sea. The haughs or meadows on the banks of the Clyde are very extensive, and, enriched by the mud and slime deposited from that river by its frequent inundations, are exceedingly rich and fertile. The village of Pettinain, which contains about 100 inhabitants, lies on the Clyde about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Lanark, and 7 from Biggar. On the confines of the parish, on the south, the vestiges of a strong military station are distinctly visible; it contains about six acres, and some brazen vessels were lately dug up in its area. The only mansion of note is the house of Westerhall, formerly a seat of the Johnstones of Westerhall, but now belonging to the family of Carmichael Anstruther, representatives of the late noble house of Hyndford.—Population in 1821, 490.

PETTY, a parish in Inverness-shire, lying

with its west side to the Moray Firth, north-east from Inverness. It has the parish of Croy on the east. The greater part is level or rising with a gentle slope towards the south. The appearance is agreeable, the scene being diversified with cultivated fields, small rivulets and clumps of trees. The arable soil, which is nearly two-thirds of the parish, is in general light and sandy, but easily improveable; the old mode of agriculture is now abandoned, and the new method of farming adopted, which has ameliorated the condition of the soil very greatly. The pasture lands feed only 2500 sheep. There is an ancient castle on the estate of the earl of Moray, called Castle-Stuart, which was once designed for the family-seat; but for many years it has fallen into disrepair.—Population in 1821, 1758.

PETTYCUR, a small sea-port in Fife, on the Firth of Forth, lying about half a mile west of Kinghorn. It consists of little else than two or three houses, including a good inn, with a harbour in front, capable of receiving vessels of moderate burden at high water; it is one of the appointed havens for steam vessels employed in the ferry from the opposite coast. It is said to have derived its name from a small body of French (*Petit corps*) landing here in the time of Mary of Guise, regent of Scotland. As the land rises with a quick ascent from the shore, Pettycur is susceptible of little increase. The coast has here a bleak rocky aspect, and is very unprepossessing.

PILTANTON BURN, a considerable rivulet falling into the sea at the head of Luce Bay, and originating in the parishes of Port-Patrick and Lamlash.

PITCAIRN-GREEN, a small village in the parish of Redgorton, Perthshire, built on the estate of Mr. Graham of Balgowan.

PITCAIRN, (NEW) a small village in the parish of Dunning, Perthshire, half a mile south of the village of Dunning, built on the estate of Mr. Graham of Orchill.

PITCAITHLY, or PITKEATHLY, a place in the parish of Dumbarny, Perthshire, noted for its mineral waters. It is situated in a sequestered corner of the lower part of the vale of the Earn, at a short distance from the village of the Bridge-of-Earn. At this village the individuals who use the waters mostly reside, though for their accommodation, there is a single lodging house at the wells. Visitors from Edinburgh proceed by the Perth

coaches which pass through the village. The time when these mineral waters were discovered cannot be ascertained; even tradition says nothing of their first discovery; but they have long been celebrated, and in recent times have attracted the visits of innumerable valitudinarians, real or imaginary. There are five distinct springs, all of the same quality, but of different degrees of strength. The water is considered efficacious in curing or alleviating the scrofula, scurvy, or gravel, and divers in-

ternal complaints. The mineral is gentle in its operation, has an agreeable effect in relieving the stomach of crudities, procuring an appetite and exhilarating the spirits; and instead of weakening, tends to strengthen the constitution. The water is of a cooling quality, and very efficacious in removing all heat and foulness of the blood. About forty years ago the different springs were subjected to analysis, and a table drawn up as follows, shewing the contents in a wine gallon of each of the waters.

	East Well.	West Well.	Spout Well.	Dumbarny Well.	South Park Well.	
Atmospheric Air	4	4	4	4	4	Cubic Inches.
Carbonic acid gas	8	8	6	5	5	do.
Carbonate of lime	5	5½	5	5½	5	Grains.
Muriate of Soda	100	92	82	87	44	do.
Muriate of Lime	180	168	146	102	84	do.
Specific gravity of a gallon of each, more than distilled water.	216	198	172	124	98	do.

The Spout Well is that most in esteem, and is the only one indeed to which a pump is attached. The promenades around Pitcaithley are very pleasing, and there is no lack of the very best accommodation as well as the choice of society of an agreeable nature, though, as may be supposed, very mixed in its ingredients.

PITLESSIE, a small village in the parish of Culter, Fifeshire, lying on the north side of the road to Cupar from Kinghorn, at the distance of four miles west of the former, and five east of New Inn.

PITLOCHRY, a small village in the parish of Moulin, Perthshire, situated on the great military road from Perth to Inverness, about six miles from the pass of Killcrankie.

PITSLIGO, a parish in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, lying on the sea-coast betwixt Aberdeen on the west and Fraserburgh on the east, and having Tyrie on the south. The face of the country is level, none of the eminences deserving the name of hills; neither is it watered by any considerable stream. The land is generally fertile, though from the want of wood, it has a bare appearance, and in some places considerably improved, particularly on the estate of the late Sir William Forbes, who planted a considerable number of forest trees, now in a flourishing condition, and

promising to be an ornament and shelter to the district. There are two fishing villages, namely, Pittaly, and Rosehearty. Pitsligo castle, formerly the seat of the Lords Pitsligo, a title in the Forbes family attainted in 1745, is an ancient building, surrounded with extensive gardens. Several large cairns, which tradition says are the sepulchral memorials of hostile invaders from Denmark or Norway, are to be seen in the parish.—Population in 1821, 1845.

PITSLIGO, (NEW) a thriving modern village in the parish of Tyrie, district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, lying on the road from Peterhead to Banff.

PITTALY, a small fishing village in the parish of Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire, lying on the sea coast, half way betwixt Kinnaird Head and Rosehearty Point.

PITTENCRIEF, a suburb of Dunfermline, now composing part of that populous and thriving town.

PITTENWEEM, a small parish in Fife, lying on the shore of the Firth of Forth, betwixt the parish of St. Monance on the west and Anstruther on the east; on the north it is bounded partly by Anstruther and partly by Carnbee. In extent, it measures about a mile and a quarter long by half a mile to three quarters of a mile in breadth. The land is level

or spreads up from the shore of the Firth with a gentle acclivity, in finely cultivated and well enclosed fields. The whole lies on a field of excellent coal.

PITTENWEEM, a royal burgh and sea-port, the capital of the above parish, is situated at the distance of less than a mile west from Wester Anstruther, a mile east of St. Monance, and twenty-four miles from Edinburgh. It occupies a slightly elevated situation on ground overhanging the harbour, which from occupying a cove or *weem*, has communicated a name to the town. Pittenweem is one of the old Fife burghs. It consists of an irregular main street, with a number of bye thoroughfares; the houses being chiefly of an ancient date. Around the harbour there are several houses of a respectable appearance; and on the brow of the eminence over this part of the town stand all that remains of the Priory of Pittenweem. Besides some fragments of the religious buildings, there is a quadrangular range of curious antique buildings entire, said to have been the residence of the Prior, and other superior officers of the establishment. This fine specimen of the domestic ecclesiastical architecture of the ages which preceded the Reformation, is included within the private property of the Right Rev. Dr. Low, a bishop of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, who here superintends a congregation of that communion, and resides in one of the ancient edifices. Betwixt the ruins of the priory and the sea is an enclosed piece of garden ground, in which is a fine spring well, once belonging to the convent, and which, till a late date, was the fountain from whence the water was taken on all baptismal occasions; such was the extent to which inveterate usage had been carried. Of the date of the Priory of Pittenweem little seems to be known. It was, at any rate, a house of the canons-regular of St. Augustine, and had some cells dependent upon it. It was dedicated to the Virgin. After the Reformation, a Colonel Stuart became commendator in 1567, and his son, Frederick Stuart, was afterwards, by the favour of James VI., raised to the dignity of Lord Pittenweem, in 1609; but dying without male issue, the title became extinct. Adjacent to the monastic remains stands the parish church, an old ungainly edifice, with a turreted spire. It was in Pittenweem that the robbery was committed upon the Collector of Excise, by

Wilson and Robertson, which led to the Porteous mob; the house in which this transaction took place is still standing, and is a thatched one of two stories with an outside stair, immediately west of the town-house, on the south side of the street. Pittenweem was constituted a royal burgh in 1557, by a charter from James V., who, as well as his successor, paid the town particular marks of distinction. After its erection into a royal burgh, it seems to have been a place of considerable note, and to have had a number of vessels belonging to it; but, between the years 1639 and 1645, the town suffered greatly, and it appears that not fewer than thirteen sail of large vessels were either taken by the enemy or wrecked. It was also a great fishing station; but since the decline and failure of that branch of employment, and the giving up of the working of the adjacent coal mines, it has decreased considerably. Like other towns on this coast, it also suffered by the Union. As a royal burgh it is governed by four bailies, a treasurer, and nineteen councillors, and has hitherto joined with Easter and Wester Anstruther, Kilrenny, and Crail, in sending a member to Parliament. Besides the Established Church, and an Episcopal Chapel, there is a Relief Meeting-house.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 1200.

PIADDA, a small rocky islet at the southern extremity of Arran, and entrance of the firth of Clyde, on which a light-house was erected in 1790, in Lat. $55^{\circ} 39'$ and Long. $5^{\circ} 4'$ west of London. The entrance of Campbeltown Loch bears by compass W. N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., distant 18 miles; Island of Sanda W., distant 20 miles; Ailsa Craig S. W. by S., distant 15 miles; entrance to Loch Ryan S. S. W., distant 25 miles; and the Heads of Ayr S. S. E., distant 16 miles. The light-room is elevated above the level of the sea 70 feet, and the light is seen from N. E. by E. to N. W. by W., and intermediate points of the compass south of these points.

POLGAVIE, a small sea-port village in the parish of Inchture, Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire. See INCHTURE.

POLLOCKSHAW, a considerable manufacturing town, in the parish of Eastwood, Renfrewshire, situated at the distance of two and a half miles from Glasgow, on the road to Irvine. It stands on the White Cart river, in a pleasing valley, well sheltered by plan-

tations, and has been in modern times greatly improved in appearance. It now consists of several well built streets, which we are informed by a local authority, are "well laid off and kirbed; the houses numbered, and the names of the streets painted upon the corners." There is also a town-hall, ornamented by a tower, and embellished by a clock. The town was erected into a burgh of barony in 1812, in favour of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock. The civic government is now vested in a provost, bailie, six councillors, and a treasurer. Besides the Established Church of Eastwood, at no great distance, there are Meeting-Houses of the United Associate and of the Original Associate Synods. Pollockshaws has risen into note as a manufacturing town within the last fifty years. In 1782 it contained 220 houses, 311 silk and linen looms, engaged in manufacturing for the traders of Paisley; there were also six thread mills, ten stocking frames, four bleachfields, and a large printfield, which was begun about 1740. In 1818 it was described as one of the largest villages in Renfrewshire, containing a population of 3500, chiefly employed in the spinning of cotton yarn, and steam-loom weaving. At Auldfield, in the vicinity, there is now an extensive cotton factory, having from 200 to 300 looms driven by one engine alone. There are still four bleaching establishments, which carry on this process in a style of excellence that is not surpassed in any other part of the country. The art of dyeing Turkey red, and fancy dyeing, is also carried on here to a large extent at the Green Bank Dye-Works; and great quantities of goods are sent thither from the manufacturing districts of Glasgow, Paisley, and the surrounding country.—In 1821, the population of Pollockshaws was 3850.

POLMONT, a parish in Stirlingshire, lying on the Forth, betwixt Bothkennar and Falkirk on the west, and Borrowstounness and Muiravonside on the east. It extends about five miles inland from the Forth, and is about two broad. This is one of the richest and most beautiful parochial districts in the country, nearly the whole being arable, and finely enclosed and planted. It has the river Avon on part of its eastern boundary, and is intersected by the main road from Edinburgh to Falkirk, and by the Union Canal. The parish possesses several coal-works, and abounds in iron and freestone. The village of Polmont

lies on the road to Falkirk, from whence it is three and a half miles to the east. The small village of Nether Polmont lies on the road from Falkirk to Bo'ness, from which it is four miles distant.—Population in 1821, 2171.

POLWARTH, a parish in the district of Merse, Berwickshire, of a triangular form, each side of which measures between one and three miles, bounded by Langton on the north-east, Foggo on the south, and Greenlaw on the west. The land is all arable, well enclosed, and beautifully planted. The village of Polwarth, from its connexion with Scottish song, is the most interesting object of the district, and stands on the road from Greenlaw to Dunse. "Polwarth," says the author of the *Picture of Scotland*, "is rather a field powdered with cottages than a village, the houses being literally scattered, without any view to regularity, over the common called 'the Green,' in the centre of which is a small enclosed space, with three thorn trees of various sizes, the successors of the poetical thorn. The legend connected with this tree might furnish materials for a good romance. The estate of Polwarth formerly belonged to Sinclair of Hermandston, whose family, so far back as the fifteenth century, terminated in co-heiresses. At that early period, there used to be dreadful rugging and riving at heiresses; few were married without having been the occasion of one or more broken heads; and it generally happened, that the most powerful, not the most beloved, wooer obtained the prize. The renowned case of Tibby Fowler seems to have been nothing to that of the Misses Sinclair. Out of all their lovers, they preferred the sons of their powerful neighbour, Home of Wedderburn; and it so happened, that the youngest sister was beloved by the eldest Home, (George) while the eldest placed her affection on the youngest, whose name was Patrick. After the death of the father of the young ladies, they fell into the hands of an uncle, who, anxious to prevent their marriages, that he himself might become their heir, immured them in his castle, somewhere in Lothian. What obstacle will not love overcome! They contrived, in this dilemma, to get a letter transmitted to their lovers, by means of an old female beggar, and they were soon gratified by the sight of the two youths, accompanied by a determined band of Merse men, before the gate of their prison. The

uncle made both remonstrance and resistance, but in vain. His nieces were forcibly taken from him, and carried off in triumph to Polwarth. Part of the nuptial rejoicings, (for the marriage ceremony immediately ensued,) consisted in a merry dance round the thorn, which even at that early period grew in the centre of the village. The lands of Polwarth were then divided between the two Houses, and, while George carried on the line of the Wedderburn family, Patrick was the founder of the branch afterwards ennobled by the title of Marchmont. In commemoration of this remarkable affair, all future marriage parties danced round the thorn; and a tune seems to have been composed of the name of 'Polwarth on the Green,' to which several songs have been successively adapted—in particular, one beginning,

At Polwarth on the green,
If you'll meet me the morn,
Where lasses do convene
To dance around the thorn;
A kindly welcome you shall meet,
Frae ane that likes to view
A lover and a lad complete,
The lad and lover you.

This custom continued in force for several centuries, but has been given up, in consequence of the privacy with which all marriages are now conducted, not to speak of the fall of the original tree. It is not, however, more than three years since the party that attended what is called a paying, or penny-wedding,—that is, a wedding where every guest pays a small sum for his entertainment, and for the benefit of the young couple,—danced round the little enclosure to the tune of Polwarth on the Green, having previously pressed into their service an old woman, almost the last that had seen weddings thus celebrated, to show them the manner of the dance. Polwarth was once a place of some trade, especially in shoemaking, there having at one time been no fewer than fourteen professors of this craft in the village, each of whom tanned his own leather. There is now scarcely a tradesman of any kind, the people all living by agriculture or weaving. The village was formerly much more extensive, and the houses were all old-fashioned, having stupendous clay-built chimnies, and each provided with a knocking stone at the cheek of the door, with which the barley used by the family was wont, in not very remote times, to be cleansed every morning as

required. Of late years, it has been changed except the knocking stone, which in general survive, like old scythes, retained about a house long after they have ceased to be of any use. In the severe winter of 1740, when it is remembered that all the mills of the Merse were stopped by the frost except two, these primitive engines were used by the country people for grinding corn into meal. The people of Polwarth drive a sort of trade as musicians, almost all of them being expert violin-players, and willing to be employed as such at rustic balls, dancing schools, &c. This is probably owing to the celebrity of their town in popular song, and the custom of dancing round the thorn.—Population in 1821, 298.

POMONA, or MAINLAND, the largest and chief of the Orkney islands, measuring in extreme length nineteen geographic miles, and in breadth fourteen; but its coasts are so deeply cut by extensive bays, that its area does not probably exceed 150 square miles. It is divided into fourteen parishes, but these are reduced by grouping in pairs to nine in number. Kirkwall, the capital of the Orkneys, is situated on the island, and is elsewhere described. Two extensive bays divide Pomona into two unequal parts, connected by an isthmus about two miles in width. The western part comprehends the united parishes of Firth and Stennis, Evie and Rendall, Birsay and Harray, Sandwick and Stromness, and the single parish of Orphir. This division is more hilly than the eastern. The hills enclose some pretty extensive and fertile valleys, possessing a rich loamy soil; but the principal cultivation here, as in the smaller islands, is along the coast, where an abundant supply of sea-weed thrown up by the waves, affords, at little expense, a valuable manure. Much of this district remains in a state of nature, and regular enclosures are scarcely known. It contains several fresh water lakes, or lochs, as those of Orphir, Stennis, Skall, Birsay, and Aikerness, giving rise to considerable streams, abounding with various species of trout; but Orkney, as might be expected, has no river, and the true salmon is rarely caught. The extensive heaths in the western parishes afford shelter to immense numbers of red grouse, plovers, and snipes. Neither partridges, nor hares, nor foxes, are found in Orkney; though the white hare was once indigenous in Hoy. That the stag once browsed on these hills is

manifest, from the numerous instances of their horns found in the peat bogs. These wastes also bear evidence of their having once been covered by woods of the smaller kinds of trees; and this has been confirmed by the discovery of an ancient submerged wood, of some extent, exposed by a heavy part at Skuill, on the western side of Pomona. The hills feed a vast number of sheep; a branch of rural economy, till lately extremely ill managed in Orkney. Formerly the sheep of a parish were permitted to run wild among the hilly districts, which are separated from the cultivated land by an insecure wall of turf, forming a general fence to the whole parish. Once a-year they were collected to be shorn, and to receive certain marks on their ears or on their nose, a barbarous mode of ascertaining the property of each individual owner in the general flock. Latterly, a better system has been introduced. Merino rams have been imported, and care has been taken to improve the breed of sheep. The commons feed also large herds of swine, of a diminutive and ill-favoured breed, which are very destructive when accident permits them to enter the cultivated townships. The western coasts of Pomona are, in general, very bold, presenting mural cliffs, covered by innumerable sea fowl, and often hollowed out into caverns, or perforated by natural arches. A magnificent instance of the latter occurs near Skuill, not far from the pavement of *figured stones*, as it has been named, which is conspicuous in the early descriptions, but which modern inquiry has reduced to a very common instance of partial disintegration in a ferruginous sandstone. In fine weather, this lofty arch, which perforates a little promontory, may be safely entered; but when the storm rages, the waves burst through it with surprising fury. Along this western coast, the approach of a storm is usually indicated, several hours before it happens, by a sudden rolling of vast waves from the ocean. Enormous stones are hurled against the rocks; and the raging of the waves against the caverned precipices may be distinctly heard, on such occasions, at the distance of eighteen miles. The western parts of Pomona contain the scanty remains of the once independent Udallers, or allodial proprietors of Orkney. The usurpations of the Scottish earls, who laboured to introduce feudal tenures, and the injustice of the Scottish government, which transferred to itself the spoliations

committed by the people by the earls, and altered the laws which it had solemnly promised to retain inviolate, have reduced the Udallers to a very small number of little proprietors, who chiefly reside in Rendal and Harray. The names of many of these men proclaim their pure Scandinavian descent, though they have now totally lost the Norse language, which about eighty years ago, was the common tongue in Harray.—In 1821, the population of Pomona was 15,062.

PONICLE, a small river in Lanarkshire, which falls into the Douglas water, a few miles above its junction with the Clyde.

PORT-ALLAN, a small village and harbour in the parish of Sobrie, Wigtonshire.

PORT-DUNDAS, a modern village in Lanarkshire, situated about a mile to the north-east of Glasgow; it originated in being the spot where a branch from the Forth and Clyde canal terminates. Its name is in honour of Lord Dundas, to whose exertions the canal, in a great measure, owes its completion. There is a spacious basin, and large warehouses for the accommodation of the traders on the canal. The Monkland canal also terminates here, and adds greatly to the bustle and traffic which prevails. Track boats in communication with the firth of Forth at Grangemouth, and with Edinburgh, by means of the Union canal, arrive and depart daily.

PORTEASY, a small fishing village in Banffshire, in the parish of Ruthven, about two miles east from Buckie.

PORT-FLOAT, a small port on the west coast of Wigtonshire, parish of Stoneykirk.

PORT-GLASGOW, originally named New Port-Glasgow, a parish and sea-port town in Renfrewshire, lying on the banks of the Clyde. The parish, which extends about a mile each way, is bounded by Greenock on the west, and Kilmalecolm on the south and east. It was formerly a small barony, called Newark, belonging to the parish of Kilmalecolm; but the magistrates of Glasgow, having in the year 1668, leased a piece of ground to form a harbour for the accommodation of their shipping, and foreseeing that it would soon be a thriving place, got it erected into a separate parish in 1695. The town of Port-Glasgow, which originated in this manner, is situated on a flat piece of ground partly peninsular, close on the margin of the Clyde, at the distance of two miles east from Greenock, and nineteen from Glasgow. The harbour, at

spring-tides, admits of vessels of very large tonnage; and on the quays and streets adjacent, bonded warehouses are erected for foreign produce; and also excellent sheds to protect the property of the merchant from rain. The town stands immediately contiguous to the old barony and village of Newark, at the eastern extremity of which is situated the old castle, formerly occupied by the barons of the name of Maxwell, now the property of the Right Hon. Lord Belhaven. It is a fine old ruin, in good preservation, and its situation is much admired for its commanding view of the Clyde, and adjacent picturesque scenery—particularly that wild and singularly formed rocky eminence, on which stands Dumbarton Castle. The town of Port-Glasgow is protected to the south by a range of high hills; and an extensive view of corresponding hills presents itself to the north. The lower grounds in the vicinity of the town, are embellished with handsome villas, adorned by excellent gardens. Port-Glasgow is neatly built, the streets running at right angles. It possesses a town-house, which was erected in 1814, by the magistrates, at a cost of nearly £12,000. It possesses a public coffee-house, council-chamber, court-hall, prison and bride-well; together with accommodation for the town clerk, fiscal, and other public officers. This building, which is of the finest Grecian architecture, is surmounted with an elegant spire, 150 feet high, and adorned with a good clock. The custom-house is a neat building, containing rooms for the different officers in that branch of the revenue. There has been erected by the public generosity of the inhabitants, a new parish church, upon the site of the old one, which is, in external and internal appearance, both chaste and elegant. There is also a chapel of ease, and meeting-houses of the united secession and methodist bodies. Besides these establishments, there are public schools, a theatre, and a good flesh and fish market. The trade of Port-Glasgow has been for these number of years gradually improving. The tonnage employed in the West-India and American trade, is very considerable. Ship-building, sugar-refining, and rope and sail making, are carried on here extensively; added to which, a new company has lately commenced in the steam weaving business, which gives employment to near two hundred persons, and promises to be of great importance. Here was built the first dry or graving dock in

Scotland; which is yet in good preservation. Port-Glasgow was erected into a parish, as has been said, in 1695, and in the year 1775 the town was instituted a burgh of barony, with two magistrates and eleven councillors. A fair is held in the town on the third Tuesday in July, the weekly market day is Friday. Steam vessels, in passing to and from Glasgow, touch at Port-Glasgow, for the convenience of passengers.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 5262.

PORT-HOPETOUN, a modern suburb of Edinburgh, on its south-west quarter, at which is the basin of the Union Canal at its eastern termination. See EDINBURGH.

PORT-KESSECK, a small port on the coast of Wigtonshire, in the parish of Kirkmaiden.

PORT-LEITHEN, a small fishing village in Kincardineshire, near the promontory of Girdleness.

PORT-LOGAN, a small port on the west coast of Wigtonshire, parish of Kirkmaiden.

PORT-MA-HALMACK, a small harbour in Ross-shire, in the parish of Turlut.

PORT-MOAK, a parish in Kinross-shire, lying on the east side of Loch Leven, and extending seven miles in length, by from three to five in breadth. It is bounded on the north-west by Orwell, on the north-east by Strathniglo, on the east by Leslie, and on the south by Ballingrey. The parish includes the west Lomond hill, which, with its descending braes, most of which are arable, occupies a large portion of the district. The low grounds have been vastly improved by draining and other judicious measures. That part of the carse east from Loch Leven, and on the north side of the new cut of the Leven river, belongs to Portmoak; the improvements here have been on a great scale, as has been noticed under the heads KINROSS and LEVEN. The parish comprehends two villages;—Scotland Wells, and Kinrosswood, both situated a short way from the eastern shore of Loch Leven. Scotland Wells may be styled the capital of the district, as there the parish church is situated. Portmoak itself lies on the margin of the lake, and consists of nothing more than a farmstead and half-deserted burying-ground, environed by a few trees. Here once stood a religious house of very ancient origin, according to Keith, taking its name from St. Moack, and having the adjunct of Port, from the spot

being the landing place from the Isle of St. Serf.—Population in 1821, 1854.

PORT-NA HAVEN, a fishing village in the island of Islay, in the parish of Kilcho-man, from whence there is a regular communication with Ireland.

PORT-NOCKIE, a fishing village in Banffshire, in the parish of Rathven, about four miles east from Porteaay.

PORTOBELLO, a modern town in the parish of Duddingston, county of Edinburgh, lying on the shore of the Firth of Forth, at the distance of two miles east from the metropolis, two miles from Leith, by the coast road, and about the same distance west from Fisherrow and Musselburgh. The rapidity with which this seat of population has risen into importance and magnitude in recent times is quite unprecedented in Scotland, and resembles more the manner in which towns in the United States of America spring into consequence than any thing in European countries. Less than a century ago, as has been noticed under the head **DUDDINGSTON**, this part of Mid-Lothian appeared an unproductive waste, covered with tall furze or whins, or a scanty herbage, and offering to the eye a wide expanse of low sandy shore, unbroken or cheered by a single habitation. In the course of the subsequent years the land was gradually reclaimed and enclosed, and in time there arose a single house, which is still preserved and pointed out as a curiosity in the centre of the present town. This edifice is a humble cottage on the south side of the main street; and it is reported by tradition that it was built and inhabited by a retired sailor, who had been with Admiral Vernon in his celebrated South American expedition of 1780, and who therefore entitled it *Portobello*, in commemoration of the capture of that town, an action at which he had been present. On other houses being gradually erected in the neighbourhood, the name of *Portobello* was naturally extended to them; and thus the village acquired its designation. The rise of the town was very much accelerated by manufactories of tiles and bricks being established at the place; afterwards an earthenware manufactory began, and that was followed by other works, all of which are now in a flourishing condition. The different public factories were planted chiefly on the banks of a rivulet called the *Figgot burn*, which divides the parish of Dudding-

ston from South Leith, and is here poured into the sea; on its east side the town has almost altogether been built. Besides becoming the residence of workmen at the various establishments, *Portobello* became soon known as an excellent place for sea-bathing quarters for the accommodation of families from Edinburgh, and, therefore, annually grew in size. Each house was, however, built to suit the taste or fortune of its proprietor, with little regard to uniformity or regularity, and the consequence is, that we now find it a town of villas, large and small, sometimes secluded within umbrageous gardens, and at other times skirting the thoroughfares. Within the last fifteen years, much greater regularity in laying out streets has been used, principally in consequence of the houses being reared on speculation by builders, and in a short time, by the exertion of a little taste, the town will be one of the most handsome of its size in Great Britain. At present, it consists of a long main street, lining the London and Edinburgh road, with a number of short streets diverging from thence towards the sea, or leading towards the interior. The most of the houses are built of freestone in the style of those of the New Town of Edinburgh; a few are of brick, which is a rare custom in Scotland. Within the last two or three years there has been a new and commodious suite of markets erected at the centre of the town. In 1814, a chapel of ease was erected for the convenience of the inhabitants; and since that period there have been built two episcopal chapels, and a meeting-house in connexion with the united secession church. These are all plain and not very conspicuous edifices, none of them having spires. *Portobello* is entirely destitute of any species of burghal jurisdiction, the only resident civil functionary being a constable; but this does not appear to be attended with any loss; indeed, it is more than probable that were there a police establishment, it would tend to injure the prosperity of the town, for a very great number of the inhabitants prefer the place to Edinburgh, chiefly from the total absence of local taxation. Besides the aforesaid brick, tile and earthenware manufactories, there are a very extensive manufactory of crystal and glass, and several miscellaneous manufactories, among which are some of a chemical nature. Near the shore there is an excellent suite of hot and cold baths. The general accommodations for

sea-bathing are very extensive, there being every variety of lodgings, and the beach, which is a noble flat expanse of pure sand, affording at all times ready access to the sea. Between Edinburgh and Portobello there is a perpetual thoroughfare by coaches. Adjacent to Portobello on the east, is the village of Joppa, which is now almost a part of the town; it possesses a mineral spring, used by the valetudinarian residents of the place. From the flatness of the beach at Portobello there has hitherto been no harbour for vessels, but it is now proposed to apply for an act of parliament authorizing the erection of one at the estuary of the Figget Burn, which would render the town a sea-port, and perhaps injure the trade of Leith and Fishierrow.—In 1821, the settled population of Portobello and Joppa amounted to about 2000.

PORT-PATRICK, a parish on the west coast of Wigtownshire, measuring about four and a half miles each way, bounded by Leswalt on the north, Inch on the east, and Stoneykirk on the south. On the west is the Irish sea. The surface is uneven, hilly, and moorish.

PORT-PATRICK, a town in the above parish, situated on the sea coast at the distance of one hundred and thirty-three miles from Edinburgh, eighty-nine from Glasgow, six and a quarter from Stranraer, seventy-five from Dumfries, and thirty-four and a quarter from Wigton. This remote town has long been the great thoroughfare from the north of Ireland, being the nearest point of Great Britain to that country, and the best place for crossing from one kingdom to another, the distance being only twenty-one miles from Donaghadee. The town is small, but delightfully situated, with a fine southern exposure, and surrounded on the other side by a ridge of small hills in the form of an amphitheatre. It is an excellent bathing quarter, and is much frequented during the summer months. Formerly the harbour was small and inconvenient, being a mere inlet between the two ridges of rocks that projected into the sea, and the vessels were much exposed, that to shelter them from the waves, it was necessary to draw them by great tackle upon the beach. There is now one of the finest quays in Britain, with a reflecting light-house. Several steam-packets and sailing vessels regularly sail between this port and Donaghadee on the Irish side, with the mail and passengers; and mail-coaches are now established from Edinburgh and London to Port-Patrick, and from

Dublin to Donaghadee. Since the erection of the harbour, and the establishment of the regular passage-boats, the town and its commerce have greatly increased. Not more than eighty years ago, the number of inhabitants was only about a hundred, but in 1760 there were 512; and, instead of a few small sloops and fishing-boats, a number of considerable trading vessels belong to the town. The principal trade carried on is the importation of black cattle and horses from Ireland. The great improvements of the town and harbour are chiefly to be attributed to the exertions of the late Sir James Hunter Blair, whose ancient castle of Dunakey stands in the neighbourhood, on the brink of a tremendous precipice overhanging the sea. Of late years, there have been most extensive improvements carrying on at the harbour, under the auspices of government, in order that at all times of the tide shipments of troops may be made for Ireland. In the erection of the quays, the diving bell has been much used. Improvements on a similar plan, and also at an enormous expense, have been made at the opposite port of Donaghadee.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 1818.

PORTREE, a parish in Inverness-shire, in the island of Skye, including the islands of Raasay and Ronay. It extends about nine miles in length, and three in breadth, containing an area of about 41,900 square acres. The surface is agreeably diversified with hills, valleys, and plains. The coast on the sound, which separates Skye from the mainland, is very rugged, and nearly perpendicular, rising, particularly towards the north, to a stupendous height. The principal hill is called *Ait sùidhe Fhinn*, "Fingal's sitting-place;" it rises in a conical shape to a great elevation. There are several fresh water lakes, particularly Loch Fudd and Loch Leathan, giving rise to small rivulets, which abound with salmon; the water of Loch Leathan forms a beautiful cascade where it issues from the lake. In the rocks there are many caves of great extent, some of which are covered with stalactical incrustations. The greater part of this parish is better adapted for pasture than tillage; but a considerable extent might be rendered fertile, were it not for the slovenly mode of agriculture which still prevails in the Highlands. On the east coast the land is indented by Portree Loch, on the north side of which stands the small town of Portree,—a word signifying the "port of the king." There is

here a tolerably good harbour, and, as significant of the civilization of the islands, Macculloch remarks, that the place now possesses a jail.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 3174.

PORTSBURG, (EASTER AND WESTER,) two suburbs of Edinburgh.—See EDINBURGH, page 405.

PORTSETON, or PORTSEATON, a small sea-port village in Haddingtonshire, in the parish of Tranent, situated on the Firth of Forth, at the distance of about a mile east from Prestonpans. It has a small rude harbour for the admission of boats. The village, which is known as having been long the seat of some extensive salt works, derives its name from its proximity to Seton House, the ancient residence of the once noble family of the Setons, Earls of Winton. A large modern chateau, lately used as a boarding-school, occupies the site of Seton House; but the old fortified rampart-wall still exists, as well as the collegiate church connected with the original mansion. Seton lies upon the face of a gentle declivity, within a mile of the sea, and immediate vicinity of the ground whereon was fought the battle of Prestonpans. Seton House was one of those noble mansions erected in the reign of King James VI., which Hume remarks to have been so much superior in taste and elegance of architecture to any thing of the kind built during the next three or four reigns. It was for the time considered by far the most magnificent and elegantly furnished house in Scotland. From drawings of it taken by Græae, for his *Antiquities of Scotland* in 1789, immediately before its demolition, it appears, like Pinkie, Kenmure, and other large houses of its own era of architecture, to have consisted of two sides of a quadrangle, the rest of which was formed by a rampart. The state apartments were on the second floor, very spacious, nearly forty feet high, superbly furnished, and covered with crimson velvet, laced with gold. When James VI. revisited his native dominions in 1617, he spent his second night in Scotland at Seton, having lodged the first at Duns, on the south-eastern confines of the county. Charles I. and his son also reposed here, when on a progress through Scotland. The last Earl of Winton was attainted on account of his concern in the civil war of 1715; on which occasion, it is a remarkable illustration of the decay which had by that time taken place in the

system of vassalage, that the great lord of the soil was only attended by twelve retainers. After his attainder, the furniture of the palace was sold by the commissioners of inquiry; including the pictures, which filled two large galleries, and some of which are yet to be seen at Pinkie and Dunse Castle. The collegiate church of Seton was built and furnished in a style of splendour suitable to the palace. It is a handsome small Gothic edifice, with a steeple. The rich vestments of the provost and inferior priests, the gold and silver vessels, &c. with which this church was adorned, form an astonishing catalogue in the accounts of its despoliation by the army of the Earl of Hereford in 1544. It is now, though entire, perfectly desolate. A door of coarse deal gives admission at the western extremity; the windows are also dealt with in the same manner. The walls and monuments are crusted over with damp and dirt; the floor is broken up; the tombs with all their contents exposed; and a more complete picture of overthrown grandeur does not anywhere exist.

PORT-SKERRY, a small village and harbour on the north coast of Sutherland, parish of Reay.

PORTSOY, a considerable sea-port town in the parish of Fordyce, Banffshire, lying eight miles west by north of Banff, eighteen from Fochabers, eighty from Inverness, and 178 from Edinburgh. It is situated on a point of land at the head of one of those little bays, by which this part of the coast is in many places indented. The town is small and irregularly built, but as a port it is in a thriving condition. It was erected into a burgh of barony about the sixteenth century, by the baron of Boyne, whose descendants following the standard of Prince Charles Stewart in 1745, their lands became forfeited to the crown; they were afterwards given to the Earl of Findlater and Seafield, and are still in the possession of that family. The tongue of land on which Portsoy is built, forms a small but safe harbour, capable of admitting vessels of 150 tons. It carries on some trade in linen, thread, &c. and registers a few coasting vessels; but it is chiefly noticed on account of the marble, and some other mineralogical wonders found in its vicinity. The marble, which receives the name of Portsoy marble, is a beautiful mixture of red, green, and white, and is wrought into tea-cups, vases, and small ornaments, but is too brittle and hard to be wrought into chimney-

pieces. There are also in the neighbourhood singular specimens of micaceous schistus, and a species of asbestos, of a greenish colour, which has been wrought into incombustible cloth. But the most remarkable mineral production is a granite of a flesh-colour, which, except here and in Arabia, has been found nowhere else in the world. The export of these various stones is considerable, and is a main source of wealth to the district. Grain is also exported, and there is a considerable trade in the herring-fishing. The town, which is under the jurisdiction of a baron bailie, possesses an Episcopal and Roman Catholic chapel. There is a grammar and a ladies' boarding school.—In 1821 the population amounted to 1700.

PORT-WILLIAM, a small but thriving village in the parish of Mochrum, Wigtonshire, founded during the last century by Sir William Maxwell of Monreath.

PORT-YARROCK, a harbour in the parish of Whithorn, Wigtonshire, near Burgh.

POTTECH, (LOCH) an arm of the sea on the west coast of the isle of Skye.

PREMNAY, a parish at the centre of Aberdeenshire, extending about four miles in length, by from one to two in breadth; bounded by Inch on the north, Oyne on the east, and Tough and Keig on the south. The district lies on the north side of the hill of Bennochie, and is chiefly arable, and under enclosures.—Population in 1821, 567.

PRESS, an inn and stage on the old east road from Edinburgh to London, fifteen miles south-east of Dunbar, and twelve north-west of Berwick.

PRESTWICK, an ancient small town and burgh of barony, in Ayrshire, parish of Monkton, to which the parish of Prestwick has been annexed. It stands on the road from Ayr to Monkton, at the distance of a mile south from the river. The charter erecting it into a burgh of barony was renewed and confirmed by James VI. at Holyroodhouse, June 18, 1600. The narrative of this charter expresses, that it was known as a free burgh of barony beyond the memory of man, for the space of 617 years before its renewal. By the charter of James, it is privileged to elect annually a provost, two bailies, with several councillors, and to grant franchises for several trades, and to hold a weekly market, as also a fair on the 6th of November. The town has a certain extent of

lands attached to it, divided in lots among freemen. Many of the ancient usages of the place, established by charter, have fallen into disuse in modern times. The town has a market cross, which appears to be of great antiquity. It has also a jail and a council house.—The population may be estimated at about 300.

PRESTON. See **BONKLE**.

PRESTON, a decayed village in the parish of Kirkbean, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, near the mouth of the Nith, formerly a burgh of regality, under the superiority of the Regent Merton. The cross, and certain annual markets, are the only remains of its ancient privileges.

PRESTON, or **PRESTONKIRK**, a parish at the centre of Haddingtonshire, which, exclusive of a portion protruded northwards, measures about four miles each way; bounded on the north by North-Berwick and Whitekirk, on the east also by Whitekirk, part of Dunbar, and part of Stenton, on the south by Whittingham, and on the west by Haddington and Athelstanford. The surface is agreeably varied, and under the finest processes of agriculture. From the southern part of the parish rises Trapraue Law, a conspicuous hill, seen at a great distance. The district contains some fine mansions and plantations; there are two villages, Prestonkirk and Linton.—Population in 1821, 1812.

PRESTON, a decayed village in the parish of Prestonpans, half a mile south of that place, and eight east of Edinburgh. Preston was anciently a barony, long the property of the Hamiltons of Preston, and sold by Sir William Hamilton in 1704. A tower, which was for ages the residence of the Hamiltons, stands near the village in a ruined condition, having been accidentally burnt in 1663. Some years after this event, Preston house was erected at the east end of the village, and in 1784 it was converted into an hospital for the maintenance and education of twenty-four boys; those of the name of Schaw, McNeill, Cunningham, and Stewart having a preference of entry. Preston was formerly noted for a fair held on the second Thursday of October, called St. Jerome's fair, at which there was an annual general meeting of the travelling chapmen or pedlars of the three Lothians. The ground on which the battle of Prestonpans was fought in 1745, lies a short way to the

east. Preston derives its name from having been the *town* of the *priests*, or monks of Newbottle, who had considerable property in this quarter.

PRESTONPANS, a parish in Haddingtonshire, extending along the shore of the Firth of Forth a distance of about two miles and three quarters, by the average breadth of a mile inward; bounded by Tranent on the east and south, and by Musselburgh or Inveresk on the west. This parish was erected in 1606 by the parliament of Perth, by dismembering the parish of Tranent, and endowing a church in Prestonpans, which had some time before been built at the expense of the minister, Mr. John Davidson. The land rises with a gentle acclivity from the shore of the Firth, and is under the best processes of enclosure and agriculture. The chief town is Prestonpans; besides which, there is the above village of Preston, from which the name of the parish and town has been derived. The parish contains several gentlemen's seats, among which are Drummore, on the western boundary; Preston-Grange, west from the town; and Northfield. At Dolphinston, a hamlet on the road from Edinburgh to Tranent, is a ruined castle, once of considerable note.

PRESTONPANS, a considerable town, and burgh of barony, in the above parish, lying on the shore of the Firth of Forth, at the distance of eight miles from Edinburgh, two and a half from Musselburgh, and fourteen from North-Berwick. Prestonpans is understood to have originated as far back as the twelfth century, when the monks of Newbottle, who were large proprietors in the district, established pans for the manufacture of salt; and it is more than probable that since that period such a manufacture has been constantly carried on at the spot. Thus growing up in early times, and receiving additions in successive centuries, Prestonpans exhibits an air of antiquity in its appearance, and has been drawn out in a most irregular manner to a considerable length. Though improved in modern times, it is still a straggling dingy town, chiefly consisting of a single street parallel with the Firth, and studded here and there with salt or other manufactories, which keep the place almost continually enveloped in smoke. Prestonpans received its charter of erection as a burgh of barony in 1617, in favour of Sir John Hamilton of Preston, which village is also included in the charter. There

are two baron-buillies. The town is divided by a rivulet, falling into the sea, and that portion to the west is a suburb having the local appellation of *the Kvittle*, or more properly speaking, Cuthil. Besides the salt works, there is a large manufactory of fine earthenware, of soap, &c. There is also a brewery, the produce of which is much celebrated, and a large distillery. At a place called *Morison's Haven*, on the west, there is a manufactory of brown earthenware. *Morison's Haven* has a good harbour, and answers as the sea-port of Prestonpans; see *MORISON'S HAVEN*. Betwixt this place and the town are the enclosed pleasure grounds and mansion of Preston-Grange, a seat of Sir J. Grant Suttie. The battle to which Prestonpans has given its name, was fought on the 21st of September 1745, on a field lying south-east from the town, now enclosed and quite undistinguished from the arable grounds in the vicinity. A small hamlet called *Meadow-mill* stands nearly on the spot where the conflict took place. At a short distance west from thence, *Bankton-house*, the house inhabited by Colonel Gardiner, and in which he expired after the battle, is still shown.—Population of the town in 1821, 1500; including the parish, 2055.

PRIMROSE. See CARRINGTON.

PROSEN, or PROSSIN, a river in Forfarshire, rising in the north-west extremity of the parish of Kirriemuir, and joining the Carity about half a mile below the castle of Invercarity, where the Carity falls into the Esk. The Prosen gives the name of Glenprosen to the district through which it passes.

PULTENEY-TOWN, a modern thriving village in the parish of Wick, county of Caithness, lying on the south side of the bay of Wick, at the distance of half a mile from the town of that name. Pulteney-town originated in this manner: About twenty-five years ago, the Society in London for extending the British Fisheries, having purchased a large space of ground on the north side of the river and bay of Wick, part of the entailed estate of Hemphrigg, leased it out for building according to a plan whereby a certain number of buildings were to be erected for purposes connected with the herring fishery, and the others for dwelling-houses of a substantial and neat appearance. The whole fees included in the plan have been given out by the Society, and are almost all built upon. Two harbours have

been erected by the Society, the one communicating with the other, and various other measures have been adopted by them for the advantage of the place. In consequence of these measures, there is now a bustling village of 2000 inhabitants, where there was not many years ago a barren heath, and all the surrounding lands are rich and cultivated, as

well as ornamented by a number of neat villas. The feu and harbour duties, it is understood, more than repay the Society for the interest of the capital sunk upon this beneficial undertaking. The exertions of the Society have, moreover, been exceedingly useful as an example, and have given an impetus to improvement in this remote quarter of Scotland.

QUAIR, a stream in the county of Peebles, which, rising and having its whole course in the parish of Traquair, falls into the Tweed below Traquair House, the seat of the Earl of Traquair, and opposite the village of Innerleithen. The word *Quair* signifies "winding," and implies that the water is sinuous in its course.

QUARFF, a parish on the mainland of Shetland, united to Bressay. See **BRESSAY**.

QUARRELTOWN, a village in the Abbey parish of Paisley, Renfrewshire, four miles west from Paisley, and in the neighbourhood of Johnstone. Quarreltown is celebrated for its coal mines. The coal is found in a most extraordinary mass, and consists of five contiguous strata, the thickness of the whole of which is upwards of fifty feet. In consequence of the great depth, it is wrought in floors or storeys.

QUARRY-HEAD, a promontory on the north-east coast of Aberdeenshire.

QUEENISH, a small modern village in the island of Mull, Argyleshire.

QUEENSBERRY HILL, an eminence in the parish of Closeburn, Dumfries-shire, 2000 feet above the level of the sea. It gives the titles of Duke and Marquis of Queensberry.

QUEENSFERRY. There are two places with this name, lying opposite each other on the Firth of Forth, called respectively the South and North Ferries. The former, which is most important, may be first described.

QUEENSFERRY, (SOUTH)—a royal burgh, and parochial district, in Linlithgowshire, lying between the shore of the Firth of Forth and the ridge which there rises from the coast, at the distance of nine miles west from Edinburgh, nine east from Borrowstownness, and nine north-east from Linlithgow. It is a place of considerable antiquity, but is of moderate extent, and of a mean appearance. It derives its name from Margaret, Queen of Mal-

colm Canmore, a princess celebrated for her charitable and beneficent virtues, who frequented the passage of the Forth here on her numerous excursions to and from Edinburgh and Dunfermline. The parish is of small extent, consisting only of the burgh, (the royalty not extending to the two ends of the town); it was disjoined from the parish of Dalmeny in the year 1686. The town has long possessed a soap manufactory, besides which there is a brewery. The great thoroughfare across the Firth, which has given the town a celebrity, is a short distance to the east, at a place called Newhall. Here there is a small harbour and low-water pier; and, as in some cases the boats cannot conveniently make to this point, there are other piers made at a short distance to the west. At this place the Firth of Forth is contracted to a gut of two miles in breadth; and in the middle of the strait lies a small rocky island called Inch Garvie. The passage is placed under the direction of trustees, who, according to parliamentary enactment, regulate the sailing of vessels, fares, &c., the whole being on the most efficient footing. Between the 1st of April and 1st October a large boat leaves each side of the ferry every hour, from six A. M. till sunset; and during the remainder of the year from eight A. M. till sunset. A pinnacle sails from each side half an hour after the large boat. A steam-boat is on the station; in calm, baffling, or contrary winds, it plies instead of the boat or pinnacle. Passengers by the large boat pay a fare of 3d., and by the steam-boat or pinnacle 6d. In this manner the intercourse is here almost incessant. Besides the ordinary traffic, at all times of the tide, the boats take across the mail and passengers. As a royal burgh, Queensferry is governed by a provost, a land bailie, two sea bailies, a dean of guild, and a town council. The burgh joins with Stirling, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Culross, in sending a member to parliament.

There are three incorporated trades. The Earl of Roseberry having given a piece of ground for a bleaching green to the inhabitants, and also conveyed water into the town for their use, the magistrates and council, to perpetuate these favours, and also to evince their gratitude, have erected a tablet, with a suitable inscription, over the fount. A fair is held on the 5th of August, except it happen on a Saturday or Monday, when, according to the charter, it is held upon the Friday or Tuesday. — In 1821, the population of the town and parish was 700.^{4c}

QUEENSFERRY, (NORTH) a village and harbour in the parish of Dunfermline, county of Fife, situated on a promontory of land jutting into the Firth of Forth, directly opposite the South Ferry station, at the distance of six miles from Dunfermline, and two from Inverkeithing. There is a good low-water pier for the use of the ferry-boats. The village is small, and possesses an inn for travellers.

QUEENSIDE LOCH, a small lake in the parish of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire.

QUIECH, (NORTH) a small river in Kinross-shire, which rises among the Ochills,

and falls into Loch Leven, a short way west from Milnathort.

QUIECH, (SOUTH) a small river in Kinross-shire, which rises in the parish of Fossaway, and falls into Loch Leven, at the south end of the town of Kinross.

QUIECH, (LOCH) a small lake in Inverness-shire, which discharges itself by a river of the same name into Loch Garry.

QUENDAL BAY, an inlet of the sea near the south extremity of the mainland of Shetland, esteemed a good natural harbour. At its head is a gentleman's residence, called Quendal House.

QUINZIE, a rivulet in Stirlingshire, which falls into the Kelvin, in the parish of Kilsyth.

QUIVON, (ST.) a parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, lying on the banks of the river Ayr, bounded on the east by Tarbolton, and on the west by Newton of Ayr and Monkton. It contains altogether 3500 acres, nearly all of which are arable. The district is finely enclosed and beautified by plantations. — Population in 1821, 5392.

QUOTHQUHAN, a parish in Aberdeenshire, united in 1660 to the parish of Libberton. See LIBBERTON.

RAASAY, an island of the Hebrides, lying between the mainland of Scotland and the Isle of Skye, and, with the latter, belonging to Inverness-shire. It extends about sixteen miles in length, and is, on an average, two broad, containing 82 square miles, or 16,000 acres. At its north end lie the smaller islands of Rona and Fladda, the latter separated from it by a narrow sound, which is dry at half tide. From the western shore, which is low, but skirted by rocks, the land rises everywhere, brown, rocky, and dreary, towards the east, where it is bounded, for a great part, by high abrupt cliffs. Duncan hill, the highest point, is about 1500 feet in height; and although that elevation is not a very considerable one in such a country as this, it presents, from its insulated and unobstructed position, a magnificent and extensive view. Nearly all the green and cultivated land of Raasay lies on the top of the high eastern cliffs, which are everywhere covered with scattered farms, forming a striking contrast to the solitary brown waste of the western coast. "As we rowed along beneath this lofty land,"

says Macculloch, "they appeared perched above our heads; often seeming to hang over the deep below, like birds' nests, and in some places, so high as to be scarcely visible from the water. These cliffs reach from five to six hundred feet in height, being formed of beautiful white sandstones, and the precipices being intermixed with grassy slopes and patches, and skirted at the foot by huge masses that have slid down from above, or by piles of enormous fragments, heaped in all the disorder of ruin. Here are quarries of freestone, out of which cities might be built, without making a sensible impression on the bulk of the cliffs. Where these cliffs terminate, the land slopes down to the sea by the east coast; intricate, irregular, and interpermed with rocks, trees, and farm houses; the seat of that singular structure Bruchin castle. This is indeed the garden of Raasay. The castle stands on the summit of an insulated rock, which rises up like a tower above the green slope; and the structure is so contrived, that the walls and the rock form one continuous precipice; the outline and dis-

position of the whole being in themselves highly picturesque. The castle, which might easily be made habitable, was anciently the seat of the lairds of Raasay. The island belongs to the parish of Portree in Skye, and with the adjacent island of Rona may contain 1000 inhabitants."

RAFFORD, a parish in the county of Moray, extending about seven miles in length, by from three to five in breadth, lying on the east back of the Findhorn, which separates it from Dyke and Moy; bounded on the north by Birnie, on the east by Elgin, and on the south by Edenkeillie. The district is much diversified in appearance, part of it lying low, flat, and fertile, and part of it elevated, moorish, and rocky. The hills are heathy and pastoral. The parish has some good mansions, and has been subjected to a variety of improvements.—Population in 1821, 970.

RAIT, a small village in the parish of Kilspindie, Perthshire, half way on the old road from Perth to Dundee.

RAZASA, an islet in Loch Linnhe, Argyllshire, near Lismore.

REINKLEBURN, a rivulet flowing through a small vale of the same name, in Ettrick, Selkirkshire, receding southwards into the dense mass of hills opposite Tushielaw.

RANNOCH, a Highland district in Perthshire, situated in the north-west quarter of the county in the extensive parish of Fortingal, having Bredalbane on the south. In its centre lies Loch Rannoch, a beautiful sheet of water, extending about ten miles in length from west to east, by a general breadth of one mile. It receives the water of Gaur at its western extremity, and discharges itself by the Tummel, which passes through the district of Athole, and falls into the Tay at Logiernet. The banks of the loch are finely wooded in many places, and are quite accessible to the tourist by a road on each side towards George Town at the western extremity. At the distance of a few miles west from thence, on the borders of the shire, is the black wilderness called the moor of Rannoch. This is a level tract of country sixteen or twenty miles long, and nearly as many broad: it is bounded by distant mountains, and is an open, silent, and solitary scene of desolation; an ocean of blackness and fogs, with a few pools of water, and a long dreary lake styled Loch Lydoch.

RANZA, (LOCH) a small bay or natural

harbour on the north-east coast of the isle of Arran.

RASAY, a small river in Ross-shire falls into the Conan, in the parish of Contin, about eight miles above where that river discharges itself into the firth of Cromarty.

RATHEN, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying on the sea-coast of Buchan, betwixt Fraserburgh on the north, and Lonmay on the south; extending seven miles long; and at a medium two in breadth. The high ground, in which is a part of the Mormond hill, is bleak and barren; but the low grounds, chiefly on the rivulet of Rathen or Philorth, are in general tolerably productive. The sea coast is partly flat and sandy, and partly low rocks. The parish possesses two creeks, on which are built two fishing villages, each of which contains about 200 inhabitants. There are two old castles, both in ruins, at Cairnbulg and Inverllochie, which seem to have been places of considerable strength. There is no natural wood, but large trunks of oak trees are dug up in all the mosses.—Population in 1821, 1920.

RATHO, a parish in Edinburghshire, of an irregular figure, extending about five miles each way; bounded by Kirkliston and Corstorphine on the north, Currie on the east and south, and Kirknewton on the west. It comprehends a large portion of the level grounds west from Corstorphine, and on the west and south rises into a hilly tract of country. The most conspicuous heights are the crags of Dalmahoy, which are striking land-marks in looking westwards from Edinburgh. The district is chiefly arable, and is now highly improved and well enclosed, as well as ornamented by plantations. It possesses a number of gentlemen's seats, in particular, Addiston, Ratho, Dalmahoy, Hatton, Bonnington, Gogar Bank, and Mill Burn Tower. All these are elegant residences, but Dalmahoy, the seat of the Earl of Morton, holds a pre-eminent rank. The parish is intersected by the Union Canal, which has been of great advantage to the district. The village of Ratho is situated in the centre of the parish, at the distance of eight miles west by south from Edinburgh, four east from Mid-Calder, and two and a half south of Kirkliston.—Population in 1821, 1444.

RATHVEN, a parish in Banffshire, lying on the coast of the Moray Firth, betwixt Bellic on the west, and Deskford on the east. It

has about ten miles of the sea-coast, and is from three to five miles in breadth. The greater proportion of the land is hill, moss, and moor. In the lower parts near the sea it is arable, and in some places exhibits thriving plantations. The parish includes the fishing villages of Buckie, Portenay, Findochtie, and Portnockie. The church of Rathven stands near the sea, a short way east from Buckie. The district abounds in limestone, sandstone, and slate. The remains of antiquity are numerous, particularly cairns.—Population in 1821, 5364.

RATTRAY, a parish in the eastern part of Perthshire, lying on the left bank of the river Erich; bounded on the east by Bendochy, and on the opposite side of the Erich by Blairgowrie; it extends four miles in length, by two in breadth. The surface is much diversified, the land on the river being arable and fertile, and the higher grounds being fit only for pasture. The village of Rattray is small, and lies four miles west of Alyth, and one east of Blairgowrie. It is situated on the southern declivity of a hill, and built in a straggling manner: the principal trade of the inhabitants is the weaving of coarse linens. To the south-east of the village, on a rising ground called the Castle-hill, are the vestiges of the ancient castle of Rattray, the residence of the family of that name.—Population in 1821, 1057.

RATTRAY-HEAD, a dangerous low promontory in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Crimond, stretching a considerable way into the sea, and lying about seven miles east from Kinnaid's-head.

RAYNE, a parish near the centre of Aberdeenshire, lying on the left bank of the Urie, betwixt Culsalmond on the north-west, and Daviot and Chapel of Garioch on the south-east. It extends about four and a half miles from the Urie, by a breadth of from two to four miles. Except a small eminence covered with heath on the north side of the parish, the surface is flat, with a few rising spots. On the banks of the Urie the district is of a pleasing appearance, and ornamented by plantations. In the central part of the parish stands the village of Rayne, and on the public road along the Urie is the small post town, called Old Rayne, which is at the distance of twenty-four miles north-west from Aberdeen, and nine from Inverury. The town has a large annual fair on the second Tuesday of August, and a weekly market.—Population in 1821, 1374.

REAY, a parish partly in the county of Caithness and partly in Sutherlandshire, but chiefly in the former, lying on the coast of the Northern Ocean, and extending about sixteen miles inland, by a general breadth of eight or nine; bounded on the east by Thurso and Hal Kirk, by the latter with Kildonan on the south, and Farr on the north. The general appearance is bleak and barren, with a few arable spots in the glens and near the sea. The coast is bold and rocky, and contains the bays and harbours of Sandside, Bighouse, Portskerry and Haladale. The highest hill is Benin-Reay, the elevation of which is computed to be nearly a mile perpendicular. The hills pasture an immense number of sheep and cattle. This is the country of the Mackays, and gives the title of Lord Reay to their chief. The property possessed by this nobleman has lately been sold to the family of Stafford, who are now proprietors of nearly the whole of Sutherlandshire. In popular language, the north-western part of this wild county, from having been the property of Lord Reay, is called Lord Reay's country.—Population in 1821, 3813.

REDDING, a district abounding in coal, with a populous village on the high grounds in the parish of Polmont, Stirlingshire. The Union Canal passes through the district, and the village is inhabited by the colliers who work at the neighbouring mines.

REDGORTON, a parish in Perthshire, lying at the termination of the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Almond and Tay, and extending northwards along the latter river. It extends about six miles in length, by on an average two in breadth; bounded on the north by Auchtergaven and Kinclaven, on the east by Scone, on the south and south-west by Tibermuir and Methven, and on the west by Monedie. The surface is rather hilly; but the high grounds are neither steep nor of great elevation, but undulate gently towards the rivers, on the banks of which the surface is flat and fertile. Besides the Tay and Almond, there is a small stream, called the Shochie, and several rivulets, which are employed in driving the extensive machinery erected in the parish. This is a considerable manufacturing district, several branches being carried on to a great extent. Cromwell-Park is a cotton-work and print-field; Pitcairn-Green and Battleby, two villages employed in the weaving of cotton. Luncarty, an extensive bleachfield, and part of

the village of Stanley, noted for its cotton mill, are also in this parish.—Population in 1831, 1580.

RED-HEAD, a lofty and conspicuous promontory in Forfarshire, parish of Inverkeilor, which rises on the west side of Lunan Bay to the height of 250 feet above the sea.

RENFREWSHIRE, a county in the west of Scotland, bounded by Ayrshire on the south; Lanarkshire on the west and north-east; the river and firth of Clyde divide it from Dumbartonshire on the north; and the firth of Clyde separates it from Argyll on the west. The shire lies between 55° 40' 40" and 55° 58' 10" north latitude; and between 4° 15' and 4° 52' 30" longitude west of Greenwich. The extreme length, from east-south-east to west-north-west, is about thirty-one miles, or 154,240 English acres. It lies wholly on the southern side of the Clyde, excepting a part of the parish of Renfrew, which lies on the north.

Together, the shire contains 241 square miles. Before proceeding to detail its natural features, it may be useful to glance at the ancient character of the shire. At the epoch of the Roman invasion, the district was inhabited by the Damnii, a British tribe, who also covered the adjacent district of Southclyde. The Romans having conquered the territory, fixed themselves at a spot near the present site of Glasgow, which they called Vanduarua. In after times, the Romanized inhabitants were subjected to the sway of the Scots, and in 1097 submitted to the silent revolution which took place under Edgar, when the Celtic customs were changed for the municipal laws, which the Scoto-Saxon government gradually introduced. During the reign of David I., Walter, the son of Alan, fled from Shropshire, during the troublous conflicts of Maud and Stephen, in their competition for the crown of England, and settled in the district, where, by the influence, probably, of the Earl of Gloucester, David I. made him his steward, and gave him lands to support the dignity of his office. By the charter of David I. it seems that these lands were those of Paisley, (Paisley,) Pollock, Tulsheo, Kerkert, le Drop, le Mutrene, Egelsham, Louchwinnoch, and Inverwick." These estates were confirmed by Malcolm IV. in 1167, when he made the office of steward hereditary, and granted, in addition, "part of the lands of Perthic, the whole lands of Inchinan, Steintown, Halestanedene, Legardswode, and

Birchinside," &c. Besides these possessions, Walter acquired the whole district of Strathgryle in Renfrewshire; and the western half of Kyle in Ayrshire—which hence was called Kyle-Stewart. Such was the manner in which the first of the royal family of Stewart settled in Scotland. At this period the country in this quarter was in a semi-barbarous state, but Walter the steward introduced new and civilized usages. He settled many of his military followers on his lands, and by the founding of the Abbey of Paisley, introduced a body of instructed men, who taught the ancient people domestic arts and foreign manners. In the midst of those settlements, Somerled, a relation of the northern sea-kings, came into the Clyde in 1164, and landing with his forces and followers at Renfrew, was attacked by a people as brave as himself, and with his son was slain. At this period a portion of the inhabitants of Renfrewshire were styled the *Lavernani*, and these formed a powerful band in the numerous army of David I. at the celebrated battle of the Standard, in 1188. With regard to who were these Lavernani, there have been various disputes, but it is now established, that they were the men who lived on the banks of the *Latern*, one of the streams of the county. By their intimate connection with the house of Stewart, the inhabitants of the district of Renfrew partook of the reiterated struggles for the crown, and felt the sad effects of this warfare. It was, however, a small consolation, after a variety of sufferings, that they at length gave a Stewart king to the Scottish nation. Hitherto, it seems, the district had formed a portion of Lanarkshire, but a circumstance occurred which tended to change its political character. In order to make a provision for his son James, and to prevent the dilapidation of the estates of the family in this quarter, Robert III. in 1404, erected a *principality*, consisting of the barony of Renfrew and the whole estates of the Stewarts, with the Earldom of Carrick, and the barony of King's Kyle, all of which he granted in a free regality during the life of the prince. This principality continued, in after times, the appropriate appanage of the eldest sons of the Scottish monarchs. See *ROTHSAY*. In consequence of these arrangements, the barony of Renfrew was dissolved from the shire of Lanark, and put under the jurisdiction of a separate sheriff. To turn now to the physical peculiarities of the county

Considerably more than one half of Renfrewshire, comprehending the west and south-east portion, is hilly and devoted to pasture. The cultivated part occupies the north, the north-east, and the centre of the county, and consists partly of low detached hills, and partly of a level tract of rich loam, between Paisley and the river Clyde. The hilly part of the county varies in elevation from 500 to 600 feet. Misty Law, the highest hill in the county, is about 1240 feet high. The soil of Renfrewshire is very various. In those parts of the high grounds which are not covered by heath or moss, a fine light soil on a gravelly bottom is most common. In the part formed of detached hills, the soil is a thin earth, on a gravelly or till bottom, and in the level district it is a deep rich brown loam. Owing to the great demand in this county for the products of the dairy, the garden, and the fold, arising from the vicinity of large and populous towns, nearly two-thirds of the arable land in the county is kept in grass, and hence Renfrewshire enjoys no celebrity as an agricultural district.—“The waters of Renfrewshire,” says the author of the *Beauties of Scotland*, “are of no great magnitude in themselves; but by the industry and enterprise of the inhabitants of the adjacent territory, they are rendered of considerable importance to society. Unlike the romantic waters of Ayrshire, the Doon, the Lugar, the Girvan, the Ayr, which flow between woody banks in pleasing solitude, or are adorned by the vestiges of past, or the buildings and works reared by present magnificence, the streams of this district are everywhere rendered instruments of human industry, and made to toil for man. If they descend suddenly from a height, it is not to form a pleasing cataract, to give variety to the beauties of a park, or to please the eye or the ear with the wild or beautiful scenery which nature sometimes delights to exhibit, but to turn some vast water-wheel, which gives motion to extensive machinery in immense buildings, where hundreds of human beings toil in the service of luxury, or form the materials which are to furnish clothing to distant nations. Here, if a stream spread abroad its waters, it is not to form a crystal pool, but to be subservient to the more vulgar, but more useful purpose of affording convenience to a bleachfield, or a reservoir for machinery in case of a want of rain. In proportion as we ap-

proach towards Glasgow, the great theatre and centre of Scottish manufactures and commerce, every thing assumes an aspect of activity, of enterprise, of arts, and industry. The principal streams here found are the White Cart, the Black Cart, and the Gryfe; all of which ultimately unite together, and fall into the Clyde below Inchinnan, that is, about half-way down the river between Glasgow and Port-Glasgow. The White Cart, which generally, by way of eminence, receives the name of Cart, runs in a direction from south-east to north-west, somewhat parallel to Clyde; it takes its rise in the high grounds or moors of East Kilbride in the county of Lanark, and of Eaglesham in Renfrewshire. It passes the town of Paisley, and thereafter joins the Gryfe at Inchinnan bridge. In the Cart are found perch, trout, flounders, and braises or gilt heads, but none of them in any considerable quantities; owing no doubt, in a great degree, to the bleachfields, printfields, and a copper-work upon the banks of the river.” The Black Cart takes its rise in the loch of Castle Semple in Lochwinnoch parish, and descending northward from that beautiful lake, it meets the Gryfe at Warriston; about two miles above the confluence of the united streams with the White Cart. The Gryfe rises in the high grounds above Largs, and flows eastward till it meets the black Cart. The Gryfe conveys the name of Strathgryfe to the vale through which it flows, and in an early age the appellation, like that of Clydesdale in the case of Lanarkshire, was applied to a large district of country in the vicinity of the river. The principal lakes in Renfrewshire are that of Castle Semple, in the southern boundary of the county, and Queenside Loch, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, besides two lochs in Neilston parish, and several smaller ones of no interest.—The minerals of Renfrewshire are of very considerable value. Coal, limestone, and sandstone abound in various parts of the country. There are some years ago no fewer than twelve collieries in actual operation. The most extensive of these are at Quarreltown, near the centre of the county; Polmadie on its north-east boundary; and at Hurlot and Househill to the south-east of Paisley. The coal-field at Quarreltown is of a very extraordinary structure. It is upwards of fifty feet thick, and consists of five different strata. From its great depth, it is wrought in different floors, in the manner practised in great

open quarries. The Hurlet Coal, which belongs to the Earl of Glasgow, is five feet three inches thick, and is said to have been wrought for nearly two centuries. The coal mines of Hurlet afford materials for a small manufactory of sulphate of iron, and the most extensive alum manufactory in Great Britain is carried on at Hurlet. Limestone was lately wrought in eight different quarries. Ironstone occurs in all the coal strata, occurring in the form of balls; it is very common in the middle division of the county; but is particularly abundant on the shores of the Clyde.—In point of commercial and manufacturing importance, Renfrewshire is second only to the county of Lanark, and with it unites in constituting the great manufacturing district of Scotland. The manufactures are chiefly cotton and silk goods; and while Paisley is the head quarters of the trade in these articles, the business of weaving is carried on to a greater or less extent in almost every town, village, and hamlet. There is also a number of steam-loom establishments. The free export of the manufactured goods is promoted by the different sea-ports on the Clyde, especially by Greenock, and by which almost every foreign produce is imported. The trade is also promoted by the Forth and Clyde Canal, which connects the county with many parts of Scotland. A canal was projected from Glasgow to Ardrossan, but has been carried no farther than Johnstone, and passes the town of Paisley. Renfrewshire contains one royal burgh, namely, Renfrew; the county town; several large towns, as Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow; and a number of villages, of which the largest are Johnstone, Gourrock, Eaglesham, Kilbarchan, Lochwinnoch, Pollockshaws. It contains, also, a number of residences of nobility and gentry; amongst others, the Earl of Glasgow and Lord Blantyre possess elegant seats. The county is divided into twenty-one parochial divisions. The valuation of Renfrewshire is L.69,172, 1s. Scots; the value of land in 1795 was only L.67,000; but in 1811 it had risen to L.127,068, and that of the houses to L.106,238. The largest portion of the valued rent belongs to the entail-estates, or those belonging to corporations. The increase in the value of property in Renfrewshire has not been more rapid or remarkable than the increase of population; the inhabitants having quadrupled in sixty years. In 1574 there were 26,641; in 1801, there were 79,891;

in 1811 there were 92,769; and in 1821 there were 51,178 males and 60,997 females; total, 112,175; being an increase of 20 per cent. in ten years.

RENFREW, a parish in the above county, the greater part of which lies on the left bank of the Clyde along with the rest of the shire, and a portion lies on the opposite bank contiguous to Lanark and Dumbartonshires. From the north-east to the south-west extremity, the length is nearly six miles, by a breadth of from one and a half to two and a half miles. The parish is bounded by Govan on the east, the Abbey parish of Paisley on the south, and chiefly Inchinnan on the west. The lands are all well enclosed, and of a fertile nature. There are some fine estates, having pleasure grounds and plantations highly ornamental to the district.

RENFREW, an ancient town and royal burgh, the capital of the above county and parish, is pleasantly situated at the distance of three miles north from Paisley, six miles west from Glasgow, one mile east from the river Cart, and half a mile south from the Clyde. This seat of population deduces its origin from a remote and unknown antiquity. As its name imports, it must have been a settlement of the early British people. The term *Renfrew* is variously written *Ren*, *Rainfrew*, and *Renfrew* in the old records, and is composed of the two British words *Ren*, or *Rhyn*, a point, or promontory, and *frew*, a flux or flow; implying that the place is a point of land liable to be overflowed by the tide, which applies to the local character and figure of a part of the parish. Whatever was the original extent of the town, it was of little importance, and does not come into notice in history, till it was created a burgh by David I. According to the researches of the patient George Chalmers, this munificent prince also endeavoured to increase its buildings and its trade, by granting to some of the monasteries tofts for building, with certain rights of fishing and trading. Renfrew, and the adjacent territory, formed part of the estates that were granted by David I. to Walter, the first Stewart; and it thus became the burgh of a baron, in place of being a royal burgh. Walter continued the policy of this sovereign by granting tofts, or pieces of ground for building, with certain rights of fishing in the adjacent waters; in particular, he granted to the monks of Paisley a full tenement in

his burgh of Renfrew; and one net's fishing for salmon, and six nets, and one boat's fishing for herrings. Walter built a castle at Renfrew, which constituted the principal mansion of the extensive barony. This castle stood on a small height, called the castle-hill, on the margin of that bank of the Clyde, which formerly approached to the burgh, and it was surrounded by a large fosse. After the accession of the Stewarts to the crown, the castle of Renfrew was committed to the charge of a constable, and in the reign of James IV. this office became hereditary in the family of Lord Ross of Halkhead. Among other historical incidents connected with Renfrew, we are told that during the wars of Bruce and Baliol, the latter celebrated his yule or Christmas in its castle in royal state, distributing lands and offices among his guests. But the chief historical incident connected with the place, was the misfortune which here befel Marjory Bruce, the daughter of Robert Bruce, and the wife of Walter the Stewart. It happened while this lady was hunting near her residence, she fell from her horse and was killed; but being pregnant at the time, the cesarian operation was resorted to, and executed with all but complete success, as the life of the child was saved, but the operator being unskillful, his instrument by accident injured its eye, which after bore a mark, and induced the misfortune of King Blaurie when he came to be Robert II. This melancholy occurrence took place in 1317, and the royal lady was buried in the monastery of Paisley. A rude stone cross, it seems, was afterwards erected on the spot where the accident befel, commemorative of the event. Renfrew continued the baronial burgh of the Stewarts, till the accession of Robert II., or King Blaurie, to the throne, through his mother's connexion with the royal family of Bruce, when it came more directly into the favour of the court, and in 1366 Robert III. elevated it to the condition of a royal burgh. The old castle of Renfrew continued in existence till just the middle of last century, when along with the lands of the King's Inch, it was bought by James Smith, a merchant in Glasgow, the father of the present proprietor of Elderslie, and here he built an elegant house, about 1776; and raising the castle to its foundation, planted a clump of trees on its site. The modern town of Renfrew consists of a single street, from which several lanes issue. At the west end

of the main street stands the jail, and at the east end there is a considerable bleachfield. The parish church, which stands a short way east from the cross, is of a cruciform shape, and can accommodate about 700 sitters. It has been repeatedly a subject of remark, that though the situation of Renfrew is favourable both for trade and agriculture, it has made but little progress, compared with all the other towns in the shire, and is declining such a rapid course of improvement. This peculiarity of character has been attributed to the evil effects of burgh policies; for as this is the only royal burgh in the shire, and as it has hitherto had the privilege of voting for a member of parliament, too much attention has been paid to this immunity, having, like many antiquated burghs, lived either on its reminiscences or anticipations of elections. Bishop Leslie, who lived in the sixteenth century, says, speaking of Renfrew, that it had sixty ships plying in fishing during the whole year round. Crawford reports, that the burgh once had a little foreign trade, but that a traffic with Ireland, which occupied the burgesses in 1710. A few years ago, a local statist related the remarkable fact, that the town then mustered but few fishing boats, with one or two sand punts. The manufacturing establishments are an extensive distillery at Yoker, on the north side of the Clyde, a bleachfield, a pottery, and a starch manufactory. In the town there are about 200 looms employed. The river Clyde at one period, by one of its branches, came close to the town, but having run off from this channel, and in more recent times, being hemmed in to its present direct course, the intermediate land, once inches or islands, has been greatly improved and converted into fine arable land, while a portion of the old channel has been employed as an artificial canal betwixt the town and the river. This canal was instituted about the year 1786, when vessels of seventy tons or thereabouts were enabled to proceed from the Clyde to the town, but as the canal has been filling up and going into disrepair, it is now unable to bear vessels of a greater burden than forty tons. There is a considerable quantity of grain and other goods landed here annually, chiefly for the Paisley merchants; but this trade is put to much inconvenience from the want of a proper harbour. As a royal burgh, Renfrew is governed by a provost, two bailies, and six-

teen councillors. The burgh joins with Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen in sending a member to parliament. The community have a right to fish for salmon from Scotstoun to the Kelly Bridge, near the borders of Cunningham. The burgh, it is informed, has a much greater revenue than it has been usually represented. It is altogether to about L.1400, and the ferry across the Clyde, and the fishing, and about L.900, and the lands, property in the town, and the market day of Renfrew is Saturday. Fairs are held on the third Tuesday of May and the second Friday of June. Although Renfrew is the county-town, meetings of the freeholders and the head courts are only held in it; the seat of the sheriff being at Paisley. The vicinity of Renfrew is adorned by some gentlemen's residences. The mansions most worthy of the stranger's attention are Elderslie and Hlytheswood, both situated amidst beautiful grounds on the banks of the Clyde.—Population of the town in 1821, 2000; including the parish, 2646.

RENINGAY, an island on the west coast of the Isle of Mull.

RENTON INN, a great London road, forty-three miles from Edinburgh, and twelve from Berwick.

RENTOWN, a large village in the parish of Cardross, Dumbartonshire, situated near the river Leven, on the shore from Dumbarton to Luss, at the distance of three miles from the town.

RERICK, or RERWICK, a parish in the shire of Kirkcudbright, lying on the shore of the Solway Firth. It is of a triangular figure, with the base towards the sea, from whence the distance inland is about seven miles, bounded by Kellon on the north and Kirkcudbright on the west; on the east it is separated in a great measure from Buittle by Auchencairn bay. The surface is rugged and uneven. On the north stands Bencairn, a lofty mountain, surrounded by smaller ones, which are covered with heath; the rest of the parish is chiefly arable. In the mouth of Auchencairn bay lies the small island of Heston, which stands high out of the water, and affords excellent sheep pasture. The great object of attraction in the parish, or in this part of the country, is the ruined Abbey of Dundrennan, standing about a mile and a half from the sea. This monastery was founded by Fergus, lord of Galloway, in the year 1142;

the monks, who were of the Cistercian order, being brought from Rievall in England. The last abbot was Edward Maxwell, son to John, Lord Herries; after whose death, King James VI. annexed the property to the chapel-royal of Stirling. It is generally understood that the chronicle of Melrose was written by one of the abbots, in continuation of the history of Bede. Alan, lord of Galloway, surnamed the Great, constable of Scotland, was buried in this place in the year 1233. The tomb of this distinguished petty prince, according to Grassie, could lately be seen in a niche in the cross side of the church, on the east side of the north door. It is now demolished, but the mutilated trunk of the effigy is still shown. The church was built, as usual, in the form of a cross, with the spire rising 200 feet in height from the centre. The body was 120 feet in length, and divided into three aisles by seven clustered columns supporting arches on each side. On the south side of the church were the cloisters, containing a square area 94 feet, with a grass-plot in the centre. From what remains of the edifices, the whole must have been built in a style of great taste and architectural beauty. The buildings are now greatly dilapidated; and are almost entirely covered by a pale grey-coloured moss, which gives a character of singular and almost airy lightness to the columns and Gothic arches, many of which are entire. Placed upon a gentle eminence, on the bank of a rocky and sparkling burn, and surrounded on all sides except the south by an amphitheatre of hills, Dundrennan forms an exception to the usual aspect of Abbey scenery. There is little old wood near it, save in the deep and devious glens which intersect the adjacent grounds belonging to Mr. Majland of Dundrennan; but the neighbouring trees are generally clothed with copse, and afford from many points some magnificent views of the Solway, and of the mountains of Cumberland. From Newlaw-hill, an eminence adjoining the house of Dundrennan, the prospect is still more extensive, commanding, in addition to the almost boundless range of ocean, a view of the Isle of Man, and of the mountains of Moine in Ireland. But, sentiment no doubt gives to Dundrennan its principal charm. Those broken arches and tottering columns—these deserted cells and weed-grown aisles—these neglected monuments of ancient barons and belted knights—and this wide scene of ruin and desolation,

melancholy and silent though they be, are all invested with an inexpressible charm, as far superior to that imparted by mere fine scenery as the pleasures of the mind are to those of sense. It is impossible to tread this classic spot without carrying back our recollections to the period when the Abbey of Drundennan afforded a temporary shelter to the unfortunate Mary Stuart during the last hours she spent in Scotland. Tradition has traced with accuracy her course from Langside to the scene of her embarkation for England. She arrived at this spot in the evening, and spent her last night within the walls of the monastery, then a magnificent and extensive building. The spot where she took boat next morning for the English side of the Solway is at the nearest point of the coast. The road from the religious establishment thither runs through a secluded valley of surpassing beauty, and leads directly to the shore, where the rock is still pointed out by the peasantry, from which the hapless queen embarked on her ill-starred voyage. It is situated in a little creek, surrounded by vast and precipitous rocks, and called Port-Mary, in commemoration of the queen. The scene is appropriately wild and sublime, and besides being productive of associations to the poet or romantic tourist, the coast here and in the neighbourhood merits the attention of the mineralogist and the painter.—Population of the parish in 1821, 1876.

RESCOBIE, a parish in Forfarshire of a very irregular and long figure, comprehending about sixteen or eighteen square miles, bounded by Oathlaw and Aberlemno on the north, Kirkden on the east, and Dunnichen and Forfar on the south. The district has been vastly improved by draining, enclosing, and planting, and is now generally in a productive arable condition. Near the centre of the parish is the lake of Rescobie, formed by the river Lunan in its course towards the sea.—Population in 1821, 874.

RESORT, (LOCH) an arm of the sea, on the west coast of Lewis, partly forming the division betwixt Lewis and Harris.

RESTALRIG, an ancient village near Edinburgh. See EDMUNDS, page 404.

RESTENNET, (LOCH). This was a small lake in the county and parish of Forfar, which has been drained at a great expense, though not greater than what is warranted by the extent of excellent land procured. On

a picturesque eminence, once an island in the lake, stand the ruins of the ancient Priory of Restennet. This religious establishment was one of the three churches founded in Scotland by Boniface at the beginning of the seventh century. It was latterly a cell of the Abbey of Jedburgh, and the depository of all the valuable records belonging to that tract.

RESTON, an agricultural village in the parish of Banchory, Aberdeenshire.

RHOE, (MICKLE) an island of Shetland situated in Yell Sound, north from the Mainland, belonging to the parish of Deltling. It measures about 24 miles in circumference, is of a pastoral character, and possesses a limited population.

RHOE, (LITTLE) a small island of Shetland north from the mainland, near the latter island, and having a few inhabitants.

RHONHOUSE, or RONEHOUSE, a small village in the parish of Kelton, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, near which at Keltonhill, a large annual horse market used to be held, which now takes place at Castle Douglas.

RHYN, or BOGIE, a united parish in Aberdeenshire, of Strathbogie; comprehending a superficies of thirty square miles; bounded by the barony of Gartly on the north, by Fearn and Auchindoir on the south, and Caberach on the west. It is partly watered by the Bogie river. The land is both pastoral and arable. The surface is irregular, but there is only one eminence, the hill of Noth, which deserves the name of a mountain.—Population in 1821, 766.

RHYN, or RINNS, or GALLOWAY, the two peninsulated or projecting points of Wigtonshire, between which is Luce Bay. By some, the term is applied only to the most westerly peninsula, comprising the parish of Kirkmaiden, &c. The word *Rynn* in British, or *Rinn* in Gaelic, signifies a point, a cape, or a peninsula.

RICCARTON, a small village in Linlithgowshire, lying about two miles south-east of Linlithgow.

RICCARTON, a parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, lying on the left or south bank of the Irvine river, which separates it from Kilmarnock; bounded by Galston on the east, Symington on the south, and Dundonald on the west. The parish extends about six miles in length, and two in breadth;

the whole being arable, well enclosed, and planted. It is intersected by the *Cannock*, a stream tributary to the Irvine. The village of Riccarton stands on an eminence, a mile to the south of Kilmarnock, on the opposite bank of the Irvine, but is directly connected with it by a long straight road. The village has a new street, and a new steeple, placed on a tall tower, of great monumental effect upon the landscape. The village itself, which is chiefly by weavers, and other trades, is a fine place, but is principally famous for having been the residence of the maternal uncle of Wallace, the venerable Sir Ronald Crawford, with whom, according to Blind Harry, the hero sometimes lived. Sir Ronald's house is said to have been a tower which stood upon the site of a little farm-house, called Yardsides, a hundred yards west from the village. The barn which belonged to the tower is the only building of the old place now existing. It is in a very ruinous condition, and forms the western extremity of a small line of cottages, composing the farm *onstead*. In the adjacent garden, there is a pear-tree which have been planted by Wallace's own hand, and at the side of the gate which leads to the field surrounding the house, there is another and very aged tree, in which the people point out an iron staple, said to have been used by Wallace to tie up his horse when he visited his uncle. The scene of an incident recorded at full length by Blind Harry, is pointed out about half a mile to the westward. Wallace was one day fishing in the Irvine, which runs past Riccarton; when three English soldiers left a troop that happened to ride past, and insolently commanded him to give them the fish that he had caught. Wallace refused, and they were proceeding to use violence; but he struck one down with his fishing-staff, and, seizing his sword, killed the next that came up outright; on which the survivor rode off. The spot where this happened was commemorated by a *stane*, bearing the hero's name, which was only cut down in the year 1823. It grew on the south bank of the Irvine, about fifty yards from the *debouché* of the Fenwick Water. It was to Riccarton that Wallace always used to retire after performing any very daring exploit. On revenging the treacherous murder of his uncle and other barons by burning the barns of Ayr, he took his way by night to Riccarton, accompanied by a few followers.

When he reached a certain eminence about six miles from Ayr, and three from Riccarton, where it was last possible to see the former place, he turned round, and, seeing the flames still ascending, said, with a stern satisfaction, "The barns burn well." From this laconic expression, the place, it is said, got the name of *Burn-well*, which it still retains.—Population of the parish in 1821, 2122.

RIGG BAY, a small bay on the coast of Wigtownshire, parish of Sorbie.

RINARY, an ialet on the south coast of the isle of Islay.

ROAG, (LOCH) an extensive arm of the sea, on the west coast of Lewis, reaching about ten miles inland, and of a varying breadth. It possesses a number of islands, and abounds in safe places of anchorage.

ROAN, (LOCH) a small lake, covering about forty acres in the parish of Crossmichael, stewardry of Kirkcudbright.

ROBERTON, a parish partly in Selkirk and partly in Roxburghshire, lying across the south-east boundary of the former, and extending in a most irregular manner thirteen miles in length, and six in breadth. It is watered by the Bothwick and Ale waters; the latter rising from a lake in the centre of the district, called Alempor loch. The general appearance is hilly, and none of the eminences are of extraordinary elevation. From the banks of the streams, the surface rises by a gentle ascent, and the low grounds, except where beautified by plantations, interspersed with considerable patches of moss. The greater part of the parish is pastoral, and forms most extensive sheep walks. Robertson church and manse stand near the left bank of Bothwick water.—Population in 1821, 674.

ROBERTOUN, a parish in Lanarkshire, united to Wiston in 1792. See WISTOUN.

ROBERTOUN, a small village in the above abrogated parish, situated on the west bank of the Clyde.

ROGART, a parish in the south-east part of Sutherlandshire, separated from the sea by the parishes of Dornoch and Golspie, bounded by Clyne on the east, and Lairg on the west. It extends about seventeen miles in length, by from seven to three in breadth. This is a hilly pastoral district; a large part of it is the vale of the water of Brona, and a smaller part is the vale of the Fleet. The parish church stands at the south extremity, on a road crossing the country. In many parts of

the district there are traces of encampments, tumuli, and the remains of Pictish buildings.—Population in 1821, 1886.

RONA, or NORTH RONA, a small island in the northern ocean, supposed to be the farthest land to the north-west of any part of Europe; being situated sixteen leagues north-west from the Butt of Lewis. Ecclesiastically, it belongs to the parish of Harva in the isle of Lewis. This island, which is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, where widest, has been rarely visited either by ships or by travellers, and has been the subject of a variety of fanciful descriptions. From the accurate account of Macculloch, who took the pains to make it the object of one of his Hebridian voyages, we pick out the following particulars:—"By mid-day we were abreast of Rona; and making an observation for the latitude, I found that it was thirteen miles to the north of the assigned place. We found considerable difficulty in landing; the only landing-place being the face of a rocky cliff, fifty or sixty feet high. The southern cliffs range from thirty to sixty feet in height, running out into flat ledges at the western extremity; but on the north side they reach to five hundred, and present a formidable aspect, whitened by the tremendous breach of the sea as it rolls on from the northward. Here, among other openings, there is an immense cave, with a wide aperture, into which the waves break with the noise of thunder. Over a large space, the whole ground, at an elevation of two hundred feet, is washed away to the bare foundation; large masses of rock being frequently thrown up, and catted high along the level land, as if they were mere pebbles on a sea-beach. Rona can be no peaceful solitude, when the half of it is thus under water, and the solid dash then made against it, must cover the whole, in gales of wind, with a continual shower of spray. From the lower western angle, the land rises with a gentle and even swell towards the north and east; but having no inequality of ground to afford the least shelter, it is necessarily swept by every blast. The surface is, nevertheless, green, and everywhere covered with a beautiful compact turf; except where broken up for cultivation, for the space of a few acres in the middle and elevated part. The highest point is near the north-eastern end; and hence, in clear weather, the lofty hills of Sutherland are visible in the horizon.

It is the total seclusion of Rona from all the concerns of the world, which confers on it that intense character of solitude with which it seemed to impress us all. No ship approaches in sight, and seldom is land seen from it. A feeling of hopelessness leaves the vessel while she can find no anchorage, and a possibility of return to the world is forgotten. Rona is forgotten, unknown, and unmoveable, in the dreary atmosphere there was at one period, a beautiful station, a chapel in the name of St. Rona, the patron saint of the island was fenced by a stone wall, but there are now no remains. Whatever was the number of families once resident, and it is said there were always five, there is now but one. The tenant is a cottar, as he cultivates the farm on his employer's account. There seems to have been six or seven acres cultivated, in barley, oats, and potatoes; but the grain was now housed. The soil is good, and the produce appeared to have been abundant. The family is permitted to consume as much as they please; and it was stated that the average surplus, paid to the tackman, amounted to eight bolls of barley. In addition to this, he is bound to find an annual supply of stones of feathers, the produce of the island. Besides all this, the island maintains a small sheep. A school of these is reserved for the tackman; but as we could discover, the tenant was as uninterested in the use of mutton as in that of grain and potatoes. Twice in the year, that part of the produce which is reserved, is thus taken away; and in this manner, Rona maintained all the communication which North Rona has with the external world. The return for all these services, in addition to his food and that of his family, is the large sum of two pounds a year. But this is paid in clothes, not in money; and as there were six individuals to clothe, it is easy to apprehend, they did not abound in clothing. I must add to this, however, the use of a cow, which was brought from Lewis, when the milk, and exchanged when unserviceable. From the milk of his ewes, the tenant contrives to make cheeses, resembling those for which St. Kilda is so celebrated. There is no peat in the island, but its place is well enough supplied by turf. During the long discussions whence all this knowledge was procured, I had not observed that our conference was held on the

top of the house; roof it could not be called. It being impossible for walls to resist the winds of this boisterous region, the house is excavated in the earth, as if it were the work of the Greenlanders. What there is of wall rises for a foot or two above the surrounding irregular surface, and the stacks of turf help to ward off the gales. The roof is a platform of dried straw, the smoke issuing from a hole near the side of the house. The entrance seemed to have been a concealment or defence, which we perceived till pointed out a small, irregular hole, about four feet high, surrounded by turf; and on entering it, with some precaution, we found a long tortuous passage, somewhat resembling the gallery of a mine, but without a door, which conducted us into the penetralia of the cavern. The interior resembled the prints which we have seen of a Kamschatkan hut. Over the embers of a turf fire sat the ancient grandmother nursing an infant, which was nearly naked. From the rafters hung festoons of dried fish; but scarcely an article of furniture was to be seen, and there was no light but that which came through the smoke-hole. There was a sort of platform or table, on which the fire was raised, and an old woman at her charge sat on either side, two niches, extending laterally inwards, and laid with cushions, seemed to have been bed places. As these were not furnished with straw, I know not; and of blankets, the provision was as scanty as that of the clothes; possibly, such may make a better and softer bed than straw; but it is far more likely, that this insular family could not be forced to make themselves more comfortable. This was certainly a variety in human life worth studying. Every thing appeared wretched enough; a smoky subterranean cavern; rain and storm; a deaf octogenarian grandmother; the wife and children half naked; and to add to all this, solitude, and a season, from which there was no escape. Yet the family were well fed, seemed contented, and expressed little concern as to what the rest of the world was doing. To tend the sheep, and house the winter fairs; to dig the ground, and reap the harvest in their seasons; to hunt wild fowl and catch fish; to fetch water from the pools, keep up the fire, and rock the child to sleep on their knees, seemed occupation enough, and the society of

the family itself, society enough. The women and children, indeed, had probably never extended their notions of a world much beyond the precincts of North Rona; the chief himself seemed to have few cares or wishes that did not centre in it; his only desire being, to go to Lewis to christen his infant—a wish in another year he could have gratified." Such is an abridgment of the interesting account given by Macculloch of this distant and solitary isle, and the human beings who inhabited it a few years ago. Our readers have here presented to their view the picture of a family, which many may consider as at the lowest and most hapless condition of any in Great Britain or its adjacent islands; yet the moralist will be delighted to discover, that with all the disadvantages of solitude and desertion, there is even a large amount of actual happiness, comfort, and virtue, in this remote and limited territory.

RONA, an islet of the Hebrides, lying between Benbecula and North Uist.

RONA, or RONAY, an island of the Hebrides, lying at the northern extremity of Raasay, from which it is separated by a strait just passable for vessels, in which are situated the small island of Maltey and some islets of less note. In extent it measures about four miles in length by one in breadth, and appears a sort of low, regular ridge, or a continued succession of projecting grey rocks, interspersed with heath and pasture. It is difficult to imagine any thing more cheerless than the aspect of this island, at a little distance; yet, among the rifts and intervals, scarcely worthy the name of valleys, there are found patches of beautiful green pasture, greener from the contrast, and now and then, the black hut of some small tenant. The little arable ground which occurs in Rona, surrounds the scattered village that lies at the bottom of a bay, which contains all the population of the island. Rona, like Raasay, belongs to the parish of Portree.

RONA-BUSHAY, (NORTH,) a small island of the Orkneys, the most northerly of the group, except Fair Isle. It is separated on the south from Sandey by the Firth of North Ronaldsay, which is from two to six miles broad. The island, which is a low and fertile spot, and produces good crops of oats and bear, is about two miles long and one broad. The shores are high and rocky. It belongs to the parish of Cross and Burness.

Sunday. The island contains several tumuli of ancient date, one of which was opened a few years ago, and a small building discovered; externally circular, but square within, containing a human skeleton in an upright posture. It is remarkable, that the number of males exceeds that of females in the island; the population return of 1821 being 218 of the former to 207 of the latter, in all 420 persons. On the southern promontory of North Ronaldshay a tall beacon of stone work has been erected, by the Northern Light-house Board. On the top is a circular ball of masonry, measuring eight feet in diameter. It is situated in lat. 58° 40', long. 2° 18' west of London, and bears, from the revolving light on the Start Point of Sanday, N. N. E., one half E. by compass, distant eight miles.

RONALDSNAY, (SOUTH) an island of Orkney, the most southerly of the group, lying opposite Duncansby Head, at the eastern entrance of the Pentland Firth. It extends about seven miles in length, with an average breadth of from two to three, and at one place it is five miles in breadth. Its surface is estimated at eighteen square miles, and its inhabitants in 1821 numbered 1949, being a greater proportion than that enjoyed by any other Orkney island. The land is pretty level, and the soil, though various, is in general fertile. A considerable quantity of grass beyond the consumption of the island, is raised; and the system of farming is better than usual in Orkney. This island owes much to the excellence of its havens, and its situation near the entrance of the Pentland Firth. St. Margaret's Hope on the north, and Widdowall on the west, are harbours well known to the northern navigator. The furious currents which wash its southern extremity abound with the finest eel fish. The people engage themselves in fishing, and an opulent English company carry on, in this neighbourhood, an extensive fishery, for the purpose of supplying London with eel and lobsters, which are carried alive in the metropolis in walled smacks, of about seventy tons burden. South Ronaldshay possesses some antiquities. The How of Hoxa appears to have been the stronghold of some consequence, and is of great antiquity. There are some remains of Pictish houses. On the summit of a hill are three monumental stones, only one of which is now erect; and a single one, sixteen feet high, occurs in another part of the

island. It was in this island that St. Olave of Norway compelled the Pagan Earl of Orkney and his followers to embrace Christianity, by threats of instant death in case of refusal. Among other improvements in modern times there is a road which traverses the island from south to north, by which the mail is conveyed to Kirkwall. There is a school on the island, and a minister, James Tomason, of the Hudson's Bay establishment.

ROSEHEARTY, a parish and town, a united parish, situated on the coast of the above island, with the islands of Barray and Swina, with some smaller islets. Population of the whole in 1821, 2231.

ROSEHEARTY, a fishing village in the parish of Pirligo, Aberdeenshire, lying thirteen miles east of Banff, and four west of Fraserburgh. It possesses a tolerable harbour.

ROSEMARKIE, a parish and town in Ross-shire; the parish extends six miles in length and three in breadth, lying on the north shore of the Firth of Cromarty, north-east from Avoch. The situation of the parish is fine and pleasant; it rises gradually from the sea; the climate on the south and north, are favourable, being in summer covered with verdure and producing rich early crops. As the country lies dry, it is the benefit of husbandry, the air is pure and salubrious. The most alluring view of Rosemarkie and Cromarty, is bold and rocky. It abounds with romantic views and frightful precipices. The town of Rosemarkie, which is small and of considerable antiquity, lies on the coast of the Firth, almost opposite Fort George, and about a mile north-east of Chanonry, with which it is joined in burghal jurisdiction, under the joint-appellation of Fortrose. See **FORTROSE**. Rosemarkie is still reckoned the capital of the parish, the church being situated within its bounds.—Population of the parish in 1821, 1571.

ROSENEATH, a parish in the south-west corner of Dumfriesshire, being a peninsula tract of land, formed by Loch Linnhe on the west, and Gare Loch on the east, not extending about eight miles in length, by from one and a half to two and a half in breadth. On the opposite side of the Gare Loch lies the parish of Row. The surface of the parish of Roseneath exhibits a continued ridge of high ground, which, though originally

heathy and rocky, has been vastly improved, and exhibits a pleasing scene of plantations, enclosures, and arable lands. The town point of the promontory is protected into the Clyde and has a richly wooded aspect from the opposite coast at Greenock. Amidst these plantations stands Roslin Castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyll. It is a stately edifice, and has several wings, in a castellated style, and a central tower. The offices, a library, and a hall, are in the pointed style of architecture. A range of two stables, crossed by a long bridge, rise above the circumference of woods, and greatly enliven the aspect of the part of Roseneath. This Greenock is the peninsula, from whence the English corruption, *is na-na-choich*, which signifies the "Virgin's promontory," a name it may have received from a Nunnery which once stood upon it. We are informed by the reverend statid of the parish, that in this particular territory "rats cannot exist. Many of them," he says, "have at different times been accidentally imported from vessels lying upon the shore; but were never known to live twelve months here." From a prevailing opinion that the rats in this parish are better to that animal, about a year ago, a planter of the name of James, sent out to Jamaica, several casks of earth, with which he intended to fill the rats that were destroying his lands. It is said, however, that this was the desired effect; so we lost a very valuable export. Had the experiment succeeded, it could have been a new and profitable trade for the proprietors; but perhaps by this time the parish of Roseneath might have been no more."—Population in 1821, 754.

ROSLIN, a small village with an ancient castle and chapel adjacent, in the county of Mid-Lothian, parish of Lasswade, at the distance of seven miles south-west of Edinburgh, and two and a half west of Lasswade. It is reached by a stone-road leading southwards from the road between Edinburgh and Peebles. The village is inhabited only by families engaged in agricultural pursuits, and for their accommodation, as well as that of the populous neighbourhood, a chapel of ease has recently been erected. Roslin is much visited by tourists and parties from the metropolis, both on account of the beauties of the scenery and of the ancient chapel and castle. These stand

south from the village, the latter on a much lower level, on the bank of the North Esk, whose waters, as has been described under the head Lasswade, here pursue a most romantic course through a deep dell, thickly wooded, and in some places inaccessible. The chapel is situated nearest the village on the prominent brow of an eminence, in the midst of an enclosed ground, attached, in the present day, to the village inn, whose landlord is the dispenser of visitors, and shows the wonders of the place. From the ground on which it stands, a path winds down to the castle, which occupies a rocky site projected from the sloping bank. Originally, this structure had been separated from the bank by a deep cut in the rock, which is now filled up. The castle itself must have been, in early times, massive and extensive, but its antique appearance is now nearly gone, there being only some huge fragments of walls and battlements remaining, on the outer side of which a comparatively modern mansion has been reared on the old foundation or under-vaulted stories, and is all that can be shown for the long since destroyed Roslin Castle. Most of the lower apartments of the house are small and ill-lighted, presenting altogether in their dungeon-like coldness and inconvenience, a striking contrast to the comfortable accommodation of a modern edifice. It is uncertain when and by whom this castle was first erected, although it was for many ages the hereditary seat of the St. Clairs, lords of Roslin, and in all likelihood was built by the first of these potent chiefs who settled in Scotland. The St. Clairs, an English, are of Norman extraction, being descended from William de St. Clair, second son of Walderne Comte de St. Clair, and Margaret, daughter to Richard, Duke of Normandy. He was called for his fair deportment, the Sornly St. Clair, and settling in Scotland during the reign of Malcolm Canmore, obtained large grants of land in Mid-Lothian. These domains were increased by the liberality of succeeding monarchs to the descendants of the family, and comprehended the baronies of Roslin, Pentland, Coulsay, Cardrind, and several others. It is recorded by tradition, that a considerable accession to the property took place on the following occasion:—King Robert Bruce, in following the chase upon Pentland Hills, had often started a "white french deer," which had always escaped from his hounds; and he

asked the nobles, who were assembled around him, whether any of them had dogs, which they thought might be more successful. No courtier would affirm that his hounds were fleetest than those of the king, until Sir William St. Clair of Roslin unceremoniously said, he would wager his head that his two favourite dogs, "Help and Hold," would kill the deer before she could cross the March-burn. The king instantly caught at his unwary offer, and betted the forest of Pentlandmoor against the life of Sir William St. Clair. All the hounds were tied up, except a few ratches, or slow-hounds, to put up the deer; while Sir William St. Clair, posting himself in the best situation for slipping his dogs, prayed devoutly to the blessed Virgin, and St. Katherine. The deer was shortly after roused, and the hounds slipped; Sir William following on a gallant steed, to cheer his dogs. The hind, however, reached the middle of the brook, upon which the hunter threw himself from his horse in despair. At this critical moment, however, Hold stepped her in the brook; and Help coming up, turned her back, and killed her on Sir William's side. The king descended from the hill, embraced Sir William, and bestowed on him the land of Kirkton, Logan-house, Carnaraig, &c. in free forestrie. Sir William, in acknowledgment of Saint Katherine's intercession, built the chapel of St. Katherine in the Hopes, the churchyard of which is now covered by an artificial lake in Glencorse parish. The hill from which Robert Bruce beheld this memorable chace, is still called the King's Hill, and the place where Sir William hunted is called the Knight's Field. The tomb of Sir William St. Clair, on which he appears sculptured in armour, with a greyhound at his feet, is still to be seen in Roslin chapel. The person who shows it always tells the story of his hunting-match, with some additions to the former account; as that the Knight of Roslin's fright made him poetical, and that in the last emergency, he shouted,

Help, haud, an' ye may,
Or Roslin will lose his head this day.

It appears that the first barons of Roslin lived at the castle in all the splendour of a rude and sumptuous age. Father Hay informs us, that in the fifteenth century "the town of Roslin, being next to Edinburgh and Haddington, became very populous, by the great concourse of

all ranks and degrees of visitors, that resorted to this prince [William St. Clair], at his palace in the castle of Roslin; for he kept a great court, and was royally served at his own table in vessels of gold and silver; Lord Dirliton being his master of household, Lord Borthwick his cup-bearer, and Lord Fleming his carver; in whose absence his deputy to attend, viz. Stewart, was a celebrated woodie, laird of Inverkeithing, and laird of Calder. He had several other apartments richly furnished with tapestries and hangings. He bought the treasure of James I. and II. His princess, Elizabeth Douglas, was served by seventy gentlewomen, whereof fifty-three were daughters of noble men, all clothed in velvet and silks, with their chains of gold, and other ornaments; and was attended by one hundred riding gentlemen in all journeys, and, if it happened to be dark when she went to Edinburgh, where her lodgings were at the foot of Black Fryar's Wynd, eighty lighted torches were carried before her." As the writer of this account was a member of the Roslin family, perhaps some allowance ought to be made for the desire of exaggerating the splendour of the house. In the year 1554, Roslin castle, and the other buildings, and other places, were burnt by the English. Most of the ancient buildings have since been erected again. In 1650, Roslin was besieged and taken by General Monk. In the present day it is rented as a dwelling house. "Roslin castle," as rendered classical by a beautiful Scottish song, and an air bearing its name. It was in the neighbourhood, on the flat ground near the village, that, in 1802, the English army, under Sir John de Segrave, sustained no fewer than three defeats in one day, from the Scots, who were commanded by Cumins and Fraser. With regard to the chapel or church of Roslin, it was founded in the year 1446, by the above mentioned William St. Clair, who lived here in such state. It was founded as a collegiate church, for a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing boys; and being endowed with various lands and revenues; it was consecrated to Saint Matthew the apostle. After all his efforts, and a vast expense, the noble founder left the building in that unfinished condition in which it still appears. Some additions were made to the endowment, by the succeeding barons of Roslin.

In 1523, Sir William St. Clair granted some lands, in the vicinity of the chapel, for dwelling houses and gardens, and other accommodations, to the provost and prebendaries. In his charter he mentions four altars in the chapel, or rather church, one dedicated to St. Matthew, another to the Virgin, a third to St. Andrew, and a fourth to St. Peter. The chapel was violated and spoiled in the year 1560, and its ornaments were obliged to relinquish the temple of their high, according to all accounts, but were withheld from them during many revolutionary years. The chapel was further injured at the Revolution of 1746 by a mob raised partly in Edinburgh and partly from among the tenantry of the barony. They attacked the chapel at half-past six at night on the 11th of December, and after spoiling it, fell upon the castle, which they plundered of its valuable furniture. Roslin chapel, or church, is but a small building, the nave alone having been finished; but it is so elegantly designed, so exquisitely and elaborately decorated, and, what is still better, so singularly perfect, as a specimen of the Gothic ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland, that there is not a subject of the kind whose whole character receives or derives much of the admiration of strangers. Within the chapel it is a truly beautiful object, and the less interesting from the outer appearance being rounded and worn by the weather. In the interior, two rows of aisles run along the sides, having their ceilings raised into the form of Saxo-Gothic arches. The pillars forming these aisles are only eight feet high, but the workmanship is very rich, and the capitals are adorned with foliage and a variety of figures, generally of a scriptural character. Like other churches, among which may be reckoned those of Rouen and Melrose, Roslin has a *'prentice's pillar*, with the common legendary story of the sculptor having had his brains beat out by his master for presuming to execute the work in his absence. In addition to a figure of the said *'prentice*, at the top of another pillar, Roslin possesses a bust like that of a woman, said to be his weeping mother, who is looking at the representation of her slain son. The *'prentice's pillar* is a piece of exquisite workmanship, having a wreath of minutely elegant tracery twisted spirally around it. Amidst a concert of angels near this, is

to be seen a cherub, playing on a Highland bagpipe. At the south-west corner of the interior there is a descent by a flight of twenty steps into a crypt or chapel, partly subterraneous, which is supposed to have served for a sacristy and vestry; the south end of this now dungeon-like apartment protrudes from the main structure on the outside, and is lighted by a single window. The chapel itself is lighted by small Gothic windows along the sides and at the finished south end. The west end of the edifice is closed up by a plain wall. The whole was subjected to repair during last century, when the present slated roof was added. Of Roslin chapel, the ingenious Britton gives the following opinion in his *Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*. "This building, I believe, may be pronounced unique, and I am confident it will be found curious, elaborate, and singularly interesting. The chapels of King's College, St. George, and Henry the Seventh, are all conformable to the styles of the respective ages when they were erected; and these styles display a gradual advancement in lightness and profusion of ornament; but the chapel at Roslyn combines the solidity of the Norman with the minute decoration of the latest species of the Tudor age. It is impossible to designate the architecture of this building by any, even or familiar term; for the variety and eccentricity of its parts are not to be defined by any words of common acceptance. I ask some of our obstinate antiquaries, how they would apply either the term Roman, Saxon, Norman, Gothic, Sarazenic, English, or Grecian, to this building." Beneath the pavement of the chapel lie the barons of Roslin, all of whom were, till the period of the Revolution, buried in armour, a circumstance not unnoticed by Sir Walter Scott in the ballad of "Rosabelle," in "the Lay of the Last Minstrel."

Seemed all on fire that chapel proud,
Where Roslin's chiefs uncoffined lie;
Each baron, for a sable shroud,
Shrouded in his iron panoply.

There are twenty of Roslin's barons bold
Lie buried beneath that proud chapel;
Each one the holy vault doth hold,—
But the sea holds lovely Rosabelle.

And each St. Clair was buried there,
With candle, with book, and with knell,
But the sea-caves rung, and the wild waves sung,
The dirge of lovely Rosabelle.

The manner of the interment of the barons of

Roslin is thus described by Father Hay in his MS. history. "Sir William died during the troubles, and was interred in the chapel of Roslin the very same day that the battle of Dunbar was fought. When my good-father was buried, his (i. e. Sir William's) corpse seemed to be entire at the opening of the cave; but when they came to touch his body, it fell to dust. He was laying in his armour with a red velvet cap on his head, on a flat stone; nothing was spoiled except a piece of the white furring, that went round the cap, and answered to the hinder part of the head. All his predecessors were buried after the same manner in their armour; the late Rosline, my good-father, was the first that was buried in a coffin, against the sentiments of King James VII., who was then in Scotland, and several other persons well versed in antiquity, to whom my mother would not hearken, thinking it beggarly to be buried after that manner. The great expenses she was at in burying her husband, occasioned the sumptuary acts which were made in the following parliaments." The St. Clairs of Roslin, whom we thus have had occasion to notice in the present article, and who at one time stood at the head of the baronage of Mid-Lothian, received a great accession of power and wealth about the middle of the fourteenth century by the inheritance of the earldom of Orkney. Sir William St. Clair of Roslin, the eighth chief in the family genealogical tree, having married Isabel, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Malise, earl of Strathern, Caithness, and Orkney, by her had a son Henry, who became earl of Orkney, and had his title admitted by Haco VI. king of Norway, in 1379. The title, however, lasted only three generations. William, the third earl, resigned it to the Scottish crown in 1470, receiving in recompense the castle of Ravenscraig in Fife, with the lands of Wiltown, Dubbo and Carberry, and was shortly afterwards endowed with the title of the earl of Caithness. (See CAITHNESS, p. 123.) His Lordship married, first, lady Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of Archibald, fourth earl of Douglas, by whom he had a son, William, who was ancestor of the Lords Sinclair; and married, second, Marjory, daughter of Alexander Sutherland of Dunbeath, by whom he had a son also called William, who continued the line of the earls of Caithness, and another son *Osbert*, from whom descended the respect-

able house of Roslin, the direct male line of which terminated in William Sinclair, "vir admodum virtutis," who died in 1778. Roslin was created a British earldom in 1801.

ROSS-SHIRE, a large county in the north of Scotland, extending across the country from the German Ocean to the Atlantic; bounded by Sutherland to the north, and Inverness-shire to the east, and has for the main part of Cromartyshire to the west, and throughout intersected by numerous mountains of that county. The great coast comprehends the island of Lewis, and some smaller islands. On the east coast, the county terminates in an obtuse point, but on the western shores, which are much indented by arms of the sea, the land extends sixty miles to the south. The most northerly point of the county in the mainland is in latitude 58° 30' north, and the most southerly 57°. The shire contains a superficies of 2427½ square geographical miles, of which the interspersed parts of Cromartyshire form 260. Lewis contains 431 square miles. The number of acres in the mainland is about 2,071,466, and in Lewis 359,093. Of the whole number, 220,466 belong to Cromartyshire, and 5973 to the district of Ferintosh, which is a part of the county of Nairn. The shire is an extensive mountainous country except a portion on the east side, called the Ross, is mountainous, wild, and pasturage, being numerous glens and straths, but containing any thing that can be called a valley. The mountains are for the most part in general, some are detached, many of them to a considerable elevation, although their heights have not been ascertained. Ben Wyvis is esteemed the highest, and rises about 3720 feet above the level of the sea. Almost the whole of the west coast abounds in magnificent mountain scenery, and the interior is in general picturesque. The eastern part of the county is pleasing in its aspect, and possesses all the attributes of a rich champaign country. The contrast betwixt the mountainous district of Wester Ross, and the soft woodland and agricultural division of Easter Ross, is exceedingly striking. In going towards Dingwall, the stranger obtains some delightful glimpses of the grand scenery of the west, and is impressed with an idea that he is wandering round a stupendous and inaccessible citadel. The principal rivers on the east side of Ross-shire are the Conan, which flows into the

Cromarty Firth, and the Oikel and the Carron, flowing into the Dornoch firth. The longest river on the west coast is the Ewe, which runs a short course from Loch Maree. The Corran, and its principal branch the Raney or Black-Water, form some falls of considerable height and beauty. The mountains of the sea on the west coast, or the Firths, proceeding from north to south, are—Enard, Loch Brown, Little Loch, Loch Greinord, Buchanan, Gairloch, Torridon, Loch Keeshorn, Loch Carron, and Loch Alsh, with its finer weatherly arm, Loch Duich. The county has a great number of lakes of fresh water in the interior, but none of them are of any great notice, except Loch Maree, on the west coast. The natural forests, which were once extensive, have disappeared almost entirely, excepting the birch and some oaks in different parts of the county. The remains of fir woods are extensive, and the trunks of oaks of an immense size are still seen. Plantations are very extensive, and additions have long been making annually. The climate of Ross-shire has been generally overrated, it is now exhibits the extreme of long dreary winters, and some very hot summer weather. The west coast is subject to heavy rains. The mineralogy of the shire is interesting to the geologist, but of little interest in a directly useful point of view. No coal occurs on the west coast; but there is a general destitution of coal. The portion of the shire county capable of cultivation is small. The arable lands, as has been said, extend along the eastern coast, and are found in patches of small extent here and there on the western. A great proportion of the low land of Easter Ross, and a small proportion of the lands near Dingwall is loamy clay—which is not so heavy as the earse lands of the south, but is equally productive. The rest is light soil of various quality. Ross-shire may now compete with any part of Scotland as to its farming. Much have been the improvements within the space of thirty years, that the face of the country in Easter Ross has been altogether changed. To such perfection have the agriculturists of Ross-shire brought the system that they now grow wheat to the amount of twenty thousand quarters, and export grain in quantities of not less than ten thousand quarters. On the great majority of arable farms there is now seen a degree of

neatness in the style of dressing the land and enclosing it, superior to most districts of England and Scotland, and inferior to none. The crops are uniformly clean, and for the most part rich, and the quality of wheat such as frequently to have topped the London markets. A spirit of improvement in horticulture (which is rare in the Highlands) has likewise arisen, and there are formed many excellent gardens attached to the mansions of the proprietor, and though those attached to farm houses be small, they yield abundantly both in the useful and pleasing. Some proprietors are noted for their love of horticultural pursuits, and for introducing new fruits, as well as ornamental plants heretofore unknown in the north. The cottagers are also now observed everywhere to form little gardens whenever they have a patch of ground adapted for it. The salmon-fishery is carried on to a considerable extent in the rivers and estuaries; herring fishery is also prosecuted with great success on the east coast, particularly at Cromarty. The fisheries on the west coast have generally declined in favour of those on the eastern shores of Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness. The valued rent of Ross-shire, including the scattered portions of Cromarty, is £.85,709, 15s. 3d. Scots; and the real rental is supposed now to exceed £.80,000 sterling. Many of the proprietors of Ross-shire inhabit mansion houses of considerable elegance; but there is little, if any thing, to praise in their architecture. Some of these seats are well placed, and the grounds about them ornamented by plantations and shrubberies. Around many of them are found noble trees of every variety. The houses of the principal farmers are also neat and commodious; and of late years a very great improvement has been visible in the cottages of the peasantry. The improvement of the roads in this county has advanced with rapid strides, since government saw the importance of easy communications being afforded to the Highlands, and since parliament gave its liberal assistance. The proprietors defrayed one half of the expense of the roads. The bridges are neat and well-built.—There are three royal burghs in this county, Dingwall, Tain, and Fortrose; and perhaps it had been better had these towns been destitute of such privileges, for they nourish a spirit of local political partizanship detrimental to their prosperity, as is the case in mostly all old Scottish

burghs with close bodies of magistracy. There are no manufactories in any of them; and their chief support is the litigious spirit of the people giving employment to a host of practitioners before the courts. "There are numerous villages in Ross and Cromarty," says the author of an article on Ross-shire in the *EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA*, "but almost every proprietor who has fenced land for building has repented. When there is no regular employment for it, it is baneful to accumulate population into villages. Idleness, vice, distress, and crime, give too frequent evidence that, when there is no fixed employment, population should not be too rashly encouraged. No improvement can be forced, but must depend on an extensive combination of circumstances, which it requires talent and meditation to discover. At this moment a great revolution is taking place, owing to the liberal view which the government has taken of the distillery. The effects of this revolution will be the emigration of the remaining Highlanders, who have hitherto subsisted solely on the profits of illicit distillation, scanty as they were; or they will seek subsistence from honest labour, wherever they can find employment at home; or attend more closely to the produce of such land as they may possess on lease. It is probable that all these effects may take place, and that point of civilization and improvement, to which we have been tending since the rebellion of 1745, will ere long be fully attained. In many villages we see shops opened for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and butchers and bakers are establishing themselves. The consumption of meat and wheaten bread is very rapidly increasing, and the assimilation of the north of Scotland to the land of the Sassenach is almost complete. New wants are arising—the dress of the Gael has disappeared—the language is wearing away, and, in half a century, will be as rare as the dress is now." Ross-shire with Cromarty, contains thirty-one complete parishes, and part of two other parochial divisions.—In 1801, the population of Ross and Cromarty shires was 53,525; in 1811 it was 60,853; and in 1821 it was 32,324 males, and 36,504 females,—total, 68,828.

ROSSIE. See *INCHTURE*.

ROSSKEEN, a parish in the district of Easter Ross, Ross-shire, lying off the north shore of the Firth of Cromarty, from which it extends ten miles inland, by a breadth of six

miles. The parish of Ainess lies on the west, and Logie-Easter on the east. The lower part of the parish, which extends along the Firth of Cromarty, and for two miles back, lies in a gentle and easy ascent to the bottom of the first hills. A hill called Knock-Nario, or the Cold Hill, rises from the lower part of the Highland part of the parish. Beyond the higher arable ground and the summit of the hills is a very considerable range of mountains, and for no other purpose than the summer range of black cattle or sheep. Like the adjacent parts of the shire, the parish has been greatly improved in agricultural capabilities, and now possesses some fine plantations. The chief of these is at Invergordon castle, near which is the ferry across the Cromarty Firth. There is a small harbour at this place.—Population in 1821, 2581.

ROTHES, a parish in Morayshire, lying on the left or west bank of the Spey, which separates it from Boharm on the east. On the west is the parish of Dallas. The parish of Rothés is in a great measure surrounded by hills, covered with heath. Adjacent to the Spey, in the lower part of the district, the land is arable, and has been improved. The village of Rothés stands near the Spey, and in its vicinity is the ruined castle of Rothés, once the residence of the earls to whom it has given a title. The estate of Rothés came, by marriage, into the ancient and distinguished house of Leslie, at the beginning of the fourteenth century; and about the middle of the fifteenth, the chief of the family, George de Leslie, created Earl of Rothés. At some distance north from Rothés is the seat of Orton, the residence of the Hon. Arthur Duff.—Population in 1821, 1642.

ROTHESAY, a parish in the county and Isle of Bute, occupying the northern part, and about two thirds of the island. The parish on the south is called Kingarth. The surface is hilly, but there are some small valleys which are exceedingly fertile and pleasing in appearance. The only object worthy of notice is the town of Rothésay, now to be described.

ROTHESAY, a royal burgh, a town of considerable antiquity, and the capital of the above parish, as well as of the county of Bute, occupies a most agreeable situation, at the head of a bay called Rothésay Bay, on the east side of the island of Bute, at the distance of fifty-two miles from Glasgow, nineteen from Greenock,

nine from Larga, twenty-two from Arran, and twelve from the Canbays. Rothsay is said to be of Celtic origin, but it is not known of what period, when the Western Isles were the objects of warlike strife, and Bute the scene of encounters betwixt the Scots and invaders from the north of Europe. The earliest first recorded mention of Rothsay is a notice of the ruins yet remaining, but when or by whom the structure was founded no one can say. Before the time of Alexander III. it is supposed to have belonged to a family called MacRuarick, and in Haco's first expedition it was attacked by the Norwegians, with eighty ships. Rothsay castle was then besieged and taken, by a sap and assault, with the loss of 800 men. It was again taken by the Scots, soon after the battle of Larga. It was taken possession of by the English, during the reign of John Baliol; but, in 1311, it was surrendered to Robert Bruce. In 1384 Edward Baliol took the castle and fortified it; but it was again, shortly afterwards, taken by Bruce, the Steward of Scotland. King Robert II. visited this castle in 1376, and again in 1381. Robert III. acceded to the throne in 1390, and in 1398 his eldest son, David, Earl of Carrick, prince and heir-apparent of Scotland, was created Duke of Rothsay, in the same council held at Seon, being the first introduction of the dukedignity into Scotland. David having fallen a victim to the ambitious views of his uncle, the Duke of Albany, in 1402, he was succeeded in the title by his brother James, afterwards James I. In the reign of James III. by act of parliament, 1400, it was decreed, "that the lordship of Bute, with the castle of Rothsay, the lordship of Cowal, with the castle of Dunoon, the earldom of Carrick, the lands of Dundonald, with the castle of the same, the barony of Renfrew, with the lands and tenandries of the same, the lordship of Stewarton, the lordship of Kilmarnock, with the castle of the same, the lordship of Dalry, the lands of Nodisdale, Kilbride, Narclatoun, and Cairtown; also the lands of Frarynzan, Drumcull, Treumach, with the fortalice of the same, principibus principumque Regum Scotie successorum nostrorum, perpetuis futuris temporibus, usantur, incorporantur, et annexantur." It is understood, that from this period, the principality and stewardry of Scotland, the dukedom of Rothsay, the earldom of Carrick, the lordship of the Isles, and the barony of Renfrew, have been vested in

the first-born and heir-apparent of the sovereign, who, from the moment of his birth, or of his father's accession to the throne, becomes Prince and Steward of Scotland, Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, Lord of the Isles, and Baron of Renfrew, with all the privileges of a peer of Scotland. That, in the event of the death of such first-born son without issue, the eldest son in existence of the king becomes entitled to these dignities. And that, when there is no son and heir-apparent of the sovereign in existence, the right vests in his majesty, not, however, as king, but as prince, or as supplying the place till the birth of a prince. Such is the history of the dukedom of Rothsay, given by Sir Robert Douglas. The last event in the military memoirs of the castle of Rothsay, was its seizure by the Marquis of Argyll, in 1685, when it was burnt and destroyed. The tall ruin of this royal residence stands close upon the town; but though the only object of antiquity of note in the island, it will disappoint him who expects to find it a picturesque or a beautiful object, as it is lamentably deficient in both these qualities. The red colour of the stone is no less inimical to beauty than its round heavy shape; and though some fine ash trees, rising out of the ruins, give it all the aid they can, they are insufficient to redeem its ponderous dull form. There has been a ditch, and it has been a strong place, as far as high thick walls can make it so; but as a piece of fortification, even on the ancient principles, it is wretchedly deficient, and argues very little in favour of the military knowledge that erected it. Even the gate is neither flanked nor machicolated; and it might have been mined or assailed at almost any point. Apparently the edifice has been the work of different ages. — Originally a village in connexion with this seat of royalty, the town of Rothsay was created a royal burgh by Robert III. in 1401. It has since risen to a considerable size, and besides being populous and busy, forms a convenient head quarter for those who may choose to visit Bute itself, and the surrounding scenery. Above a century ago, Rothsay fell greatly into decay, and continued in that state till about the year 1780, when a herring fishery was established, which was carried on for many years with success, and is still a staple trade at the place. The town remained without farther extension till a recent date, when it became a fashionable watering place, since which it has rapidly in-

creased, and been greatly beautified in appearance. A considerable cotton factory was established about the year 1780; and there is now also a manufactory for weaving by power looms. The cotton mills of Rothesay are moved by water collected in reservoirs from the rains falling in the adjacent country, applied in a most ingenious manner by Mr. Thom, engineer. Sixty years since the town possessed no more than one or two half-decked vessels of fifteen tons burden, and some open boats; but so much had the traffic of the port increased in 1791, that there were then, in addition to boats, from eighty to a hundred vessels between fifteen and a hundred tons burden belonging to it. Since that period there has been a proportionate increase. In 1760, so much had Rothesay fallen off from a previous state of comparative consequence, that numbers of its houses had been permitted to sink into decay, and were scattered through the town in a state of ruin. In 1791, all these ruined houses had been removed, and many new ones built. There are now in Rothesay, King, Princes, High, Argyll, Bishop, Montague, Mill, Bridge, Bridge-end, Castle, Castle-hill, Guildford, and Tarbet streets; besides some lanes. The increase and prosperity of the town have been facilitated by the erection of piers, with an excellent harbour, which opens on a safe and extensive bay; and from this circumstance alone, Rothesay may be expected to rise still more in the scale of commercial importance. The distillation of spirits, a tan-work, net-making, buss and boat-building, in addition to fishing and fish-curing, give employment to a considerable number of hands. Besides the parish church there is a chapel of ease, and a meeting house of the reformed Presbyterian Synod; a parochial school, several other schools, a subscription library, a news-room, a post and stamp-office; agencies for the Greenock and Renfrewshire banks; a savings' bank; several friendly societies, and two or three good inns. In Rothesay are held the sheriff and commissary, bailie and justice of peace courts. A market is held weekly on Wednesdays; and there are annual fairs on the first Wednesdays of May, July, and November. As a bathing place, or resort during the summer months, Rothesay possesses many charms, and is deservedly popular. Being sheltered by rising grounds, forming behind it a screen from south-western storms and winds, the climate is considered mild and pleasing, while the air is

of a salubrious character from sweeping over the sea. The old part of the town is situated in the inner part of the bay; it has extended itself on both sides, near its head, by the addition of villas and lodging houses, the summer resort of Glasgow fashionables; these houses command the remarkably fine view of the entrance of the Clyde. The town has been greatly improved by the bridge to and fro of which the main communication with Glasgow, Glasgow, Campbell, Inverary, and all other places in this quarter, whereby the town can be visited at all times by tourists, as well as supplied with every species of luxury. As a royal burgh, the town is under the government of a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twelve councillors. It has hitherto joined with Argyll, Irvine, Campbeltown, and Inverary, in electing a member of parliament.—In 1821, the population of the landward part of the parish was 1602, and within the bounds of the burgh 4107; total 5709.

ROTHESHOLM, or ROUSHOLM, a promontory on the north-west coast of Stronsay Island.

ROTHIEMAY is a parish in Banffshire, lying on both sides of the Deveron river, extending from seven to eight miles in length, by at most from five to six in breadth; bounded on the east and north-east by Marnoch, on the south and south-east by Inverkeithny, Forgue, and Huntly, on the west and south-west by Cairny, and on the north and north-west by Grange. The northern part of the parish is inferior to the rest, both in fertility and beauty. Besides some hilly ground, it consists of a large plain containing partly arable and partly pastoral land. From this plain is a gentle declivity of more than half a mile on the west and south-west to the Isla, and on the south to the Deveron, a river adorned with plantations and natural woods on its banks. About a mile below its confluence with the Isla, the Deveron, running eastward, divides the parish into two parts, of which the northern follows the course of the river more than two miles, the southern near two miles farther. The parish altogether has been subjected to a variety of improvements, and shows some pleasing scenery. A short way below the junction of the rivers, stands the village of Rothiemay on the left or north bank of the Deveron, and beside it is Rothiemay House, a seat of the Earl of Fife. The parish of Rothiemay is distinguished as

being the birth-place of Ferguson, the celebrated astronomer.—Population in 1821, 1844.

ROTHIEMURCHUS, a parish in the county of Inverness-shire, now united with the parish of Duthil in Morayshire. See DUTHIL and ROTHIEMURCHUS.

ROTHIEMURCHUS, a small village in the parish of Rothiemurcus, Dumfriesshire.

ROUSAY, a small island in Orkney, lying north of the main island, to which it is separated by a narrow strait, and measures about four miles in length from east to west, by a general breadth of three miles. Rousay, (which signifies Rolf's or Rollo's island,) consists generally of lofty but not rugged hills. Some of the valleys are picturesque, and would be fertile, but the principal population is on the shores, and much good land in the interior is left in a state of nature. The island supports horses and black cattle, with immense herds of swine, and many sheep. Its western shores are precipitous, but its eastern, northern, and southern sides are green and easy of access. Monumental stones, Picts' houses, and tumuli, are not rare. Near the house of Westness are considerable ruins, which probably belonged to the castle of Sigard II., the hero of Clontarf. Not far from these are graves that have been found to contain human bones, arms, and trinkets, which, with the name of Swine-drow, preserve the memory of Earl Paul's faithful attendants, when that unfortunate prince was treacherously seized by Swine, the son of Aslaf.—The island contained, in 1821, 594 inhabitants.

ROUSAY and EGILSHAY, a united parish in Orkney, comprehending the islands of Rousay, Egilshay, Weir, and Enballow, with two small holms or uninhabited islets. The whole are situated north of, and at no great distance from, the mainland.—Population in 1821, 1151.

ROW, a parish in Dumfriesshire, lying with its south end to the firth of Clyde, and its western side to Gareloch and Loch Long. It is bounded by Luss on the east, and Cardross on the south-east. Exclusive of a narrow stripe on Loch Long, the bulk of the parish measures about ten miles in length, by four in breadth. The parish is chiefly of a hilly and pastoral character; the low grounds are adjacent to the Clyde, and are fertile and beautiful. The parish church stands near the ferry across Gareloch to the peninsula of Roseneath; opposite it is a point projected into the loch, and

it is supposed that from this circumstance the name of the parish is derived; the word Row signifying a point. On the Clyde, to the east, is the modern thriving town of Helensburgh, which has been described under its appropriate head.—Population in 1821, 1759.

ROXBURGHSHIRE, a county in the south of Scotland, bounded by Northumberland on the east, Northumberland and part of Cumberland on the south, Dumfriesshire on the south-west, Selkirkshire on the west, and Berwickshire, with a small portion of Edinburghshire, on the north. It lies between $55^{\circ} 8' 40''$, and $55^{\circ} 42' 52''$ north latitude, and extends from south-west to north-east thirty-eight miles, and from south-east to north-west twenty-seven. The breadth indeed about the middle of it, is carried out to a larger extent, by a projection of the shire northward of the Tweed, between the streams of Gala and Leader. The county, according to Arrowsmith, contains a superficies of 806 square miles, or 445,440 statute acres. By another calculation it is said to contain about 672 square miles, and 430,000 statute acres. The county is divided by its waters into several districts, the chief of which is Tiviotdale, being that division drained by the river Tiviot and its tributary streams. Tiviotdale comprehends 521 square miles. Liddisdale, which forms the south-west corner of the county, on the borders of Northumberland and Cumberland, comprehends the Alpine territory, which is drained by the Liddle, and its tributaries, and contains 120 square miles. The third division is that portion between the Gala and Leader, measuring twenty-eight square miles. And the fourth district is that part of the shire lying north of the Tweed, included in the Merse, which comprehends twenty-seven miles.—At the epoch of the Christian era, the western and greater part of Roxburghshire was inhabited by the Gadeni, while the eastern and lesser districts were occupied by the Ottadini; and the language of those British tribes, who were the descendants of the pristine people may still be traced in the topography of the country. They have also left significant traces of their presence in sepulchral tumuli, and monuments of a barbarous worship. The whole extent of the shire, strong by nature, from its heights and recesses, appears, says George Chalmers, to have been in the earliest times the bloody scene of many conflicts. The Ottadini and Gadeni seem to have secured

many hills by artificial aids. The great peninsula, which is formed by the Tiviot and the Tweed, was once full of military works. The Eildon hills are finely formed for strengths of this description. The most northerly, which is also the loftiest of these hills, was fortified by two fosses and ramparts of earth, enclosing a circumference of more than a mile. This great fort of the Gadeni was the commodious centre of other British forts, on the summits of the smaller eminences of the surrounding country. In after times, the Romans are supposed to have converted this great native fortress into a commanding post, near their military road. About two miles west from the Eildons, rises Caldashiels-hill, whereon the Gadeni had a considerable strength. It may be noticed that betwixt these two eminent British hill forts there was a fosse or ditch, and its accompanying rampart of earth. This immense work has much the appearance of the *Catrail*, and was doubtless erected with the similar view of defending the country from an invasion by the east. But the most stupendous work of the Britons is the *Catrail*, just alluded to. This is probably the vast remain of the Romanized Britons, the descendants of the Gadeni and Ottadini after the abdication of the Roman power; and it seems to have been constructed during the fifth century, as a strong line of defence against the invading Saxons. After traversing Selkirkshire, this rude barrier enters Roxburghshire, where it crosses the Borthwick water, near Broadlee: Here its remains are very visible; and it continues to be equally distinct till it reaches Slatehill moss; whence it runs in a south-east direction, across the Tiviot, through the farm of Northhouse, to Dogcleugh-hill, where it appears very obvious to the eye. From this position, it proceeds south-east, in a slanting direction, across Allan water to Dod; passing, in its course, two hill forts on the left. From Dod, the *Catrail* courses eastward, near another British fort on Whitehill brae; and it now ascends the Carriagehill, whereon it appears very prominent. From this height it descends across Longside burn, where it becomes the known boundary of several estates. From this burn it traverses the northern base of the Maidenpaps to the Leapsteel; and thence holding its forward course by Robertalin, and Cock-

apart, it crosses the dividing hills into Liddesdale; and again appears on the Dawburn, where the Scottish Adian was defeated in 603 A.D. by the Saxon powers. Its vestiges may thence be traced nearly to the Peelfell, on the confines of Liddesdale, where this district bounds with Northumberland. From its remains, the *Catrail* has been a vast fosse, having a rampart of earth, from eight to ten feet high, which was formed of the earth that was thrown from the ditch. The whole course of the *Catrail*, from the vicinity of Caldashiels, in Selkirkshire, to the borders of Northumberland, is about forty-five miles, whereof eighteen or twenty are within Roxburghshire. *Catrail* means, in the language of the constructors of it, *dividing fence*, or *the partition of defence*; *Cad*, in the British speech, signifying a striving to keep, a conflict, a battle; and *Rhail* meaning, in the same language, a division. From this singular remain of the Britons, within the shire, which has engaged nearly as much attention from the antiquary as the wall of Antoninus, it is natural to advert to the Roman road which traverses Roxburghshire, from the south to the north. George Chalmers describes its course with his usual accuracy. This Roman way is a continuation of the Watling Street, or the Middle Roman road into North Britain. The Watling Street, after crossing the walls of Hadrian, and of Severus, at Portgate, and passing the stations of Risingham, and Rochester, arrives at Chesham, the nearest station to the borders. It now touches Roxburghshire, at Brownhart-law; whence passing along the mountains, it forms the boundary of the two kingdoms, for a mile and a half, till it arrives at Blackball, where it enters Scotland; and, descending the hills, it crosses the Kail water, at Twoford; where, passing a hamlet, which is named from its Street house, the road runs several miles between Hownam parish on the east, and Oxnam parish on the west, till it arrives at the south-eastern corner of Jedburgh parish. From this position, the road pushes forward north-westward, in a straight line; passing the Oxnam water a little below Copehope, and the Jed, below Bonjedworth. Having now traversed the neck of land between the Jed and the Tiviot, where some vestiges of a station have been observed, it crosses

the Tiviot, and runs through the enclosures of Mount Tiviot; the road now crosses north-north-east, in a straight line, for upwards of three miles, between the parish of Ancrum, on the west, and the parish of Maxton, on the east. Entering now the parish of Lesludden, it crosses Bowden burn; and traversing St. Beowulf's, it passes Bowden burn, above Newby, and, in this direction, along the eastern foot of the Eildon hills, to the Tweed. Crossing this river, at the ford, which was opposite to Melrose, the road went northward along the western side of the river, nearly in the track of the Roman highway to Lauder, to a Roman station, called Chester-lee, which was placed on the north side of a rivulet, which falls into the Leader, above Clacknae. The Roman road, having passed the station of Chester-lee, about three quarters of a mile, may still be easily traced, for a considerable distance; crossing the turnpike, and a small brook, which mingles its waters with the Leader, below Chapel. From hence, the Roman road, proceeding northward to a small station, called the Waas or Walls, near to Newbainalee, again appears, distinctly, for almost a mile and a half, when it again crosses the turnpike road, and immediately afterwards a rivulet, about half a mile east-north-east from Cheildhells' chapel; whence it pushes up Lauderdale, through Berwickshire. There was another Roman road, which is called the Maidenway; and which came down from the Maiden castle on Staunmore, in Westmoreland, and through Severus's wall, at Caervaran, into Liddisdale, at a place called Deadwater: Whence, under the name of the Wheel Causeway, it traverses the north-east corner of Liddisdale; and along the eastern side of Needlaw into Tiviotdale. This way cannot now be traced throughout that vale; neither is it certain, whether it ever joined the Watling Street, within the limits of Roxburghshire. But a chain of Roman posts, as we know from remains, was certainly established throughout this county. The abdication of the Roman government, during the fifth century, and their retreat from the soft margin of the Tiviot, and the pleasant banks of the Tweed, are memorable eras in the history of Roxburghshire. It was soon invaded by a very different race of conquerors. The Romanized Ottadini

and Gadeni, the real possessors of the country, from ancient descent, struggled for a while against their invaders. They tried to repair their hill-forts, after the Roman manner. They erected military lines, for defending their native land, which emulate, in their construction and magnitude, the Roman ramparts. But though they struggled bravely, it was without ultimate success. The Saxons gained upon them. And, before the conclusion of the sixth century, the new people appear to have occupied Tiviotdale, and the eastern district of Roxburghshire. Included in the kingdom of Northumberland, it partook with it of its prosperity and of its decline. It was relinquished by the Earl of Northumberland, as part of Lothian, to the Scottish King, in 1020. There is another class of antiquities in Roxburghshire worthy of notice. These are towers or castles built of "lyme and stane," after the accession of Robert Bruce, during the ages of civil anarchy and wasteful wars. Like those of Peebles-shire, they were all built with a view to security. The castle of Jedburgh was a strong edifice, erected as early as the accession of David I.; and is indeed the earliest castle in this shire, of which any distinct account can be given. The castle of Roxburgh, indeed, may vie with it in its antiquity, and claim a pre-eminence as a strength, and a decided superiority as a royal burgh. Hermitage castle, in Liddisdale, the next greatest strength, was built during the able reign of Alexander III. by Comyn, Earl of Monteith. The other castles are of lesser note. The district of Roxburghshire was, in ancient times, still more distinguished for its religious structures, and few places in Scotland yield such interesting monastic annals. The abbeys of Jedburgh and Melrose, which we have amply described in their appropriate places, stood at the head of their class, both for the architectural grandeur of the edifices and the eminence and wealth of their establishments. The abbey of Kelso was likewise an institution of almost equal importance, and, including the abbey of Dryburgh, which happens to be in a parish attached to Berwickshire, there was a formed cluster of monastic institutions unrivalled in Scotland, at least within so small a compass; and it may be supposed that, when in full operation, the whole of this beautiful district would be a complete halidome, teeming with ecclesi-

aries, the only learned men of the times, a great part of whom were foreigners, and that this would form a society of a comparatively refined description. Roxburghshire belonged first to the bishopric of Lindisfern, and was afterwards transferred to the diocese of Glasgow, whose bishops had a country residence at Ancrum, within the sphere of the monastic institutions of Tiviotdale. Religious foundations of a charitable nature were also numerous in the district. From its situation on the confines of the two kingdoms, Roxburghshire suffered severely throughout the various border wars, a circumstance naturally tending to produce warlike habits in the population, and we find that few were so distinguished in the wars of the middle ages as the "men of peasant Tiviotdale," many of whom followed David in 1128 to the battle of the Standard, in which they fought by his side and shared his misfortune. By the different wars on the borders, the marches of the kingdom were at various times limited and extended; Roxburghshire, in whole or part, being occasionally under English domination, till the year 1857, when the borders were finally settled, as they happened to be at the time, and by this arrangement the district of Roxburghshire was for ever attached to Scotland. The succeeding article ROXBURGH, will mention a variety of historical incidents connected with the ancient royal residence of Roxburgh and its vicinity.—We now turn to the physical peculiarities of the shire. The southern parts of Roxburghshire are very mountainous, and throughout the whole territory there is little land absolutely flat. The district possesses many hills, comparatively lofty, though in innumerable instances the hill grounds are not conspicuous in height, and rise generally in beautiful swells from the rich vallies at their base. The aspect of the country is thus finely variegated in respect of surface and elevation, while the beauty of the district is greatly enhanced by the clear rivers and brooks poured through the different vales. The Tweed's "fair flood" enters the county near the influx of the Ettrick; and after winding through the fertile plains of Melrose and Kelso, it leaves Roxburghshire, at the confluence of Carham Burn, having in this course of thirty miles received in its "gently-gliding flow," the Gala, the Allan, the Leader, the Tiviot, and the Edes. The Tiviot, which falls into

the Tweed nearly opposite Kelso, is a most beautiful river, and passing through a dale to which it gives its name, receives in a course of from thirty to forty miles, the Borthwick, the Ale, the Slitterick, the Rele, the Jed, the Oxnam, and the Kail waters, with the tributary streamlets. The Tiviot or Tordale retained its British name from its quality of flowing through fertile haughs. The waters of the Ettrick, while advantageous and ornamenting the country, possess, in the estimation of the antiquary and poet, more than ordinary interest from the associations connected with them; and besides being frequently mentioned in the popular history, they have excited the enthusiastic feelings of the Scottish lyrist, among the verses of the author of the Seasons, who speaks of the "parent stream whose banks first heard his Doric reed." With regard to the principal character of Roxburghshire, we learn that at the era of the fifth century, when the Saxons came in upon the Romanized Britons, the district was still covered by natural woods and forests, and disfigured by wastes. That these woods were almost universal, may be understood from the very great number of localities with the designation of *wood, shaw, birk, or aik*, as well as the word *hail*, which, in the British, signifies *woods*. Of the forests, that of Jed was the chief, and remained longest in existence. The Saxons began to cut down the trees of Roxburghshire, yet we find that at the beginning of the Scto-Saxon period, in 1097, the whole extent of the shire continued covered by them. The settlement of barons and monks, however, now made a sensible impression on the ancient character of the country. The woods were gradually cleared, the wastes improved, and cultivation introduced. The mode practised of reclaiming the country, as we learn from records, was almost invariably this: A chief obtained a grant of lands from the king; and having fixed his followers upon them, he built upon the manor a church, a mill, a malt-kiln, and a brew-house. At the places where these were pitched, most likely a village sprang up; and while the manor was but partially subjected to the operations of husbandry, the monks of the nearest abbey came in for a share of the property, by free gift of the proprietor. Such, it appears, was an ordinary usage not only here, but in most parts of the country. Under the rude polity of the feudal barons, we generally find that

their followers or retainers lived in villages, and that the arable lands were possessed and laboured in separate portions by individuals; but that the pastures, the woodlands, the peat-eries, and moors were held in common. The most common divisions of cultivated lands in those times, were carucates or plough-lands, bovates, or oxgangs; and husband lands; the more definite divisions by acres being a subsequent arrangement. The earliest notice of a dairy in Scotland, of which there is any record, was one settled at Cumberley, upon Cullen water, within the forest between the Gula and Leader, by the monks of Melrose, under the authority of Malcolm IV. (1158-63.) The grant conveying this remarkable gift, bestows the place "ad edificandum unam vicariam, centum vacarum et unam falciarum." *Chart. Mel. No. 56.* It is discovered from the chartularies of the Roxburghshire monasteries, that in the twelfth century the district produced great quantities of corn, and the amount of barley which was then ground at the mills, evinces the progress in the manufacture of grain. The vast number of brewing-houses shows almost to a certainty that ale must have been the beverage of nearly the whole population. Every hamlet had its *braccina* or brewhouse, and every village had two, three or four, according to its population. Every monastery had its own braccina, and its own bakehouse. Under the intelligent monks, the agriculture of Roxburghshire is known to have arrived at considerable perfection; and it is generally understood that they introduced a knowledge of horticulture. Whatever was the degree of improvement in husbandry through these and other means, the desolating wars which ensued on the demise of Alexander III. again ruined agriculture, and produced an age of wretchedness, which was scarcely dispelled after a space of three hundred years. The era of the resuscitation of agriculture in Roxburghshire, as in the adjacent counties, was about the end of the first quarter of the eighteenth century. Before the year 1743, the practice of draining, enclosing, and summer fallowing, sowing flax, hemp, rape, and grass-seeds; planting cabbages after, and potatoes with the plough, in fields of great extent, was generally introduced. Dr. John Rutherford was the first who adopted, in 1747, the sowing of turnips, yet a regular system of cropping was not generally adopted here till

1758, when Mr. Dawson, a farmer, to whom Roxburghshire owes much, for showing several useful examples, began the practice of the turnip-husbandry. Sir Gilbert Elliot and Mr. Dawson introduced marle as a manure in 1755, and in the same year time was first laid upon the land. In 1787, Mr. Rogers at Cavers, introduced the fanners for winnowing corn. In later times, Roxburghshire has kept pace with the other counties in those extraordinary improvements in the management of the soil, and in the rearing of stock, for which Scotland in general is now distinguished. In a county so extensive and elevated, the proportion of heath and moss is inconsiderable, and these are gradually yielding, where circumstances admit, to the efforts of agricultural skill and capital. In Liddisdale, indeed, there is much mossy ground; and a large track of stubborn clay stretches from the mouth-west skirt of Ruberslaw to the confines of that district. But even in these districts dry and sound soil greatly predominates. In the arable land, the soil is of various quality and composition, consisting sometimes of a rich loam, sometimes of sand and loam mixed, and sometimes of sand, gravel, and clay in various proportions. The loam and rich soil is generally found on low and level lands near the beds of rivers and rivulets. The heavy clayey soil chiefly occupies the higher ground; the largest part of it is immediately south of Eildon hills, including the parishes of Minto, Lilliesleaf, Bowden, Melrose, and a part of Ancrum, Muxton, and Roxburgh. The extent of the district of clay is supposed to be about 10,000 acres, of which about one-eighth part may have been planted. About one-half of the remaining part of this heavy soil bears luxuriant crops of wheat and other produce. In the parishes north of Tweed, near Kelso, heavy soil is rather most prevalent, and is, in general, of good quality. Another portion of it runs along the higher grounds south of Tweed, near Kelso. It appears from Dr. Douglas' agricultural survey, that between 1760 and 1770, coal was discovered in the hill called Carter Fall, in this county, near the border of Northumberland; but though wrought for some time, it was abandoned as of little value. Another seam was subsequently found near the south-eastern point of Liddisdale, from which little benefit has been derived beyond that detached district. Various attempts

have been made to discover coal in different places in the county; but not one of them was conducted on a scale adequate to the importance of the object. The inhabitants are still supplied with this valuable article from Dumfries-shire, Lothian, or Northumberland. The manufactures of the shire are limited on account of the absence of coal, and except in the fabrication of small woollen articles, such as lamb's wool stockings at Hawick, and other places, there is no staple article of manufacture. Weekly markets for the sale of grain, are regularly held in Kelso, Jedburgh, and Hawick, in which places corn is sold by sample on short credit. The Kelso market is by far the most numerously frequented, and is generally attended by corn dealers from the port of Berwick, who purchase for exportation to London, &c. Most of the grain produced in this fruitful district is delivered at Berwick, though a considerable proportion is conveyed to Dalkeith by land carriage, where it is always sold in bulk, and paid in ready money. One advantage of this distant conveyance is, that the superior coal and lime of Mid-Lothian are brought home in the carts. In particular seasons, some portion of the grain sold in Kelso market, which includes a considerable part of the produce of Berwickshire and Northumberland, is sent to the interior of the county westward for consumption. There are various fairs held periodically in the county, the greatest of which is that of St. Boswells, on the 18th of July, on an extensive plain near the Tweed, for lambs, sheep, black cattle, horses, linen, and woollen cloth. The price of wool, with the staplers who come from Yorkshire, and other parts in the south, is generally fixed here, as well as at Yetholm, and the Rink fair near Jedburgh. St. James's fair is held on the 5th of August, on the green of ancient Roxburgh, now a part of the farm of Friars, opposite to Kelso. A great quantity of linen and woollen cloth is here disposed of; numbers of horses and cattle are exposed to sale; and bargains are made between farmers and labourers, either from the neighbourhood, or from the Highlands and Ireland, for harvest work.—Roxburghshire contains twenty-nine complete parishes, and a part of four others. The county possesses only one royal burgh, namely, Jedburgh; and two other towns, Kelso and Hawick; besides some villages, as Melrose, Castletown, &c. The old valued

rent of Roxburghshire is believed to be greater in proportion to its extent than that of any other in Scotland. It amounts to £.814,638, 6s. 4d. Scots. The principal proprietors are the Duke of Roxburgh and Buccleugh, the Marquises of Lothian and Tweeddale, Lord Minto, and the families of Scot, Ker, Elliot, Douglas, Pringle, Rutherford, Don, &c. The county contains many excellent mansions, the principal of which are Floors, the seat of the Duke of Roxburgh; Mount Tiviot, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian; Minto House, the seat of the Earl of Minto; the Pavilion, the seat of Lord Somerville; Springwood Park, the seat of Sir John Scott Douglas; Ancrum, the seat of Sir William Scott; Makerston, the seat of Sir Thomas Brisbane Macdougall; Abbotsford, the seat of Sir Walter Scott; St. John Pringle; Stobs, the seat of Sir John Pringle; Stobs, the seat of Sir William F. Elliott; Edgerston, the seat of Mr. Rutherford; Drygrange, the seat of Mr. Tod; Chesters, the seat of Mr. Ogilvie; Eildon Hall, the seat of Mr. Henderson; and Riddell House, the seat of Mr. Sprot. The most interesting of these mansions is Abbotsford, a fine Gothic Castle, the internal and external decorations of which characterise it as the residence of the poet and antiquary of Scotland. But it is not merely in his residence that Sir Walter has evinced his taste and judgment. He has covered his extensive property with the most thriving and judiciously laid out plantations; and in improving and planting his estate, he has set an example which has greatly contributed to ornament that beautiful portion of the valley of the Tweed.—Population of Roxburghshire in 1831, males 12,408, females 21,484, total 40,892, being an increase since 1811 of 3662.

ROXBURGH, a parish in the above county, lying on the south side of the river Tweed opposite Kelso, and intersected from south to north by the Tiviot. The parishes of Eckford and Crailing bound it on the south, and it has Maxton and Makerston on the west. It extends on an average three miles southward from the Tweed, and is about eight miles in length, but this includes a projecting strige at the south-west corner. The country is here rather flat or sloping, and being under the best processes of husbandry, it is rich and pleasing in appearance. The village of Roxburgh is situated near the centre of the parish, not far from the left bank

of the Tiviot. There is another village in the district called High-town, on the road from Kelso to Crailing.

ROXBURGH, an ancient town and castle now extinct in the parish of Kelso, county of Roxburgh, to which they have conveyed a name. The old town, or city of Roxburgh, was situated over against Kelso, on a rising ground at the west end of a fertile plain, which was formed into a peninsula by the confluence of the rivers Tweed and Tiviot. The new town was built a little to the eastward of the old, and hence in history is called the Easter Roxburgh. In the time of David I. (1124-53), the town was fortified by a wall and ditch, and was even then famous for its schools, which were under the immediate dependence of the abbot of Kelso. It was one of the first royal burghs created by that monarch, and was governed by a provost or alderman and bailies. Here was likewise a mint; for coins are still to be seen of William the Lion, struck there; and also some of James II. Near old Roxburgh, on the Tiviot side, there was a convent for monks of the Franciscan order, of which no remains are now to be seen; but on its site stands a hamlet called Friars. Roxburgh had the privilege of an annual fair, called St. James's Fair, which till this day is held on the place where the town stood. The ancient castle of Roxburgh, or Rokesburgh, stood in the vicinity of the town on an eminence near the termination of the peninsula, and rising in an oblong figure to a height of forty feet. At the south base of the eminence flows the Tiviot, which by a bend joins the Tweed, a short way below. A few fragments of the wall, which seems to have formed the exterior defence, are all that remain of this celebrated fortress. The extent of the interior, from the number of tall trees with which the site is overgrown, cannot now be ascertained with precision. History affords no data by which to ascertain the period when this fortress was first erected, but it is conjectured that it was built by the Saxons while they held the sovereignty of the Northumbrian kingdom, of which the shire of Roxburgh was then a province. The castle, during the reign of Alexander I. was the residence of his brother David, then Earl of Northumberland, who, upon his accession to the throne, constituted it a royal palace, which it continued to be during the reigns of several successive monarchs. Its situation on the borders of the two kingdoms,

rendered the possession of it during the continued warfare, which for so many centuries devastated both countries, of the first importance to each of the contending parties. It therefore in general formed the first place of attack on the breaking out of hostilities, and thereby often changed masters. The limits of our work prevent us from entering into a regular account of the moving scenes of history in which Roxburgh castle formed so prominent an object, and we therefore give merely a brief, though not uninteresting, summary of events connected with it. It appear to have figured as a state prison as well as a palace. In 1134, Malcolm M'Heh or M'Beth, a pretended son of Angus, Earl of Moray, was confined in the castle as a rebel. In 1154 or 1156, Donald, the son of this Malcolm, was imprisoned in the same dungeon; and in 1197, Harold, the Earl of Caithness, with his son Torfin, were likewise confined here. It seems the castle had been surrendered by William the Lion to Henry II. as a part of the high price of his freedom, but it was restored by Richard in 1189. Much of the town of Roxburgh was burnt by accident in 1207, and it was fired by King John during his retreat in 1216. In the year 1209, the bishop of Rochester, who fled from England on account of the interdict under which the kingdom had been laid by the Pope, sought refuge in Roxburgh, where he was munificently treated by King William. On the 15th of May 1220, Alexander II., married Mary, the daughter of Ingelram de Goucy, at Roxburgh, and on the 4th of September 1241, Alexander III. was born there. Alexander III. resided at Roxburgh in September 1255, with Margaret, his queen, the daughter of Henry III., whom he had espoused in 1251; they were received with great joy, after a grand procession to the church of Kelso. In the course of the same year, King Henry, father to the queen, paid them a visit, which lasted fifteen or sixteen days, during which he was treated with princely magnificence. In 1266, Prince Edward, the brother of the queen, also visited Roxburgh, and was magnificently entertained. In 1268, Edward returned to Roxburgh, bringing with him Edmond his brother. The marriage contract of the princess Margaret, with Eric, king of Norway, was settled at Roxburgh. In 1268, the nuptials of Alexander, prince of Scotland with Margaret, the daughter of the Earl of Flanders, was solemnized here. The death of

Alexander III., and the succeeding wars, entailed on Roxburgh innumerable changes. The castle was seized by Edward I., and in 1292 the court of King's Bench sat in it for some time,—a fact in the history of Scotland well worthy of remark. In 1296, the burghesses and whole community of Roxburgh swore fealty to Edward. While in the keeping of the English monarch, the castle was besieged by Sir William Wallace, who was forced to abandon the siege by the approach of a superior force. After the female relatives of Bruce fell into the hands of the English, Edward treated them in a cruel manner, and shut up Mary Bruce, his sister, in an iron cage, erected in a turret of Roxburgh castle. In 1307, on Edward II. ascending the throne of England, he came to Dumfries and Roxburgh to receive the fealty of the Scottish chiefs. In 1310, Mary Bruce was released in exchange for Walter Comyn, then a prisoner in Scotland. In March 1312-13, Roxburgh castle was surprised by the enterprise of Douglas, who soon after, by his vigour, expelled the English from Tiviotdale, except Jedburgh and some places of smaller consequence. In thus seizing Roxburgh, Douglas used the most consummate address. Having selected sixty of his most resolute followers, he disguised them with black frocks, that the glitter of their armour might not betray them, and desired them cautiously to draw near to the castle, approaching on their hands and knees. Being at first mistaken for cattle by the sentinel, they reached the top of the walls in safety by means of ladders, and killing all before them, soon were masters of the place. The castle was shortly afterwards demolished by the order of Robert Bruce. Though by the treaty of 1328, Edward III. relinquished all title to any part of Scotland, yet in 1334, Edward Balliol, by an insidious treaty, ceded the county of Roxburgh, with almost all the southern shires of Scotland, to him. This rapacious sovereign now repaired all the fortifications of the town and castle of Roxburgh, and in 1335 we find him spending his Christmas in the castle. In 1341, Edward kept his Christmas at Melrose Abbey, while the Earl of Derby, his lieutenant, celebrated the same festival at the castle of Roxburgh. During the truce which then existed, Sir William Douglas and three other Scottish knights visited Lord Derby, and there amused them-

selves with jousting, after having often met, in hostile conflicts, during a long course of warfare. In 1342, Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, one of the bravest and most successful soldiers of the age, took the castle from the English by escalade, for which great service he was rewarded with the office of keeper of the fortress, and the sheriffdom of Tiviotdale, but the envy of William Douglass the knight of Liddisdale for this preferment, cost him his life. (See HAWICK.) The English regained the castle of Roxburgh on the capture of David II. in 1346, and they seemed to have retained it till 1460, when James II. lost his life in besieging it. It was then captured by his widowed queen, Mary of Gueldres, and delivered to the arms of the infant James III. on condition of the garrison being allowed to depart with arms and baggage. To prevent its future occupancy by the English, it was entirely demolished, being levelled with the rock, and the adjacent town of Roxburgh afterwards fell into ruins. From the demolition of the castle and town of Roxburgh in 1460, notwithstanding the frequent wars between Scotland and England, there does not appear on record any attempt, on the part of either kingdom, to restore or rebuild this fortress, till in the year 1547, during the reign of Edward VI., when the Duke of Somerset, in invading Scotland, being struck with the defensible character of the site of the castle, partly restored the fortress, and lodged a garrison within it; but on the treaty of peace in 1550, it was rendered up, and again completely demolished. This incident closes the history of this remarkable fortress, which had been the object of contention for centuries. In the course of years, every vestige of its former extent and magnificence was obliterated, and in the present day, as already mentioned, its site is scarcely distinguishable from the surrounding country. The name of Roxburgh has, however, been handed down to modern times as the title of a Scottish dukedom of some note, in the family of the Kers or Kerrs of Cessford.* In the year 1499, James IV. conferred the site of the town and castle of Rox-

* The surname of Ker, Kerr, or Carr, is very common in the south of Scotland, especially on the eastern border, and is derived from the British word Carr, a castle or strength. The Kers of Fernichurst and Cessford, who are sprung from the same root, are esteemed the heads of the sept.

burgh on Walter Ker of Cessford, a powerful border baron of Anglo-Norman lineage, whose progenitors had settled in Scotland in the thirteenth century. The house of Cessford was ennobled about the year 1600, in the person of Sir Robert Ker, who was created Lord Roxburgh, and in 1616 his lordship was elevated to the condition of Earl of Roxburgh, or Roxburghe, as the family spell it. From this personage, the title passed to his daughter Jean, who married the Hon. Sir William Drummond, fourth son of John, second Earl of Perth. Although this marriage introduced a new line, the surname of Ker was still retained. John, the third Earl, was raised to a dukedom in the year 1643. The grandson of this nobleman was the third Duke of Roxburghe, who appears to have been the most remarkable of his race. His Grace was a most extraordinary collector of old books, and originated a club in London, called from him, the Roxburghe club, whose chief object is the collection of rare works and articles of *vertd*. This nobleman died unmarried, and possessed of immense wealth. It has been told, as a cause for his celibacy, that, while on his travels, he had formed an attachment to Christiana, eldest daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and that their nuptials would have taken place, had not her sister Charlotte just at the time been espoused to George III., when etiquette interfered, it being not proper that the elder should be subject to the younger sister, and so the match was given up, though so strong was their mutual attachment, that both afterwards devoted themselves to celibacy. His Grace's entailed estates and title of duke devolved on William, seventh Lord Bellenden, who was sprung from the second Earl of Roxburghe, and thus became fourth Duke of Roxburghe. This nobleman, however, enjoyed his new honours only for about a year, when he died without heirs, and there then arose a well-remembered competition for the titles and estates. After a lengthened contest, the honours of the dukedom were conferred, in 1812, on Sir James Innes Ker, as heir male of Margaret, daughter of Harry, Lord Ker,—which Harry died in 1643, after figuring in the troubles of the reign of Charles I. The present, and sixth Duke of Roxburghe, is the son of the fortunate claimant. Besides the seat of Fleure, the family has a

residence at Broxmouth in Haddingtonshire, near Dunbar.

ROY, a river of Lochaber, in Invernesshire, tributary to the Spean, rising on the borders of Badenoch, near the source of the Spey, and flowing along the bottom of the glen so celebrated for the triple line of levels, termed the parallel roads of Glenroy; it falls into the Spean, near the house of Keppoch. On an eminence near its embouchure, called Mulroy, was fought, towards the end of the seventeenth century, the last feudal battle recorded in Scottish history. The Macdonells of Keppoch, who were tenants of the laird of Mackintosh in Glenroy and Glenspean, having neglected or refused to pay their rent, Mackintosh, at the head of his vassals, attempted to enforce payment, but, after a stubborn engagement, was defeated by Keppoch and taken prisoner.

RUAIL, a small river in the district of Cowal, Argyleshire.

RUBERSLAW, a hill in Roxburghshire, in the parish of Bedrule, elevated 1419 feet above the level of the sea.

RUDANAY, a small rocky ialet on the west coast of Mull.

RULE, a small river in Roxburghshire, which rises on the borders of the parish of Southdean, and after a course of about twenty miles, falls into the Tiviot. It is reckoned a good trouting stream.

RUM, an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyleshire and the parish of Small Isles, lying betwixt Eigg and Canna, at the distance of fourteen miles direct north-west from Ardnamurchan, which is the nearest port of the mainland of Argyle. Rum measures about seven and a half miles in length and breadth, and is indented on the east side by an inlet of the sea, called Loch Scresort. Its name is of Scandinavian etymology, and signifies "spacious." The shores of the island are generally precipitous, the cliffs being in most places so abrupt as to be inaccessible from the sea. The interior is one heap of rude mountains, scarcely possessing an acre of level ground. It is the wildest and most repulsive of all the Western islands, but this unpromising appearance, as we are told by travellers, is forgotten by the stranger in the exceeding hospitality and kindness of the inhabitants. In some places, extensive surfaces of bare rock are divided into polygonal compartments, so as to resemble the

grand natural pavements of Staffa, but with an effect infinitely more striking. Loch Scresort is without interesting features or character; the acclivities ascending gently from a flat and straight shore. The island is said to have a stormy and rainy atmosphere, "the bitter wrenching winds with boisterous blasts," as Macculloch mentions, seeming here to have set up their throne, and the place appearing to possess a private winter of its own, even in what the islanders call summer. From the billy nature of the island, it is much better fitted for pasture than tillage, and feeds a great quantity of sheep.—Population in 1821, 394.

RU-STOIK, a promontory in Assynt, Rutlandshire.

RUTHERGLEN, a parish in Lanarkshire, lying on the left or south bank of the Clyde, opposite the barony parish of Glasgow. On the south it has the parish of Cambuslang. It extends about three miles in length, by one and a half in breadth. The whole is of a level nature, and well cultivated and enclosed. It possesses a number of fine villas or country residences. Coal and freestone abound.

RUTHERGLEN, or **RUGLEN**, as it is commonly called, a royal burgh, and ancient small town, in the above parish, situated at the distance of two and a half miles south-east from Glasgow, and nine west from Hamilton. It has been said that the town was first built by Reuther, one of the early kings of Scotland, although it would, we think, be difficult to prove that there was ever such a personage. The name is with more likelihood derived from the British *Ruth-ir-glan*, signifying "the red-dish coloured land on the bank of the river." The town was erected into a royal burgh by David I., about the year 1126. Its privileges and immunities, as appears from the charters yet extant, were very great. These, however, were gradually diminished, as the neighbouring towns rose into consequence, and the town itself seems to have been unable to make head against the commercial prosperity of the city of Glasgow, which intercepted the navigation of the Clyde, and otherwise ruined its trade. At one period it possessed a castle which was of some note from the sieges it endured during the troublesome age of Robert Bruce, but the structure was wholly demolished by the Regent's party, after the battle of Langside. Whatever was the original size or character of this ancient burgh,

the town now consists of only one principal street and a few lanes, and is undistinguished by any staple manufacture. No burgh in Britain enjoys a more free and unembarrassed election of magistrates and council, which, however, was not procured without considerable trouble to the community. Like all other Scottish royal burghs, Rutherglen was anciently under the direction of a self-elected magistracy, many of whom lived at a distance, and continued in office without interruption. Negligence and undue influence had brought the affairs of the burgh into a state of disorder, so that the inhabitants were excited to apply a remedy to the evil. The community, by the charters, were empowered to elect their magistracy, but through lapse of time, this right, which it was the object of the burgh to restore, had become obsolete. Great opposition was made to the plan adopted by the burgesses, but they prosecuted it with unremitting assiduity, and at length were crowned with success. They formed a new set of the burgh upon liberal principles, which, in 1671, was approved of by all the inhabitants of the town, and by the convention of royal burghs. The burgh is governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors. It contains a prison, where a monthly court is held, and unites with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton in electing a member of parliament. Rutherglen gives the title of Earl to the marquis of Queensberry. The fairs of this town have long been noted for a great show of horses, particularly the Lanarkshire breed, which are esteemed the best draught horses in Scotland; they are held on the last Friday in April, the first Tuesday in May after Trinity Sunday, the third Friday in July and August, the third Monday in October, and the third Friday in November, all old style. Some other horse markets throughout Scotland are regulated by those fairs.—In 1821, the population of Rutherglen was about 1800, including the parish, 4640.

RUTHVEN, a parish in the western boundary of Forfarshire, situated on the north side of the vale of Strathmore, bounded on the east and chiefly on the north by Airly; it extends about two and a half miles in length, by about two in general breadth. The river Isla, after running along part of its northern boundary, intersects it from north to south, and at

its south-western extremity enters Perthshire. The greater part of the district is arable, and is well enclosed and ornamented with plantations. Anciently there was a castle called Ruthven in that part of the parish east of the Isla, which was at one period the seat of the Earls of Crawford, who were large proprietors in Angus. Having become completely ruinous, the castle was taken down in the last century, and near its site has been built a modern mansion, called Isla Bank.—Population in 1821, 313.

RUTHVEN, a small river in Perthshire, which rises in the parish of Blackford, near the house of Gleneagles, and falls into the Earn, nearly a mile east of the village of Auchterarder.

RUTHWELL, a parish in the southern part of Dumfriesshire, lying on the Solway Firth, separated by the Lochar water from Caerlaverock on the west; bounded by Mouswald and Dalton on the north, and Cummertrees on the east. It measures about two and a half miles in breadth inland, by five miles in length. The ground enjoys a fine southerly exposure, and the soil is in general fertile. It is now in some places ornamented by plantations. The inhabitants of this parish are celebrated for having once made salt in a peculiar way. They used to collect the surface of the sand upon the beach, which was strongly impregnated with salt, and, pouring water upon it, caused the saline matter to filter through a pit. They then boiled the water, thus doubly impregnated, and produced a coarse article fit for salting meat or fish. King James II., on his way back to England in 1617, saw them working at their pits, and was so pleased with the ingenuity and originality of the practice, that he granted them an immunity from taxation; and they were regularly exempted from all acts relative to salt-duties till the Union. It is remembered, that, notwithstanding the king's kindness, none of the individuals who devoted themselves to the manufacture, prospered so much as those who applied to a more steady though less promising employment. So true it is, that there is no mode of acquiring wealth successful in the long-run, but that which, besides being urged by strenuous activity, is supported by monotonous perseverance. The shore is here graced by the little sea-bathing village of Brow, where, it will be remembered, Burns spent se-

veral of the last weeks of his existence. The garden of the manse contains an object of no small curiosity. It consists of the fragments of a Runic monument, which is said to have been brought from heaven, and planted here, before a church existed upon the spot. The church was built over it some time after, in consequence of the worship which the people paid to it, or upon the principle of the Santa Casa of Loretto, to prevent the venerated object from taking another flight. It was taken down from its place in the church, by order of the General Assembly of 1644, who were scandalized at the respect then still paid to it by the inveterate prejudice of the people. The village of Ruthwell, formerly a long straggling place on both sides of the road from Portpatrick to England, has been in recent times rebuilt by the Earl of Mansfield, who is the proprietor of the greater part of the parish. The town is a burony, and is privileged to hold markets and fairs.—Population in 1821, 1285.

RYAN, (LOCH) an inlet of the sea on the west coast of Wigtonshire, which is projected inland, in a south-easterly direction, a distance of about ten miles. For several miles inland it is no more than one and a half miles in breadth, but it afterwards expands to nearly three miles across. At low water long sandy reaches are left dry, especially at the upper extremity. The whole bay affords excellent anchorage, particularly opposite to the village of Cairn, at Portmore, the Wig, the bay of Soleburn, the bay of Dalmennoch, and the harbour of Stranraer. There is now a public road round nearly the whole loch.

RYE, a small river in the northern part of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, which, after a southerly direction of a few miles, falls into the Garnock, half a mile above the village of Dalry.

RYND, or **RHYND**, a parish in the lower part of Strathearn, Perthshire, lying betwixt the Tay and the Earn at the confluence of these rivers. The Tay separates it from Kinnoul and Kinfauns on the north, while the Earn divides it from Abernethy. On the west it has Dumbarny and Perth. The parish measures four miles in length, by one in breadth. The surface is flat and fertile, and is well enclosed. Near the Tay stands the old castle of Elcho.—Population in 1821, 426.

SAARTAY, an islet of the Hebrides in the Sound of Harris.

SADDEL and **SKIPNESS**, a united parish in Argyleshire, situated at the inner extremity of the peninsula of Cantire, and lying on the coast of Loch Fyne. It extends about twenty-five miles in length, by an average of two in breadth. The surface is in general rough and hilly, and better adapted for pasture than tillage, but on the sea-coast and in the glens, there are considerable fields of arable land. Near the coast, at the distance of about eight miles north from Cambellton Loch, stands the house or castle of Saddle, and near it the ruins of an abbey once of considerable note. We are informed by Keith that the abbey of Saduel, or Sadagal, was founded by Reginaldus, son of Sumerled, lord of the Isles, who was defeated and slain at Renfrew in the year 1164. The founder mortified thereunto the lands of Glensuddil and Baltebun, together with the lands of Casken in the isle of Arran. Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, who was created Lord Campbell in 1445, mortified also to the abbey the lands of Blairantibert in the shire of Argyle, "pro salute animarum suarum," &c. James IV. annexed the abbacy to the bishopric of Argyle in 1507. At the mouth of Loch Fyne, on the west side, is Skipness point, where stands Skipness castle, a building of great size and antiquity.—Population in 1821, 2191.

ST. ANDREWS, an ancient university town in Fife. See **ANDREWS**. (ST.)

ST. ANDREWS, a parish in ORKNEY, united to Deerness. See **DEERNESS** AND **ST. ANDREWS**.

ST. ANDREWS LHANBRYD, a parish in the county of Moray; it is composed of two ancient divisions, that of St. Andrews and Lhanbryd—the latter word signifying the church of St. Bridget. It lies on the shore of the Moray Firth, and is bounded on the east by Urquhart, on the south by Elgin, and on the west by the Lossie, which divides it from Drumnice. It measures about three miles from west to east, and from north to south upwards of four. The general appearance of the country is a plain, in which several low hills rise, of an arable and productive nature.—Population in 1821, 934.

ST. CUTHBERTS, a parish adjoining and partly included in the city of Edinburgh. See **EDINBURGH**, page 363.

ST. CYRUS, otherwise called **ECCLES-~~GAIG~~**, a parish in the southern part of Kincardineshire, lying partly on the sea shore; bounded partly on the west by the North Esk river, on the north-west by Marykirk, on the north by Garvock, and on the east by Denholm. It measures about five miles in length, by three in breadth. The surface is tolerably level, but it is intersected by several duns and rivulets, and is elevated in some places into little hills. More than three-fourths of the whole is arable. The ruins of the house of Mathers, an ancient residence, stands on a peninsulated perpendicular rock, the base of which is washed by the sea. The castles of Morphy and Laurieston are also ancient buildings. There are two villages, Milton and Cyrus, the former of which is situated on the coast, St. Cyrus, with the church, stands betwixt the coast and the road from Montrose, which passes through the district.—Population in 1821, 1641.

ST. FERGUS, a parish in Aberdeenshire. See **FERGUS** (ST.)

ST. KILDA, a remote Hebridean isle. See **KILDA** (ST.)

ST. MADDOES, a small parish in Perthshire. See **MADDOES** (ST.)

ST. MARTINS, a parish in Perthshire. See **MARTINS** (ST.)

ST. MONANCE, a parish and town in Fife. See **MONANCE** (ST.)

ST. MUNGO, a parish in Dumfriesshire. See **MUNGO** (ST.)

ST. NINIANS, a parish and town in Stirlingshire. See **NINIANS** (ST.)

ST. QUIVOX, a parish in Ayrshire. See **QUIVOX** (ST.)

ST. VIGEANS, a parish in, Forfarshire. See **VIGEANS** (ST.)

SAGAY, an islet of the Hebrides, near Harris.

SALINE, a parish in the western extremity of Fife, bounded on the south by Carnock and Dunfermline, and by the latter with Cleish on the east. It extends about seven miles in length, and is nearly six broad at the middle. The eastern half of the parish is rather elevated, and contains some conspicuous hills, called the Saline hills. The western division is level or sloping, and in a few places is planted. The parish is partly arable and partly pastoral. In the low grounds west from the

Saline hills stands the parish church, and a small village, at the distance of six miles north-west of Dunfermline.—Population in 1821, 1193.

SALISBURY CRAGS, a remarkable hill, the west side of which is precipitous, overhanging the south part of the city of Edinburgh. See EDINBURGH.

SALT COATS, a sea-port town in Ayrshire, situated partly in the parish of Stevenston and partly in that of Ardrossan, at the distance of seventy-four miles from Edinburgh, fourteen from Kilmarnock, thirteen from Largs, seven from Irvine, twenty-eight from Greenock, thirteen from Troon, and one from Ardrossan. About a hundred and seventy years ago, Salt-cots, or Saltcoats, consisted of only four little cottages or cots, inhabited by as many families, who gained a livelihood by making salt in kettles; but at the beginning of the last century, a harbour being erected for shipping coal from the great coal tract which pervades the neighbourhood, the little hamlet began to assume the appearance of a village, but it is only in recent years that it has risen to any note. About the year 1700, the place becoming the property of Sir Robert Cunningham, he erected the harbour to facilitate the export of coal; and he further built several large pans for the manufacture of salt, of which a very great quantity has been made here. The trade of ship building was carried on also with success; and in the twenty-six years, ending in 1790, there were built no fewer than sixty-four vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 7095, value upwards of £.70,000 sterling. Since that period the trade of the port has considerably increased. The exportation of coals to Ireland forms a chief branch of commerce; and there are some hundreds of looms in the town employed in weaving for the Paisley and Glasgow manufacturers. The general appearance of the town is far from prepossessing; but its situation and proximity to Ardrossan, the arrival and departure of the trading vessels, and the passing and repassing of the different steam-boats, all contribute to give life to the place. In the town are a number of benefit and religious societies, schools, and libraries. There are likewise two congregations of the United Associate, and one of the Relief Synod. The town continues in a thriving condition, and the more so probably from the absence of those burgh magistracies, and their taxations on commerce, which usually afflict Scottish towns of

an old standing.—In 1821, the population of Saltcoats was 3413.

SALTERNESS, a small seaport village in the parish of Kirkbean, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which is resorted to for sea-bathing quarters in the summer months. At the head-land of Salterness a light-house is erected, the light of which is stationary and of the natural appearance. It is chiefly useful as a direction to the harbour of Dumfries.

SALTON, a parish in Haddingtonshire, bounded by Pencaitland on the west, Gladmuir on the north, Bolton on the east, and Humber on the south; extending three and a half miles in extreme length from north to south, by three in breadth at the widest part. The parish lies chiefly in a fine fertile valley on the north side of the Lammermoor hills, and besides being well enclosed and cultivated, possesses extensive and beautiful plantations. The small river Tyne partly bounds it on the west and south. There are two small villages, named, from their relative situation, East and West Salton. Salton-hall, the seat of the family of Fletcher in the parish, was formerly a place of considerable strength, being regularly fortified. It has been highly improved and modernized in recent times. Near it is Hermandston, the property of Lord Sinclair, also an ancient building. It is worthy of remark, that the celebrated Bishop Burnet had Salton for his first benefice, and it is still more worthy of notice, that he here used the only copy of the book of common prayer known to have existed in the Episcopal church of Scotland during the reign of Charles II. This eminent churchman and historian of his own times, bequeathed a valuable library to the parish, besides a considerable sum for the education of a certain number of children. This parish gave birth to a person as eminent, Andrew Fletcher, the patriotic statesman who was so resolute in his opposition to the Union. Going over to Holland in 1700, this person took with him James Meikle, (a man of considerable skill in mechanics at that period, and father of Andrew Meikle, inventor of the threshing machine, who were both natives of this parish,) and brought back models of a barley-mill, fanners for cleaning corn, and the art of weaving and bleaching Holland cloth. Strange to tell, the barley mill was the only one in Britain for forty years, and the fanners for nearly the same period. About the year

1750, the first bleachfield of the British Linen Company was formed under the patronage of another Andrew Fletcher, then distinguished as the Justice-Clerk Milton. Of all these manufactories, there are now no remains, except a small bleachfield, the barley mill, a starch work, and a paper mill.—Population in 1821, 884.

SANDA, a small island of the Hebrides belonging to Argyleshire, situated near the outer extremity of the peninsula of Cantire, and ecclesiastically attached to the parish of Southend. It measures about a mile and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth. It possesses a small but good natural harbour, useful for the launching or landing of boats. In former days, this anchorage was of far more importance than it is now; Sanda having been a common station for the Scandinavian fleets during the contests so long carried on for the possession of Cantire and the neighbouring islands. The name Avona, by which it was known, is a corruption of the Danish *Havn*, a haven. Its more modern name, Sanda, is also of Scandinavian origin, and signifies the sand island. In subsequent ages, when the spirit of monachism spread over the Western Islands, it contained a religious establishment, dedicated, like most of those in this part of Scotland, to St. Columba; and the remains of the chapel, named after St. Annian, are still visible, together with two crosses of rude design, and sundry ancient grave stones, sculptured, as was usual in early ages, with the different achievements of their long peaceful tenants. "Of the very few superstitions which it was my fortune to meet in my Highland peregrinations," says Macculloch, "I found one here, but I knew not that those who wanted to persuade me of its truth believed it themselves. Whoever shall step across the prostrate trunk of an old elder tree which lies in this burying ground, will die before the year expires! The burying ground of Sanda is still used for its original purpose; but like all those I have seen in the Highlands, it presents the usual marks of neglect; being unenclosed and covered with weeds and rubbish, and the grave stones being broken, neglected, and defaced by the tread of cattle." The island is partly cultivated, but it is chiefly of a pastoral nature. It possesses an excellent house for the proprietor, and abounds in game and every other thing which can be useful to a family, if we ex-

cept foreign luxuries. Its shores and rivulets abound in the most exquisite fish. Between this and the main land the sea is extremely turbulent and dangerous; and for two or three months in the year the island cannot be approached by a small boat. There are two small islets on the east side, which feed a few sheep.

SANDA, an islet of the Hebrides, in the district of Small Isles, lying about half a mile from Canna.

SANDAY, or SANDEY, an island of Orkney, being among the most northerly of the group, lying north-east from Eday, north from Stronsay, and south from North Ronaldshay. It is of a very irregular form, and by the deep indentations of the sea, it has three distinct limbs or peninsulæ. Its length is about two miles; but its mean breadth is not more than a mile and a half. With the exception of a ridge of about 250 or 300 feet high, at its western side, the isle is extremely flat. It has a light sandy soil, which is remarkably fertile; and it is much better cultivated than any other Orkney island. The crops are not so subject to blight from sea-spray, as in those islands with precipitous shores; and its flat coasts afford a plentiful supply of sea-wood for manure. The farmers are of a superior class; and it is not only the granary of Orkney, but produces about one-fifth of all the kelp made in this country; it is however totally destitute of fuel, and the expense of transporting peats from other islands, reduces many of the poorer inhabitants to use dried cow dung and sea-weed as fuel. The flatness of the land, and the extensive shoals which line its coasts, have made Sanday the terror of sailors; but the recent erection of a light-house on the Start Point, has diminished the number of shipwrecks of late years. The sea appears here to have encroached on the land, and high tides threaten to sever it between Otterswick and Kettletoft. The former bay, a corruption of Odinswick, is traditionally believed to have been a wooded plain overwhelmed by the sea. A remarkable isolated mass of granite or gneiss, about fourteen tons in weight, lies on the sandstone flag formation, near the church of Bunness. It probably was transported by some such accident as removed the ancient landmark near Castle Stewart in Inverness-shire. The antiquities of Sanday consist of one or two ruined chapels, and some considerable Pict's houses. The island is divided into two parochial divisions. The first includes the ancient

parishes of Cross, Burness, and North Ronaldshay, and the second is that of Ladykirk. — In 1821, the population of these parishes, exclusive of North Ronaldshay, was 1860; the population of North Ronaldshay was 480.

SANDEND, a small sea port village in the parish of Forlyce, Hampshire, situated about four miles from the town of Portsoy.

SANDERA, a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of Barra, belonging to Inverness-shire. It lies about five miles distant from Barra, and measures about two miles in length and breadth.

SANDNESS, a parish in the western part of the Mainland of Shetland, now united with Walls, Papastour and Fowla in forming a parochial district. See WALLS and SANDNESS.

SANDSTING, a parish in the western part of the Mainland of Shetland now incorporated with Aithating, from which it is partially divided on the east by Bigseter Voe. See AITHATING.

SANDWICK, a parish in Shetland, being the middle division of the peninsula projected southward from the Mainland, on the outer extremity of which is the parish of Dunrossness. Sandwick is now incorporated with Dunrossness and Cunningsburgh. See DUNROSSNESS.

SANDWICK, a parish of Orkney now united with Stromness. See STROMNESS.

SANDYHILLS, a small village in the barony parish of Glasgow, situated about three miles east from that city.

SANQUHAR, a parish near the head of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, bounded by Kirkcubright on the north-west, and Penpont and Durisdeer on the south and south-east. It lies across Nithsdale from one side of the county to the other, in which direction it measures fifteen miles, by a breadth varying from two and a half to six. While the central part is the vale of the Nith, the sides are composed of hilly grounds intersected with minor vales, through which pour small tributary streamlets to the main river. The chief of these tributaries on the west is the Euchar water, and that on the east is the Minnick water. The lower part of the parish adjoining these waters are arable, and in some places finely planted; the hilly territory is pastoral. A road leads up Nithsdale along the left bank of the Nith, and on this thoroughfare, near the head of the pa-

rish, stands the town of Sanquhar. The parish contains also the village of Wanlockhead, at which are certain lead mines. See WANLOCKHEAD.

SANQUHAR, a royal burgh, and an ancient town in the above parish, situated, as just mentioned, on the line of road up the left bank of the Nith, betwixt the county of Dumfries and Ayr, at the distance of twenty-seven miles from Dumfries, fifty-six from Glasgow, thirty-two from Ayr, and fifty-six from Edinburgh. The town of Sanquhar, owes its origin, most probably, to a castle of considerable note and importance, whose ruins are now extant at a short distance to the south-east, on a high bank overlooking the river Nith. This castle was the chief residence of the Queensberry family before William, the first Duke, built the noble mansion of Drumlanrig, in which he slept only one night; for being taken ill, and unable to make any of his attendants hear him or come to his assistance, he retired in disgust from it, to his castle of Sanquhar, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. His son not having the same predilection for this castle, it was neglected, and suffered to be stripped of its leaden roof, while its materials were taken for other buildings; so that, in the course of time, not a trace of its former magnificence, save in its gaunt ruins, remained. Grose, who visited it in the course of his antiquarian tour, remarks that its stone has thus been "extremely convenient for erecting houses in the town of Sanquhar." It seems that Sanquhar castle was originally an erection and the property of the Lords of Sanquhar, from whom it went by purchase into the Queensberry family. The first lords of Sanquhar that we meet with on record were the Ross, or Roos family, cadets of the ancient and powerful Earls of Ross, and Lords of the Isles. Robert de Ross was the last of this ancient line, and his daughter and co-betress Isobel de Ross, married William, son of Thomas, Lord of Creighton, who flourished in the reign of Robert Bruce. This William, Lord Creighton, died about the year 1360, and left a son and successor by Isobel de Ross, who was Lord of Sanquhar. Sir William Douglas purchased the estate and castle from the Creighton family, and in 1680 obtained a charter under the great seal of Scotland for the same. The town of Sanquhar, which consists chiefly of one main street, has been indebted

to the family of Queensberry for a variety of improvements. The great road from Dumfries to Ayr, which runs through the town, was in a great measure the work, during the last century, of the late Duke of Queensberry, who first cut this line of road through his estate, for at least the space of twenty-two miles, at an expense of L.1500; his Grace also cut the cross-road from this along the Minnick to the utmost boundary of the county, leading to Edinburgh, which cost L.600; he likewise made the road leading to a lime-work at Corsineon, which cost him L.300. Sanquhar has been known as a seat of the woollen manufacture, but has been principally indebted to the trade in coal, of which the district abounds. It lately possessed two breweries, a tan work, and a carpet manufactory. About a mile from it stands the house of Elliock, the residence of the family of Veitch, which gave a senator to the College of Justice last century. The town possesses a subscription library and a free mason's lodge. The old church being taken down, the present one was erected on its site in 1823; it is a very handsome building with a square tower, and stands on a rising ground at the west end of the town. There are also two meeting-houses of the United Secession church and a Baptist chapel. Sanquhar possesses a town-hall, which was built at the sole expense of the late Duke of Queensberry, just noticed; it stands at the end of the High Street, and has a tower and clock. The town was created, or rather re-created, a burgh of barony in 1484, and in 1596 was erected a royal burgh by James VI. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and eleven councillors. It joins with the burghs of Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, and Lochmaben, in electing a member of parliament. The town may hold five fairs, four of which are quarterly, and are held on the first Fridays in February, May, August, and November, old style; the fifth, which is of the greatest note, is held on the second Friday in July, and is called the wool fair.—In 1821, the population of Sanquhar was about 1250, including the parish, 2320, but this excludes Wanlockhead, which had a population of 706.

SARK, a small river on the borders of Scotland and England, which runs in the parish of Cannoby and district of Half-Morton, Dumfries-shire, between which it forms a line of division, continuing to flow in a southerly

direction; it next bounds the parish of Gretna from Cumberland, and is altogether the border boundary for a distance of six or seven miles. It falls into the Solway at a village called Sark-foot, about a mile eastward from the mouth of the small river Kirtle. During the heats of summer the Sark is sometimes nearly dried up.

SARK, (BLACK) a rivulet in the district of Half-Morton, tributary to the Sark.

SARKFOOT, a small village and sea-port in the parish of Gretna, Dumfries shire, at the mouth of the Sark, above mentioned, and lying on the Solway near its inner extremity. There is here a tolerably good harbour for vessels of moderate burden.

SATIE'S-HEAD, a promontory in Aberdeenshire, near Peterhead.

SAUCHIE, (New and Old) populous villages, almost conjoined, in the parish of Alloa, county of Clackmannan, lying about two miles north of Alloa—they are principally inhabited by colliers, employed in Lord Mar's coal mines. A handsome school house was built by the late benevolent Mr. Erskine of Mar.

SAUCHIE-BURN, a place in the parish of St. Ninians, Stirlingshire, at which a battle was fought in the year 1488, which occasioned the death of James III., and the accession of his son, James IV.

SCALLOWAY, a sea-port village in the parish of Tingwall, Shetland, lying on the west coast, nearly opposite Lerwick on the east. It possesses a good harbour. Near the village, stands the ruin of Scalloway castle, which has obtained an evil celebrity from being an erection and residence of Patrick Stewart, the tyrannical Earl of Orkney and Shetland. The castle was begun to be built about the year 1600, in consequence of the house which the previous earl had reared having given way from its sandy and insecure foundation. The erection of this baronial residence in its stead, was accomplished only through the most oppressive measures. A tax was laid upon each parish in the country, obliging the Shetlanders to find as many men as were requisite for the building, as well as provisions for the workmen. The penalty for not fulfilling this requisition was forfeiture of property. Mr. Pitcairn, the minister of the parish of North-maven at the time, came to pay his respects to the lord of the new mansion, and the earl desired him to suggest a motto for this

gateway. This was an occasion of which the minister availed himself to lay before the founder of the castle the sinful enormity of that oppression which had enforced its completion. The earl's wrath was kindled, and in his rage he threatened the devout pastor with imprisonment; but afterwards, Mr. Pitcairn said to him, "Well, if you will have a verse, here is one from Holy Scripture;—*That house which is built upon a rock shall stand,—but built upon the sand it will fall!*" Earl Patrick would not receive the motto in its moral sense; but applied it to the cause which first led to the building of the new castle. "My father's house was built upon the sandy shores of Sunburgh; its foundations have given way, and it will fall; but Scalloway Castle is constructed upon a rock, and will stand." Accordingly, upon the lintel stone of the gate appears the following inscription; "Patricius Stewardus, Orcadiæ et Zetlandiæ Comes, I. V. R. S. Cujus fundamen saxum est, Dom. illa manebit, Labilis e contra, si sit arena perit. A.D. 1600." Scalloway Castle is a square formal structure, composed of freestone brought from Orkney, and of the fashion of many houses of a similar date in Scotland; it is three stories high, the windows being of a very ample size; on the summit of each angle of the building is a small handsome round turret. Entering the mansion by an insignificant doorway, over which are the remains of the Latin inscription, we pass by an excellent kitchen and vaulted cellars, while a broad flight of steps leads above to a spacious hall; the other chambers however are not large. The castle is now a mere shell.

SCARSOCK, a ridge of mountains, forming part of the Grampian range, in the parish of Cruthy, in Marr; they separate the counties of Aberdeen and Perth, and rise to a height of 3500 feet above the level of the sea.

SCALPA, a small island of the Hebrides, lying on the east side of the isle of Skye, from which it is separated by a strait called Scalpa Sound. The island of Rannay lies about two and a half miles to the north. Scalpa is of an oval figure, measuring about five miles long, and from two to three broad. The surface is hilly, rocky, and generally of a barren nature. The Sound of Scalpa abounds in oysters, which have the peculiarity of being black in colour, as is the shell; sometimes they are of a paler colour, so as to resemble diluted ink. They ap-

pear to be only a variety of the common kind, deriving that appearance from the dark mud in which they are bred. The word *Scalpa* signifies a cave.

SCALPA FLOW, or BAY, a large bay or expanse of water at Orkney, on the south of the Mainland, and having the islands of Barmay and South Ronaldsay on the east, and the island of Hoy on the west. The chief entrance is from the Pentland firth on the south, by Heltie Sound. Being land-locked by the various islands around it, and measuring about fifty miles in circumference, it forms a large inland sea, capable of sheltering any number of ships. It abounds in excellent roadsteads for vessels.

SCALPAY, a small island of the Hebrides, lying in East Loch Tarbet, on the east side of Harris. It is low and covered with heath.

SCARBA, a small island of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyshire, and the district of Jura and Colonsay, lying at the north end of the island of Jura, from which it is divided by the gulf of Coryvreckan. Scarba, which is about three miles long, is little else than a single mountain, of an elegant form, rising suddenly out of the sea, to the height of fifteen hundred feet or more; conspicuous from afar, and from all quarters, no less from its altitude than its figure. The surface is rude and rocky, and towards the west in particular, it is cut down perpendicularly, by rugged precipices of many hundred feet in height. The east side forms one of the most striking and romantic objects on this coast. The sea-line, receding in a beautifully regular curve, produces a bay from which the land rises with a rapid and uniform acclivity, diversified by projecting rocks, and covered with a light scattered forest of birch and alder, which, in the landscape, has all the effect of the finest wood. The island supports a few families.

SCARPA, a small island of the Hebrides, lying on the west side of Harris, from which it is separated by a Strait called Scarps Sound. The island is rocky and conical in appearance.

SCARB, a small river in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, rising on the borders of Ayrshire, and, after a course of about twenty-five miles through the parishes of Penpont, Tynron, and Keir, falling into the Nith about a mile below the church of Keir.

SCARVAY, an islet of the Hebrides near Harris.

SCATAVAGH BAY, an indentation of the sea on the east coast of Harris, being the next inlet south of East Loch Tarbert.

SCAUVIG, (LOCH) a remarkable inlet of the sea, on the south-west coast of the Isle of Skye. It is narrow, but deep, and surrounded by lofty and steep mountains, which exclude half of the light of day; scarcely a mark of vegetation being perceptible on the bare and brown acclivities which rise from its margin. Numerous projecting points and rocky islets vary the scenery; and the extremity is a deep basin, enclosed seawards by promontories and islands, all equally rugged and bare, upon the land side by a solid wall rising to the height of some hundred feet; while above, the high peaks of the mountains tower over the whole. A cascade, foaming down a lofty precipice, is the only object that enlivens this scene of stillness and gloom; the solitude and fixed repose of which are rendered more impressive by this contrast, and by the white wings of the sea-fowl silently wheeling above the dark green sea, which, sheltered from the surge, seems like all the surrounding objects, for ever at rest. This singular basin affords an anchorage, the most extraordinary perhaps in the world. Embosomed in the midst of high mountains, excluded from the sight of the sea, surrounded with lofty precipices far overtopping the mast, and floating upon the glassy surface, on which not a billow heaves to betray its nature, we seem suddenly transferred to some mountain lake, or anchored among the ridges of the Alps. The cascade above mentioned proceeds from a small lake lying in a secluded and romantic vale called Coruisk, which, with Loch Scavig, is seldom visited by tourists, and until now has never been noticed by topographers.

SCONE, or SCOON, a parish in Perthshire lying on the left bank of the Tay, opposite the parishes of Redgorton and Perth; bounded by St. Martins on the north, by the same with Kilspindie, and part of Kinnoull on the east, and the main part of Kinnoull on the south. It is of an irregular figure, approaching to a square of three miles. This is one of the most beautiful districts of Perthshire. The land rises from the banks of the Tay, and composes part of that splendid amphitheatre of hill and dale in the centre of which stands the city of Perth. The surface, where not planted and disposed as gardens and pleasure grounds, is mostly under cultivation. The ob-

jects most worthy of notice are the palace and village of Scone. These occupy a hollow or retiring part of the grounds which rise from the Tay, commanding an outlook upon the river and the vale of Perth, and are reached by a road from Perth, leading across the bridge at that town and through the village of Kinnoull or Bridge-end; the distance from Perth is little more than a m.le. During the middle ages, of the Scottish monarchy, Scone was the residence of the kings, in which respect it divided their favour with Dunfermline and other places. Independently of being thus to Perth, what Windsor in the present day is to London, it was from an early age to a comparatively recent date, the appropriate place of the royal coronations. The crowning of the Scottish sovereigns at Scone was for a long period intimately connected with the famous stone, already sufficiently described under the head DUNSTAFFNAGE, from whence it was transported thither by Kenneth II. in the year 834. At Scone, all the Scottish kings were crowned upon it, till the time of John Balliol, when Edward I. seized upon it and carried it to Westminster, where it now remains. The last monarch crowned at Scone was Charles II., January 1, 1651, when on his expedition into Scotland. We are informed by different chroniclers, that on the occasion of crowning kings at Scone, the barons who assisted performed the strange ceremonial, of casting together a portion of the earth of their respective estates, as a species of offering or corporal pledge of their fealty. Hume, in his history of the Douglasses, mentions, "that when Robert Bruce was crowned in 1306, Sir James, the eighth Lord Douglas, assisted and cast into a heap, as did the other barons, a quantity of earth of his lands of Douglas, which, making a little hill, is called *omnis terræ*." We are further informed, that the barons of Scotland could receive investiture of their lands as lawfully, by delivering earth and stone from this spot, as from their own lands. It is exceedingly difficult in the present day to certify the truth of these circumstances, though, from the absurdities of corporal seizure of lands and houses having been ever prescribed by the Scottish law, they may probably be correct. The hillock of earth, which is reported to have been formed in the manner described, is still observable near the north side of the palace. In ordinary language, it has been

usually called the *moot hill* of Scone. It would seem that Scone was also for many ages the seat of a distinguished religious establishment, at which councils of the Scottish church were held. Whatever was the character of the first religious house, which we are told by Buchanan, belonged to the Culdees, it was superseded in the year 1114 by Alexander I. who founded here an abbey which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Michael the archangel, and furnished with monks or canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. After the confiscations consequent on the Reformation, the abbacy was erected into a temporal barony by James VI. in the year 1604, in favour of Sir David Murray, a cadet of the family of Tullibardine. The abbey itself was demolished, along with the palace, by a mob from Perth and Dundee at the Reformation. On the site of the ancient palace, a splendid new edifice, though of heavy architecture, has been reared, as a seat of the Earl of Mansfield, who represents the old family of Stormont. In this modern structure, much of the old furniture has fortunately been preserved; in particular, a bed that had belonged to James VI. and another of which the hangings were wrought by the fair hands of Queen Mary when a prisoner at Lochleven. The music-gallery occupies the same site as the noble old hall in which the coronations were performed. The view from the windows of the drawing-room is the most splendid imaginable. About fifty yards from the house, there is an old aisle, the last remaining portion of the Abbey of Scone; containing a magnificent marble monument to a Viscount Stormont, who died two centuries ago. At a little distance further, stands the old market-cross of Scone, surrounded by a wilderness of pleasure-grounds, which has come in place of the ancient village. There are many instances of towns losing their market-crosses; but we believe this is the only cross which has lost its town. The modern village of Scone is of a neat appearance, being regularly built in streets with bye-lanes. It has increased considerably in population in recent times, and in 1821 contained about 1400 inhabitants.—The population of the whole parish, village included, was 2155.

SCONSER, a small village in the isle of Skye, situated eight miles south from Portree.

SCOONIE, a parish in Fife, lying on the Firth of Forth, betwixt Largo on the east, and

Wemyss and Kennoway on the west. It is bounded also by Kennoway on the north, along with a portion of Kettle. It extends inland a distance of four and a half miles, by a breadth varying from one and a half to three miles. The land slopes gently towards the Firth, and is well enclosed, cultivated, and planted. The chief country seat is that of Durie. Within the parish on the sea shore stands the town of Leven, which has already been described, and beside it is the church of Scoonie.—Population of the parish in 1821, 2042.

SCOTLAND WELL, a village in the parish of Portmouk, Kinross-shire, situated at the south base of the West Lomond or Bishop's hill, within a short distance of Loch Leven, and one mile east from Kinrosswood. The origin of the name of the village is obscure, though it seems to have been connected with a religious house once settled at the place. We find that an hospital, entitled *Fons Scotie*, was founded here by William Malvoisine, bishop of St. Andrews, who died about the year 1238; and that his successor in the episcopate, David de Benham, bestowed the same upon a body of Red Friars. The charter of this churchman is dated "in crastino circumcisionis domini, anno 1250." The house was endowed with the parish churches of Monzie and Carnock. This gift of property and foundation of a monastery, it seems, gave considerable offence to the regular canons of St. Andrews, who complained to the Pope that the bishop had introduced the Red Friars into a parish belonging to them "*eorundem prioris et capituli neglecto consensu*;" whereupon we have a bull of Pope Innocent IV. about the year 1250, for preventing such enterprises, to the prejudice of the chapter of St. Andrews. Such is a specimen of the heats and animosities of the ancient monastic establishments. Of this religious house there are now no remains; the small deserted burying ground where it once stood, is, however, still pointed out amidst the gardens of the villagers. The modern plain parish kirk of Portmouk stands on the site of the *brae*, north-west from the village. Scotland Well is the residence of an agricultural population, many of whom are crofters of the adjacent *croft* ground stretching eastward from Loch Leven, which, by their industry, they have greatly improved.

SCRAFE, a high hill in Peebles-shire, on

the boundary of Manor and Drummelzier parishes, elevated 2800 feet above the level of the sea. "The tap o' Scrape" is the object of ob-jurgatory proverb in Tweeddale.

SEAFORTH, (LOCH) an arm of the sea on the east side of Lewis, projected inland in a north-easterly direction a distance of about twelve miles, and of a breadth varying from half a mile to three miles. At its middle, where broadest, is an island called Seaforth island, which is little more than a mile in length. The outer part of Loch Seaforth divides the district of Lewis from Harris.

SEAMADALE, (LOCH) a small lake in the parish of Kilninver, Mid-Lorn, Argyleshire, giving rise to the small river Euchar, which falls into an arm of the sea called Loch Feochan, on the east coast of the Sound of Mull.

SEATON. See **PORTSETON.**

SEATON, a small fishing village in Ross-shire, on the coast of the Moray Firth.

SEIL, an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyleshire, lying on the Sound of Mull, near the west coast of Nether Lorn, and measuring about three miles in length by two in breadth. On the south lie the islands of Luing and Torsay. Seil is the most varied and interesting of the different islands on this coast. On the north side it presents a rude hilly ridge, terminating in the sea by perpendicular cliffs of bare rock, but the remainder is an undulating and fertile green land, descending gently to the water, and deeply indented on the east side by sinuosities. The shores on this side, in particular, are beautifully varied by cultivation, green meadows, rocks, and trees; while the narrowness of the strait which separates it from the mainland, allows it to partake of all the beauties of the opposite coast, which is high and wooded, varied by cliffs embosomed in fine oak trees, by deep bays and creeks, and by cultivation; displaying, besides, at Ardnaddy, all those marks of ornamental attention, which make the whole look as if it was the favoured seat of opulence and taste. The strait betwixt Seil and the mainland resembles the famed Kyles of Bute, being equally narrow and romantic. The whole length of this interesting strait is not less than three miles; it is alike diversified, through the whole of this course, by the variety of the coast on each side, and by four or five small islands which lie in it, as well as by the

flexures which often seem to stop all further passage, and to close the land of the opposed shores. For a space of two miles, the distance between these never exceeds two hundred yards; while, the land on each side being generally high, it assumes the appearance of an Alpine river. During the last half mile, they approach within fifty or sixty yards; and here, a bridge of one high arch is thrown over, uniting the island to the mainland, and presenting the only instance in Britain of such a junction, if we except the Menai bridge, connecting Wales with the island of Anglesea, and two similar conjunctions in Shetland. The strait at this part is rocky where the water runs, and only admits the passage of boats for about two hours before and after high water. When full, it would scarcely be suspected to be sea; but, at low water, the waters betray its nature. It is navigated by the country boats, as it much shortens the passage along the shore.

SELKIRKSHIRE, a county in the south of Scotland, bounded by Peebles-shire on the west, Dumfries-shire on the south, Roxburgh-shire on the east, and on the north it has Edinburghshire, and a portion of Roxburghshire. It is twenty-seven miles long from south-west to north-east, and sixteen miles broad, exclusive of a small detached part on the east. It comprises a superficies of 263 square miles, or 168,320 statute acres. This border territory was at one period entitled Ettrick Forest, from being in a great measure the vale of the Ettrick and its tributary streams, and its ancient covering of wood, which long maintained its place in the country, and formed a favourite hunting scene of the Scottish monarchs. It is entitled *The Forest* in many of the royal charters, and before regular sheriffs were appointed, it was placed under a keeper, who was generally, at the same time, Constable of the King's Castle at Selkirk. The early history of Selkirkshire is most intimately associated with that of Roxburghshire, which has been already sufficiently detailed, and offers few incidents worthy of special remark. Unlike Roxburghshire, this county contains few or no remains of ancient ecclesiastical establishments, though it possesses a number of ruined keeps, the seats of feudal strength, and, among other objects worthy of the inspection of the antiquary, exhibits a large portion of the celebrated *Catrail*, a remarkable remain of early times, which has been fully described, as to its extent and pro-

erties, under the head ROXBURGHSHIRE. With the exception of a very narrow portion, on its eastern side, the county may be said to be a continued alternation of hill and dale, and many of the eminences rise to a considerable height. Its chief vales are those of the Ettrick and Yarrow, besides a portion of the vale of the Tweed and the Gala, and from these vales there shoot out many *cleughs and hoppers*, that run up a considerable distance between the heights. The principal vales are sufficiently described under their appropriate heads. The Ettrick, Yarrow, and Gala rivers take their names, which are of British origin, from the peculiar characters of their waters. The word Ettrick is composed of *Ed* or *Et*, signifying "a current," and *terig*, "mud," from the water being of a muddy nature during floods. *Yarrow* is merely a variation of *Garu* or *Garbh*, signifying "rough," and is from the same root as *Garonne*, in France, and the *Girvan* in Ayrshire. The *Gala*, like the *Grona* in Pembrokeshire, signifies "a full stream." The strath of Gala was in early times called *Wae-dale*, (under which title it is alluded to in the article MELROSE), a term meaning the *wae* or woful vale, from some bloody scenes on its contested banks. We need hardly remind our readers that these different vales, as well as the waters which are poured through them, have been repeatedly the theme of the Scottish and even English lyrists. The Tweed, after draining Peebles-shire, intersects the northern extremity of Selkirkshire, from west to east, during a placid course in a deep channel of nine miles, when it is joined by the Ettrick, and receiving also the Gala, it passes onward to Roxburghshire. Selkirkshire has some small lakes, the chief being St. Mary's Loch and the Loch of the Lowes, lying at the head of Yarrow. Of minerals, none of the more useful have yet been found in this pastoral county; coal, lime, and sandstone being equally wanting. It has, however, abundance of whinstone, and a good deal of granite. Those who do not use peat, import coal from the Lothians by a land carriage of from twenty to thirty miles. From the hilly nature of the county it is chiefly pastoral. The mountain ranges of Ettrick and Yarrow afford the most extensive and excellent sheep walks. About thirty years since, the amount of English acres occupied as pasture grounds, including moors, mosses, rivers, lakes, and roads, was computed at 160,650;

of cultivated lands 9300; woods and plantations 2200; and gardens and pleasure grounds 1250. But these proportions have been greatly altered in subsequent times, the amount of cultivated and planted land being much increased. In the reign of Alexander II. and III., the valued rent of Selkirkshire was L.99, 9s. 10d. Scots, yearly, and according to a new extent in the reign of David II. it was L.80, 18s. 6d. Scots. By the established valuation the rental is L.80,807, 15s. 6d. Scots, and in 1811, the real rental was, for lands, L.39,775, and for houses, L.834, both sterling money. Around Selkirk and Galashiels the hills are now subjected to the plough. Here wheat is raised even as a considerable part of the rotation; and such has been the improvement in the cultivation of this grain, and so well in every process of its management now understood, that it has often been raised 60 lbs. per Winchester bushel, 700 feet above sea level. Mildew is of rare occurrence, and smut is seldom to be seen. In the upper valleys of Ettrick and Yarrow, tillage is confined to the haughs and low grounds contiguous. Although the attention is chiefly devoted to sheep and cattle, yet as most of the farmers must keep a pair of horses to drive fuel, and secure their crops of hay, they find it profitable and convenient to have between twenty and thirty acres in a rotation of turnips, barley, hay, and oats, which otherwise might perhaps be more economically kept in pasture, for which the moisture and lateness of the climate renders it better adapted. Yet, in favourable seasons, more luxuriant crops are nowhere to be met with; and, indeed, throughout the county generally, agriculture is as well understood and practised as in any district of the kingdom. Great attention is now likewise paid to sheep farming, and the improving of the breed of sheep; and this has been stimulated and kept up greatly through the benevolent and patriotic exertions of Lord Napier, who, at the end of the war, returning to the vale of Ettrick, betook himself to sheep farming, as a rational amusement. By his lordship's influence, a pastoral society was formed, which is very numerous, including many from the adjoining districts. It has an annual meeting, and distributes premiums for the best cattle and horses, as well as sheep. It may now be safely averred, that in no district of Scotland is so much skill and care

directed to sheep farming. The shire is wholly stocked with white-faced sheep, except a high tract of country towards the sources of its rivers, of which Hindhope, on the Ettrick, and Lawdhope, on the Yarrow, are the lowest points. In consequence of the whole county being anciently the property of the king or of the abbey of Melrose, the proprietors hold their lands by charter from the crown. Two-thirds belong to the Duke of Buccleugh; the rest is divided among twenty-seven other freeholders. There are many agreeable seats belonging to the families of Ker, Scott, and Pringle. The county of Selkirk contains only two complete parishes, namely, Ettrick and Yarrow, but has portions of seven other parochial divisions. The only towns are those of Selkirk and Galashiels, but part of the latter is in Roxburghshire. Selkirk is the only royal burgh. There are several hamlets in the county, but no villages worthy of notice.—In 1755, the population of Selkirkshire was 4622; in 1798, it was 4646; in 1811, it was 6148; and in 1821, it was 3205 males, and 3432 females, total 6637.

SELKIRK, a parish situated chiefly in the above county but partly in Roxburghshire, forming a square of about ten miles; bounded by Galashiels on the north, Bowden and Liffiesleaf on the east, Yarrow on the west, and Robertson on the south. It consists in a great measure of the lower part of the vale of the Ettrick, which river is poured through it. In recent times, it has been greatly improved and beautified, especially on the estate of Haining, near Selkirk, where there is an elegant mansion, the seat of Mr. Pringle.

SELKIRK, a royal burgh, the capital of the above county and parish, and the seat of a presbytery, is situated on the face of a rising ground with a western exposure, at the foot of which flows the river Ettrick, at the distance of thirty-six miles south from Edinburgh, eleven north from Hawick, seven west from Melrose, and about twenty-two east from Peebles. Selkirk is a town of considerable antiquity, but has never made a distinguished figure in history, being, like Peebles, out of the ordinary thoroughfare, either in the warlike expeditions of ancient times or the commerce of a recent date. The place derives its name from a kiln which was here planted at an early date, when the locality became distinguished as a hunting seat of the king. In the oldest

charter it is called *Saleschirche*, *Sides-here*, or *Sel-chire*, which signify 'the great or the good church.' When a second church was built in the vicinity, after the establishment of a monastery in 1113, by David I., the prior place was distinguished by the name of Selkirk-Regia, while the village of the monks was called Selkirk-Abbatia. The two towns it seems soon ran into each other, as the abbot possessed much property within and around both. How long the two churches remained separate is not known; even tradition has forgotten that there ever were two, though the unerring record has preserved the curious fact. The abbot probably conjoined them to save the expense of a curate. The monks of Selkirk did not remain long settled in the town, they were removed to a more pleasing locality at Kelso, by their royal patron. Of the castle of Selkirk, at which David I. occasionally resided, little is known, and its site, in all probability, could not now be pointed out. David had some mills at Selkirk, which implies that there must in his time have been some tillage in the adjacent forest. These mills remained in the king's demesne, till the era of Robert Bruce, who granted one of them for two marks of silver of yearly rental. The abbots of Kelso had likewise a mill at Selkirk for several ages, which afforded them not a small profit. Selkirk has been celebrated by the devoted bravery of its citizens at the battle of Flodden. Of one hundred who followed James IV. to the field, only a few survived. A standard taken from the English on the occasion, by a member of the corporation of weavers, is still in their possession; and the sword of William Brydone, the town clerk, who led the citizens to the battle, and who was knighted for his valour, is still in the possession of his descendant, an inhabitant of Selkirk. The English were so exasperated at the bravery of that band of citizens, that they laid Selkirk in ashes. James V. however, in reward of their eminent services, granted them a thousand acres of Selkirk Forest, which are now worth about £1500 per annum; they are divided into a great number of small properties. In the annual survey of this tract, the English standard is carried before the corporation of weavers. It is recorded by tradition, that on the return of the few survivors from Flodden, they found, by the side of Lady Wood-Edge, the corpse of a female, wife to one of their fallen comrades

with a child sucking at her breast. In memory of this latter event, continues the tradition, the present arms of the burgh bear a female, holding a child in her arms, and seated on a sarcophagus, decorated with the Scottish lion; in the back ground a wood. In connexion with the story of the bravery of the men of Selkirk at Flodden, tradition has handed down the following rhyme, which has been the subject of much serious literary contest—

Up wi' the Sutors of Selkirk,
And down wi' the Earl of Hume;
And up wi' the burgh's lads
That saw the single-soled shoe.

Whether this rhyme be as old as the battle of Flodden—whether it refer to the conduct of Lord Hume on that occasion, in comparison with the bravery of the burghesses of Selkirk—or whether it applies to a more modern incident, a match at football betwixt the men of the Merse, or Earl of Hume's country, and those of Selkirk, it seems now difficult to decide. Although the words of the song, of which the above is the first verse, be not very ancient, and although there was no Earl of Home till the year 1604, antiquaries have generally found reason to believe that they allude to the conflict at Flodden. It is related that the principal trade carried on at the time of the battle, and for centuries afterwards, was that of manufacturing thin or *single-soled shoes*. Hence the glory of the above enterprise is wholly appropriated by what are called “the Sutors of Selkirk;” though the great trophy of the day was won by a person of a very different profession. It seems evident that the shoemakers have only become conspicuous in the story by their numbers, and by the predominance of the craft over all others, in remote, as well as in recent times. This has proceeded to such a length, that to be made a Sutor of Selkirk, is the ordinary phrase for being created a burges; and the ceremony goes through on such occasions seems to set the matter at rest. The candidate for burghal honours, at the festivity which always attends these ceremonies, is compelled to lick or pass through his mouth a small bunch of bristles, such as are used by shoemakers, which has previously been licked or mouthed by all the members of the town-council who may be present. This is called *licking the birse*, and is said to imply allegiance or respect to the craft who sell the robes in Selkirk. The present distinguished sheriff-

depute of the county, Sir Walter Scott, Bart. who supplies part of this information, on being made a Sutor, used the precaution of washing the beslobbered birse in his wine, but was compelled *notis volens*, to atone for that act of disrespect by drinking off the polluted liquor. Nor was the custom ever dispensed with in any case on record, except that of Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, who visited Selkirk in 1819. It should be mentioned, that the birse is always attached to the seal of the ticket. As a further proof of the importance of the shoemakers of Selkirk, it appears, from the town records, that when the Highland army in 1745 commanded the magistrates of Edinburgh to produce 6000 pairs of shoes, a call was made by these officials upon the burgh of Selkirk for no less than a third of the quantity, and soon after for a few hundreds more; for which they agreed to pay a certain price. This transaction could not have happened, had not the profusion of shoemakers at Selkirk been notorious, as the large quantity of shoes specified could not have been produced in the short time allowed, unless the number of the artificers had been very great. At the present day there are more of this than any other trade in the burgh; and not long ago one whole street was filled with them,—whence the popular rhyme,

Sutors aye, sutors twa,
Sutors in the Back Row!

which, being cried at the top of one's voice in the said street, was sufficient to bring sutors, and sutors' wives, and sutors' bairns, and all that ever lay in sutors' arms, out like a nest of hornets; and the offender would alone have to thank his heels, if he escaped as comfortable a lapidation as any man could desire to have his bones blessed withal on a summer's day. The town of Selkirk comes into notice in Scottish history in the annals of Montrose's wars; in consequence of its situation close to Philiphaugh, where the last stand was made by that general for Charles I. in opposition to the parliamentary forces under Lealy. Having marched southward from Edinburgh, with the view of pouring his victorious army into England, Montrose encamped his army in the field of Philiphaugh. The river Etrick, immediately after its junction with the Yarrow, and previous to its falling into the Tweed, makes a large sweep to the southward, and winds almost beneath the lofty bank on which the town of Selkirk stands, leaving upon the northern

side a large and level plain, extending in an easterly direction, from a bill, covered with natural copsewood, called the Harehead-wood, to the high ground which forms the banks of the Tweed, near Sunderland Hall. This plain is called Philiphaugh; it is about a mile and a half in length, and a quarter of a mile broad; and being defended to the northward by the high hills which separate Tweed from Yarrow, by the river in front, and by the high grounds already mentioned on each flank, it forms at once a convenient and secure field of encampment. On each flank Montrose threw up some trenches, and here he posted his infantry, amounting to about twelve or fifteen hundred men. He himself took up his quarters in Selkirk, along with the cavalry. The readers of history will remember, that while resting in this fancied security, Montrose was suddenly and unexpectedly cut off by Lealy, who came in upon the vale from the south, and that a disgraceful rout and scene of slaughter ensued. Montrose, after attempting to make a bold stand, fled up Yarrow and over Minchmoor, nor did he stop till he arrived at Traquair, sixteen miles from the field of battle. This defeat occurred on the 15th of September, 1645. In the present day the field of battle is enclosed and subjected to tillage, but is still an object of curiosity to the tourist. The situation of the town of Selkirk is not that which would now be pitched upon for the site of a town. Standing exposed on the face of the brae above mentioned, it is only reached from the low grounds by a bridge across the Ettrick, and a fatiguing road up the ascent. Labouring under this and the additional disadvantage of being off any great thoroughfare, except the road from Edinburgh to Carlisle, by Hawick, it has not increased in magnitude, to an extent worth mentioning, through a period of seven hundred years. It is, however, much improved in modern times, and now contains many good houses. It consists chiefly of one main street, which, at the market place, expands into a triangular open space, with a very conspicuous public well in the centre, on which appears the town arms. In former times this open area was ornamented by a curious building, which served the purposes of a cross. This was many years ago removed by the magistrates, in conformity with a taste which has of late proved as destructive to these fine and ornamental structures throughout the burghs

of Scotland, as the order of the General Assembly of 1648 proved to their namesakes the crosses that had been almost everywhere preserved on their churches at the Reformation. The market-place of Selkirk also contained an ancient tolbooth, and the stalls of the flesh-market. A story is told in connexion with the latter. When the middle detachment of the Highland army in 1745 approached the town in their march towards England, four men were sent forward to provide food for the rest. These foragers went into the market-place; and began, in the good old Highland fashion, to make free with what they found lying ready to their hands. Some of the butchers remonstrating, high words arose, and a plea, dirks *versus* cleavers, seemed on the point of commencing, when a stout young butcher, enraged beyond bounds at the insolence of the Highlanders, seized a hand-barrow, with one effort parted its shafts, and began, with one of those deadly weapons, to belabour the intruders. A combat ensued which exhibited all the formidable symptoms that usually attend such brawls, and terminated with all their ordinary bloodlessness. In a few minutes, the young butcher, armed only with a stick, and scarcely assisted by any of his companions, actually drove the four mountaineers out of the market-place; he, of course, found it necessary to conceal himself till the army had fairly passed the town. Besides a great number of excellent private houses which have been erected in Selkirk, a new town-house has been built, containing apartments for the burgh and sheriff courts, and public meetings, &c.; it is adorned with a handsome spire. A new prison has also been erected on the north side of the town. The places of public worship are an established church and a meeting house of the United Associate Synod. As a county town, the courts of the sheriff and lieutenancy are held here; there is likewise a small debt court. The town possesses a savings' bank, one or two friendly societies, a public library, and there is now a small printing press in the place. A branch of the British Linen Company's bank is established. A survey of Selkirk, shire made in 1829, states, that there are six schools in the burgh and parish: two of these are unendowed, and four of them have salaries for the teachers to the amount of £.127. The first school is a grammar school,

for which the master receives a salary of L.50 from the town, and teaches the ordinary branches of education, and the learned languages, at moderate fees. The second is the burgh school, for which the master has a salary from the town of L.32, and teaches English, &c. The third is a ladies' school, established in 1818, for which the mistress receives a salary from the town of L.30. The fourth is the Duke of Buccleugh's school, established in 1810, at the distance of four miles from the town, and taught by a lady, who has an allowance from the founder of L.15 a year, with house, coals, &c. The fifth and sixth are private schools in the town; the total number of scholars, in 1829, was 329. As a royal burgh, Selkirk is governed by two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twenty-nine councillors, amounting in all to thirty-three. The town had once a provost, but it ceased to elect such a dignitary soon after the Revolution, when the last official, a country gentleman imposed upon them by the government of James VII., by his extravagant proceedings, disgusted every body with the office. When the town-council gave an account of their *set* in 1799, they said very *nuively* that their last provost had involved the people in so much debt, that they had since *centented themselves with bailies*. Selkirk has two good inns, the chief being on the south side of the main street near the entrance from Hawick and Melrose. This house contains an excellent ball-room, and is under the patronage of the county gentlemen. The town contains all the ordinary trades, including a brewery, a tannery, a dye-work, and a number of manufactories of stockings and woollen and linen goods. A communication with Edinburgh is daily obtained by means of the Carlisle royal mail and stage coaches. Before quitting Selkirk, it ought to be mentioned, that it is famous for the manufacture of a peculiarly light and agreeable species of bread, called "Selkirk bannocks." The loaves were originally made of barley-meal, but are now composed of the finest flour, and are used chiefly as tea-bread.—Selkirk gives the title of Earl to a branch of the house of Douglas, a family which, prior to its attainure in 1455, had extensive possessions in the Forest. The first of the title of Earl of Selkirk was Lord William Douglas, eldest son of the first Marquis of Douglas, by his second wife. He was raised to the earldom in 1646, though the title

seems to have been sunk for a time in consequence of his lordship's marriage with Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, whereby he became first Duke of Hamilton of the Douglas line, and the third of the title. The title of Earl of Selkirk descended to his Grace's third son, Lord Charles Douglas, and he was succeeded by his brother Lord John Hamilton, Earl of Ratherglen, who again was succeeded by his grand-nephew Dunbar Hamilton of Baldoon, in 1744. This latter nobleman was succeeded by Thomas, the seventh son, in 1799, who thus became fifth Earl of Selkirk. This nobleman, who died in 1820, was the most distinguished of his race, and is well remembered for his liberal views regarding emigration to the northern part of America, and his exertions in establishing a British settlement in Prince Edward's island. The chief seat of the family is at St. Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbright.—In 1821, the population of the burgh was about 1500, including the parish, 2728.

SELLAY, a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of Harris, about two miles north from Pabbay. It is about a mile in circumference, and feeds a few sheep.

SELLER-HEAD, a promontory on the east coast of Lewis, near Stornoway.

SERFS (ST.) ISLE, a small island near the east end of Loch Leven, Kinross-shire.

SHAGGIE, a small river in Perthshire, which rises in the parish of Monzie, and joins the Turret near Crieff.

SHAPINSHAY, SKIPENSY, (or *Ship Island*), an island of Orkney, lying from two to three miles north from the Mainland, nearly opposite the bay of Kirkwall. It is about seven miles long and five in breadth; but its coasts are indented by bays and creeks, so as to give it a very irregular figure. Around the whole island, the shores are low, and to a considerable distance inland, pretty level. A large portion of the land is in a state of nature, and much of it is ill cultivated; but the southern part of it, under a judicious proprietor, has assumed an appearance of cultivation and order, that surpasses any thing in Orkney. A better husbandry, rotation of crops, a superior breed of cattle, and regular enclosures, mark improvements introduced by the late Colonel Balfour, and continued under his son. The stimulus given to the industry of the island by their residence, created a village on the excellent haven of Ellwick, which is sheltered by

the green islet, Ellersholm, from the east wind. The Rev. Dr. Barry, historian of Orkney, was clergyman of this parish. The shores of Shapinsay abound with Pict's houses, which appear to have been explanatory edifices. There is one upright monumental stone in the island, numerous tumuli, and a mass of stone, lying on shore opposite to Stronsay, which still is named the black-stone of Odin, and is said to mark the place of his descent on Shapinsay. A bed of limestone occurs near How, which has long been worked with advantage.—The population of Shapinsay, in 1821, was 779.

SHECHALLION, a conical mountain in Rannoch, Perthshire, rising to a height of 3564 feet.

SHEE, or BLACK WATER, a river in the parish of Kirkmichael, in the north-east quarter of Perthshire, which rises from the union of three small streams, at Spittal of Glenshee, the Lochty, Patnuk, and Beg, from the mountains on the borders of Aberdeenshire, and, after a southerly course of several miles, unites with the Arde at Rochalzie, in forming the Ercht.

SHERIFF-MUIR. In several of the counties in Scotland, there are localities with this title, which seems generally to have been bestowed on moors or plains, on which the *weapon-shaws* (exhibition of arms) of the districts usually took place, under the inspection and by the orders of the sheriffs. The place most commonly known by the name Sheriff-muir, is in the parish of Dumblane, Perthshire, lying at the north base of the Ochil hills. Here a bloody but undecisive battle was fought in 1715, between the government forces under the Duke of Argyle, and the insurgent Jacobite army under the Earl of Mar. The conflict has indifferently been called the battle of Sheriff-muir and the battle of Dumblane.

SHETLAND, or ZETLAND ISLES, a group of islands, islets, and rocks, situated in the Northern Ocean, at the distance of about 15 leagues north-east of the Orkneys, and 44 leagues west of Bergen in Norway, which is the nearest point of continental Europe. They form the northern barrier of the British islands, and belong to the sheriffdom of Orkney. With the exception of two, the Shetland islands are contiguous to each other, and lie between 50° 48' 30'', and 60° 52' north latitude, and between 52 and 1° 57' of west longitude from London. The two remote islands are named

Fair Isle, and Foula, or Fowla; the former lying about twenty-four miles south from the mainland of Shetland, and the latter about twenty miles west. There are three principal islands in the group, namely Mainland, next, on the north, Yell, and still farther north-east, Unst. On the east of Yell lies Fetlar, which is the largest of the inferior islands. The next, in point of size, is Bressay, which is situated on the east coast of the Mainland. The smaller islands are Whalsay, Out Skerries, Samphray, Big Island, Mickle-Roe, Papa-stour, House, Harray, Trowdray, besides a great number of islets, holms, and skerries. In this remote and singular group of islands, nature appears in her wildest dress. Everywhere are seen barren and leafless mountains, rocks piled upon rocks, affording in their hollow deeps lodgments for water; woodless tracts, the haunt of wild mountain sheep, and the prospect being closed around by a tempestuous ocean. By the action of the sea upon the coast, scenery is formed of the most sublime description. In the island of Papa-stour, there are numerous romantic caverns produced by this cause. On the east of this island a high insulated rock is perforated through and through, and as we endeavour with a boat to trace through a frightful gloom its various sinuosities, a break of daylight suddenly rushes through an irregular opening made from the summit of the crag, which serves to light up the entrance to a dark and vaulted den, through which the ripples of the swelling tide, in their passage through it, are converted, by an echo, into low and distant murmurs. On the north-west of the island, Lyrn Skerry, Fulga Skerry, and other insulated rocks and stacks, rise boldly out of the sea, richly clothed on their summits with stripes of green turf, but presenting perpendicular sides, and entrances into dark caverns that resemble the vaulted arches of some Gothic crypt. In Lyrn Skerry, so named from the number of lyres or puffins by which it is frequented, there is a perforation throughout its whole breadth; yet so violent are the currents that force their way through it, that a passage is forbidden to the explorer except when the ocean shows no sterner wrinkles than are to be found on the surface of some sheltered lake. On the west of Northavon a large cavernous aperture, ninety feet wide, is the avenue to two immense perforations, named the Holes of Scrada, where, in one of them running 250 feet into

the land, the sea flows to its utmost extremity. Each has an opening at a distance from the ocean, by which the light of the sun is partially admitted. Not far distant, Doreholm rises from the surface of the sea, hollowed out on the west by the incessant action of the waves into an immense arch twenty feet high. Again, at Burrasfirth, in the island of Unst, a large cavern communicating with the water, exhibits a grand natural arch, which is the entrance to a passage that admits of the sailing of a boat to a distance of 300 feet. In the vicinity of Magnussetter Voe appears the small holm of Eaglesbay, where a perpendicular vein of greenstone, softer than the included mass of the same kind within which it is contained, has yielded to a process of disintegration, so as to convey the idea of a deep rent, dividing the island into two unequal parts. Nearly the whole of the west coast of the island of Mickle-Roe is shaped into winding caves, some of which are of singular beauty and grandeur. The isle of Eshaness or Northmaven, which is exposed to the uncontrolled fury of the western ocean, presents a scene of unequalled desolation. In stormy winters, huge blocks of stones are overturned, or are removed far from their native beds, and hurried up a slight acclivity to a distance almost incredible. In the winter of 1802, a mass, eight feet two inches by seven feet, and five feet one inch thick, was dislodged from its bed, and removed to a distance of from eighty to ninety feet. The bed from which a block had been carried away in the year 1818, was seventeen and a half by seven feet, and the depth two feet eight inches; the removed mass had been borne to a distance of thirty feet, when it was shattered into thirteen or more lesser fragments, some of which were carried still farther, from 30 to 120 feet. A block, nine feet two inches by six and a half feet, and four feet thick, was hurried up an acclivity to a distance of 150 feet. A mass of rock, the average dimensions of which may perhaps be rated at twelve or thirteen feet square, and four and a half or five feet in thickness, was, about fifty years ago, first moved from its bed, to a distance of thirty feet, and has since been twice turned over. But the most sublime scene is where a mural pile of porphyry, escaping the process of disintegration that is devastating the coast, appears to have been left as a sort of rampart against the inroads of the ocean;—the Atlantic, when

provoked by wintry gales, batters against it with all the force of real artillery, the waves having in their repeated assaults, forced for themselves an entrance. This breach, named the Grind of the Navir, is widened every winter by the overwhelming surge, which, finding a passage through it, separates large stones from its side, and forces them to a distance of no less than 180 feet. In two or three spots, the fragments which have been detached are accumulated in immense heaps like the produce of some quarry. In Lunn, several large detached rocks, named the Stones of Stephouse, appear at some little distance from the sea; they are the transported or removed stones of geologists. The largest of them is about twenty-three feet in height, and ninety-six in circumference. Near Quendal bay, the phenomenon of blowing sand is in a remarkable manner exhibited: here may be detected the ruins of scattered buildings which have long since yielded to the removal of the light sand that laid bare their foundations. The highest hill in Shetland is Roeness hill, which attains an elevation of 1447 feet. The hill of Fowla is next in height, being about 1800 feet.—The history of Shetland is much involved in that of Orkney, of which we have already given a brief but succinct detail. Near the close of the first century, when Agricola sailed round Britain, and touching at the further coasts of Orkney, saw from them the shores of Shetland, or perhaps the intermediate island of Fowla, to which he gave the name of *Thule*, (*Dispecta est et Thule*), an appellation that was applied to other northern countries, of which the Romans had little information. Orkney and Shetland were, at a subsequent era, the lurking places of Saxon rovers, who were routed in the year 868 by Theodosius. That the Romans actually visited the coasts of Shetland, is highly probable, from the coins of this people which have been discovered. Those are of Galba, Vespasian, Trajan, and Ælius Cæsar. The remains of a small Roman camp are to be detected in the island of Fetlar. The Northmen, whose piracies were for several centuries formidable to Europe, were the next people who succeeded to the possession of Shetland; its numerous bays or voes affording secret refuge for their vessels. Indeed, from the latter circumstance they acquired the name of Vikings, that is Voe or Bay-kings. From this place, as well as Orkney and the north and west of Scotland,

the Northmen made descents on the rich coasts of Europe, and devastated them with fire and sword. By these pirates Shetland was said to have been first named *Hialthlandia* or *Hialthlandia*, and hence arose *Yættaland*, the name which the natives gave to their country a century ago or more. Another name was *Hættland*, signifying the high or lofty land, and from this word, according to Norwegian writers, the name *Shetland* or *Zetland* is derived. The remains of the forts of Vikings erected in Shetland are very numerous, and form some of the most remarkable remains of antiquity to be found in Europe. Besides the remains of burghs or rude strengths, and watch towers, there are some remarkable indications of the presence of the Vikings, in the *Stinbarres* or stone axes, which were in use by all the Gothic tribes of Europe even so late as the eighth century. In the tenth century, the Scandinavian pirates of Orkney and Shetland, began to turn their arms against the mother country of Norway; but Harold (see ORKNEY, p. 822,) visited these haunts, and annexed the whole of the Western Isles, Orkney and Shetland to his continental dominions. The inhabitants of Shetland were at this time *Udallers*, who were so named from the conditions under which they held their lands, the word *udal* being compounded from *æde* and *dale*, signifying a waste or uninhabited dale. Originally, any Norwegian might occupy such land as was uninhabited or waste: an *Udaller* was at first nothing more than the proprietor of land previously accounted waste, which he had enclosed for his own use. But as land became more valuable, the expression gradually lost its primary signification; and when military tenures were introduced, it was merely used as a term in contradistinction to that of feudal; the word *udal*, in its application to land, meaning *absolute property*, that of *feudal*, *stipendiary property*. The *udal* rights were likewise protected by definite laws. The law of inheritance was in Shetland the same as in Norway; by the latter Scottish settlers, it was thus explained, "It was a law in all times by-gone, that, when any landed man departed this mortal life, his whole lands and heritage, immediately after his decease, were equally divided among his whole children, as well sons and daughters, counting always two sisters' parts for one brother's part; and being so divided, the eldest brother had no further prerogative above the rest of his brothers, ex-

cept the first choice of the parts and parcels of the lands divided." It appears, however, that Harold Harfinger had placed some limitations in Orkney and Shetland to the free manner in which enclosed land was held. From the numbers of sheep which grazed on the unenclosed heaths and moors, the monarch levied a tax or scat; hence the name given to the land of *Scathold*; but the land which was actually enclosed for cultivation became free from scat, and retained for itself the true character of *udal* land. During the time that Shetland was under the influence of successive earls of Orkney, few events are recorded, except insurrections against the yoke of Norway, intestine factions mixed with bloodshed, or descents upon Scottish shores. Shetland being separated from Orkney by a wide and stormy channel, had a distinct reeve or governor appointed over it, who acquired the name of *Foude*, an office which likewise included in it the guardianship of the revenues of the country. The country at the same time acquired the name of a *Fouderie*. In the lake of Strom in Shetland, is shown a small holm, on which are the remains of an ancient burgh, where, according to tradition, a son of one of the Earls of Orkney fled, in order to evade the wrath of his father; but, meeting with pursuers, was slain in a contest with them on the Strath of Tingwell. When tidings of the event were brought to the Earl, he ordered the perpetrators of the deed to be instantly put to death, and erected a large stone where the slaughter had been committed. The stone is still remaining.—The relics of antiquity connected with the Norwegian government of Shetland are various. Courts of judicature, or *tings*, were held in the open air, the erection being for the most part constructed of loose stones, which are piled together in a circular form. Of these *tings*, the sites of many of which are still visible, there were three kinds. The *Herad* was a *Herad*, or parish ting, over which the *Foude* of the parish presided; an officer, who, in the Scottish period of the history of these islands, afterwards assumed the name of bailiff. The *foude* was assisted in his magistracy by a law-right man, whose particular duty it was to regulate the weights and measures, and by a number of men named *Rancelmen*. The ting, to which these men gave their service, could only doom or give judgment in small matters, namely, in those which related to the preservation of good neigh-

bourhood, as in questions of minor trespasses on land, &c. &c. A higher court was a circuit ting, over which the Earl of Orkney presided, or, in his absence, the *great foudes*, so named in contradistinction to the subordinate, or parish foudes. In his judicial capacity, the great foudes was the lawman of Shetland, and gave doom according to the *Norwegian Book OF THE LAW*. The lawman made his circuit round the whole of the more comprehensive juridical districts of the country, *ting sokens*: each ting soken including several minor districts, which were severally under the subordinate jurisdiction of parish foudes. He here heard appeals against the decrees of parish tings, and tried weightier offences, such as were visited with heavy fines, or confiscations, or capital punishments. A third ting was named the *lawting*, because it was a legislative assembly. This was held once a-year, and here also the lawman presided. All the udallers owed to it suit and service. The lawting was held within a small holme or islet, situated in a fresh water lake, the communication with the shore being by stepping-stones. The valley in which the lawting was situated bore the name of Thingvöllr, now corrupted into Ting-wall. Here the udallers exercised the power of reversing the decrees of inferior courts, of trying important causes, and of legislating, or making bye-laws for the good of the whole community. The highest appeal was to the king at Bergen. Having already, under the head ORKNEY, presented a sketch of the history of this country after it passed under the feudal dominion of the rapacious Stewarts, Earl of Orkney, we may pass on to state, that, since it submitted to the superiority of the crown in the seventeenth century, it has paid a third of the cess or land tax imposed on the islands of Orkney and Shetland; but the latter having no valued rent, by which the right of individuals to vote can be ascertained, it is denied any share in the election of a member of parliament. Orkney and Shetland form one stewardry or county, under the jurisdiction of one sheriff-depute and two sheriff-substitutes. The system of husbandry has different times been in a backward condition; the causes of which are independent of the inclemency of the weather. Far removed from the seat of improvement, and little actuated by the ordinary reasons for a persevering industry, the Shetlanders have hitherto been careless about those alterations

necessary to bring the country into cultivation. They also labour under the disadvantage of a want of roads, of which there are absolutely none, except where one has been attempted to no greater distance than five or six miles west of Lerwick. The want of roads by land is nevertheless partly supplied by the use of boats, on the numerous fine voes which penetrate far into the interior. In travelling from place to place, the small ponies of the country pursue their way across the wastes without much difficulty and at no expense; but in sailing to and fro in boats, strangers are often much at a loss, and the expense is considerable. There is generally a piece of green pasturage, never dug up, attached to each house, which in the ancient language of the country was named a *setter* or *scater*; the Shetlander now names it his *town moor*. On this spot horses are always tethered, when wanted for immediate use, or upon the close of a summer day; the small horned cattle of the country are in like manner secured, previous to their being lodged for the night without the byre. The black cattle of Shetland are of a very diminutive breed; a cow is said to weigh from two to three hundred weight upon an average, an ox from three to four, but not exceeding five hundred weight. These animals have long small horns, and are of a brindled white, brown, or black colour. There is generally so little food for the cows, that during severe winters, numbers have been known to perish from want. A very great abundance of poultry is kept on almost every farm. The most common tenants, however, of the enclosures are the small swine peculiar to the country, which are of a dunish white, brown, or black colour, with a nose remarkably strong, sharp-pointed ears, and back greatly arched, from which long stiff bristles stand erect. The hog is said to weigh from sixty to one hundred lbs., and his flesh is generally lean. The small Shetland ponies, which are barrel-bellied, broad backed, and of a brown or black colour, are well known throughout Scotland by the name of *shelties*. The sheltie is left to feed on the hills during the whole year; and in the most inclement weather of winter, is never admitted within the warm walls of a stable, being frequently compelled to subsist on the drift ware that is left by the ebb of the tides. In spring, these animals are often in such a half-starved state, owing to their scanty

supply of winter food, that the growth of the summer herbage becomes necessary before they can so far recover their strength as to bear a rider over the moors of the country. These hardy creatures are seldom more than nine or eleven hands high, and can soon be made ready for travelling. When a journey is meditated, the Shetlander goes to the *Soathold*, ensnares the unshod sheltie, occasionally equips him with a modern saddle and bridle, and hangs on his neck a hair cord several yards in length, well bundled up, from the extremity of which dangles a wooden sharp-pointed stake. The traveller then mounts his tiny couger, his feet being often lifted up to escape the boulders strewed in his way, and when arrived at his destination, he carefully unravels the tether attached to the neck of the animal, seeks for a verdant piece of soil, and fixes the stake into the ground. The steed is then considered as comfortably disposed of, until his master shall return. When manure is to be carried to the fields, a klibbar, or wooden saddle, of a peculiar form, is fixed on the back of each sheltie, to which cassies or straw baskets are appended. The arable land generally preferred for culture is described as sandy, or composed of a mixture of clay and gravel that approaches to a soft loam; but often it consists of a black mould resting on clay alone, or clay and sand. Many of the enclosures near the houses, or *infield*, have been dunged many years, and have been sown in the end of April with bear and oats for more than half a century, without ever lying fallow, or having produced a different kind of grain. The *outfield*, or less productive parts, which are often mossy and seldom drained, has also long received each year a portion of dung, mixed with duff-mould, earth, or sea-weed. The ground is slightly harrowed; it is then sown in the end of March or beginning of April with black oats. During the next season the outfield lies fallow. The Shetland plough is rude, being constructed with a single stilt only, and pulled by four oxen abreast; but for turning up the land, the plough has been often laid aside, and the ancient, slender, and long-shafted spade of Shetland, which has a blade a quarter of the breadth of the common garden spade of Scotland, and a convenient projecting piece of wood for the application of the foot, is in much greater requisition, being indeed well enough adapted for the rugged and stony ground of the

country. The corn harvest of Shetland is rarely finished till the end of October or even November. The work of the husbandman is frequently injured to a considerable extent by the swine of the country, which appear to be wild boars in miniature, or a race of little, ugly, brindled rangers, not much larger than terriers, too often suffered to roam abroad, and destroy the fruits of the earth. The imperfect dikes, constructed of turf or stones, easily yield to these animals, their efforts being supported by wild shelties and sheep. In the south of the mainland, rabbits have continued to increase the desolation of the sand flood, which there prevails. Instead of the growth of plants, (which have a tendency to resist the escape of the levigated particles of the subsoil,) being encouraged, the reeds which grow among the sand are still dug up by the roots, for the laudable purpose of making besoms. The ancient quern, or hand corn mill, is still used in Shetland. A machine of this description consists of two staves about twenty-one inches in diameter, resting on a kind of table. Near the edge of the upper stave, there is a handle which the grinder (generally a female of the house) seizes and turns round with a sort of centrifugal movement, whilst the left hand is employed in supplying a hole in the centre with corn. The meal then flies outwards, and drops from between the staves on the table, where it is every now and then scraped together and taken away. Water-mills, probably as old as the time of Harold Harfager, likewise exist. The grinding apparatus is of a very diminutive description, and is protected by a low shed of unbewn stones, stretching across one or other of the innumerable slender rills which pour into the different voes. The wild sheep of the country, of true native breed, are still in their form, their nimbleness and sagacity, the argall, or wild sheep of Siberia, are celebrated for their small size, and known by naturalists under the name of *ovis montanus*, which at the present day range among the mountains of modern Scandinavia and Russia; in very few places are the Shetland sheep mixed with a Northumberland breed. Their colour is exceedingly various, being grey, black, dunish brown, white, or streaked and speckled in the most curious manner with a combination of various tints and shades. Besides the distinctive character which they possess from the shortness of their tails,

their horns are also very small. As in the case of the shelties, during the severer months of the year, they are prompted by hunger to proceed to the shores, where they feed on the marine plants left by the tides. They are allowed to run wild among the hills during the whole of the year, herding and housing being almost wholly unknown, and no food of any kind is provided for them during deep falls of snow. Whenever it is requisite to catch any of them, they are hunted down with dogs trained for the purpose. The carcass of these Shetland sheep is very small, seldom weighing more than thirty pounds; but the flesh is peculiarly sweet, and rivals in flavour the best Welsh mutton. The chief use to which the Shetland wool is applied is in knitting stockings, and mitts, or gloves. The fleece, which is remarkably soft, has been wrought into stockings so fine that they have been known to sell as high as forty shillings a pair. The present writers have seen them also so remarkably fine that a pair could be made to pass through an ordinary gold ring. The price of the most common quality, however, is about three or four shillings, whilst they are manufactured so as to be worth no more than fivepence or sixpence. The institution of the Shetland Agricultural Society a few years ago, may be expected to lead to some beneficial improvements. The attention of the gentlemen of the country is now laudably directed to a division of commons, as the groundwork of all agricultural improvements; but in the meantime, the premiums that are given for the growth of turnips, which are found to succeed remarkably well,—for the breaking of waste ground,—for the improvement of live stock,—and for the cultivation of artificial grasses,—already promise the most happy results. Not long ago leases were uncommon, although annual tenants still constitute the greatest portion of the cultivators, for much longer terms may in many parts of the country be easily procured. By a statistical table of Scotland, it appears that of the 835 square miles of land in Shetland, there were, about twenty years since, 21,888 acres cultivated, 525,312 acres of hills, mosses, &c. or a proportion of four acres in the hundred under tillage. By returns from the tax-office, it appears that in 1811, the real rental of lands in sterling money, was L.6741, or at the rate of three-pence an acre, and that the rental of houses

was L.1408. Under the same authority, it is seen, that, in 1814, there were in Orkney and Shetland 19,300 horses, and 44,500 cattle, and in Orkney alone 50,000 sheep, and in Shetland 75,000. Of land under wood, natural or planted, the statistical returns present a total blank. In this respect Shetland is still more bare than Orkney, there being hardly such a thing as a shrub over the whole islands. This utter destitution of trees gives Shetland a truly cheerless and dismal aspect. With the simple native of the country the idea of a tree is quite imaginative, or taken from written accounts.* The fuel in general use is peat, the cutting and drying of which occupies considerable attention. Having presented a sketch of the husbandry of Shetland, we shall next introduce the Shetlanders to our readers as fishermen, which is the true character of this remarkable people. The occurrence of a fine Shetland evening is always shewn by numerous boats covering the surface of each bay, the crews of which are engaged in angling for the small fry of the cod-fish, or *gadus carbonarius*, known in Shetland by the name of sethe. These swarm in myriads within the numerous creeks and sounds of the Northern Archipelago. They first appear in May, scarcely more than an inch long, and in comparatively small quantities, but gradually increase as the summer season advances, when about August they become very abundant, measuring at that time from six to eight inches in length. During this time the fry are distinguished by the name of sillocks. About the month of March ensuing, they are found to have grown to the length of about fifteen inches, when they acquire the name of pillocks. After this period they thrive very fast, attaining the ordinary size of the cod-fish; a profitable fishery then takes place of them in deep tideways, under the name of *Sethes*. Although the fry of sethe frequent all parts of the bays, yet the fishermen assert that their favourite resort is among the constant floods and eddies which occur near sunken rocks and bars, that are alternately covered and laid bare by the waves. There is probably no sight more impressive to the stranger who first visits

* We have been told by Shetlanders, resident in Edinburgh, that they never saw a tree till they beheld such a strange object on Leith Walk, after first landing from their native country at Leith; but that their surprise on this occasion was hardly so great as when they, for the first time, saw wheeled carriages rolling about the streets.

the shores of Shetland, than to observe on a serene day, when the waters are perfectly transparent and undisturbed, the multitudes of busy shoals, wholly consisting of the fry of the sethe, which Nature's full and unsparing hand has directed to every harbour and inlet. As the evening advances, innumerable boats are launched, crowding the surface of the bays, and filled with hardy natives. The fisherman is seated in his light skiff, with a rod in his hand and a supply of boiled limpets near him, intended for bait, or he occasionally angles from the ledge of a rock. A few of these limpets are carefully stored in his mouth for immediate use. The baited line is thrown into the water, and a fish is almost instantaneously brought up. The finny captive is then secured, and while one hand is devoted to wielding the rod, another is used for carrying the hook to the mouth, where a fresh bait is ready for it, in the application of which the fingers are assisted by the lips. The same manual and labial routine goes on with remarkable adroitness and celerity, until a sufficient number of sillocks are secured for the fisherman's repast. But in any season of the year, the limpet bait may be suspended by the more alluring temptation of an artificial fly. The rod and line are then handled with a dexterity not unworthy the fresh water talents of a Walton or Cotton. It may also be of some interest to "brothers of the angle," as Isaac Walton calls his companions, to learn that the Shetland fly, to which sillocks rise, is rarely intended to represent any particular species observed in nature. The Shetlander assures us confidently, that two wings are alone necessary for the insect, the fish distinguishing nothing more. The inference is, that there is an intellectual gradation among the finny tribe, and that the fry of the sethe are not so clear-sighted as the more wary and knowing inhabitants of pellucid trout-streams. For the construction of the bait, the white feather of the common gull, or of the goose, is sometimes used. But the fibres of the tail or back-fin of the dog-fish, which, when cleaned, shines like silver, are preferred to any other kind of material, being considered by the fishermen as particularly enticing. The fly is attached to a white hair line, and when this cannot be procured, to a brass wire. There are from three to six hooks made of pins attached to each line, and a dexterous fisherman sitting in a boat can manage three or even four rods

when the boat is pulled gently over the water. So easily are captures made of the small fry, that while active manhood is left at liberty to follow the more laborious occupations of the deep-water fishery, or to navigate the Greenland seas, it is to the sinewless arm of youth, or to the relaxed fibres of old age, that the light task is consigned of wielding the sillock-rod. The lavish abundance in which the fry of the sethe visit the inlets of Shetland, affords sufficient matter for contemplation to the reflecting mind. Among islands, the severe climate of which is too often fatal to the labours of husbandry,—where the reduced state of labour, resulting from the debased political state of the country, precludes the purchase of meal at a cost much above the usual price in commercial districts,—under such circumstances, what is there that can possibly render a few insulated rocks capable of supporting a population of more than 28,000 souls? The reply is not difficult.—That kind providence,

— who pours his bounties forth
With equal and unwithdrawing hand,
Through the seas with spawn innumerable,

has not neglected the obscure shores of Hialtland. Amidst the occasional visitations of famine, the severity of which overwhelms with despair the population of the south, prompting to every act of civil insubordination, the Shetland peasant has only to launch his skiff on the waters which glide past his own dwelling, and he finds that a bounteous supply awaits him at his very door. The fry of the sethe, in a scarce winter, has constituted the breakfast, the dinner, and the supper of the Shetland peasant. The livers are also converted to an important use; being collected in large quantities, boiled for oil, and the over-remaining "scum," says a female writer of the *Edinburgh Review* (Campbell) with much eloquence, "the two articles most required in a climate like that of Shetland, have been abundantly provided,—these are fire and light. The natives have, for their labour, as much fuel as they can consume. Whoever wants may be in a Zetland hut, there is seldom or never a good fire wanting. The fish which they catch, almost at their doors, supply them with the means of light. The cold and darkness of their long winters are thus mercifully robbed of their terror; and in the mud-walled cottage of the Zetlanders, the providence of God is as con-

spacious, and as surely felt, as in those favoured lands which flow with milk and honey, and where the sun shines in all its glory." The ling fishery of Shetland is reckoned the chief in this branch of employment. This fishery commences in the middle of May, and ends on the 12th of August. It is well known that the ling frequent the deep vallies of the sea; the cod resort to the high banks. Another fish caught along with the ling, and resembling it, is the *gadus bronius*, or *Torsk*, commonly named *Tusk*; but it does not attain the same length. In this fishery, cod is also taken, though sparingly. For the prosecution of the Ling fishery, convenient sites on the coast are selected; the fishermen being allowed by law to build huts for themselves on any site which may be unclosed, uncultivated, and at a distance of not more than one hundred yards from the high water-mark. The *Haaf* is a name applied to any fishing ground, for ling, cod, or tusk, on the outside of the coast. The curing and drying of the fish, when landed from the *Haaf*, is conducted with great regularity. In recent times, the cod fishery in the deep seas has been also attended to, and been very productive. The herring fishery has also of late been tried with spirit, and has now become a favourite pursuit of the Shetlanders. The coasts swarm with the smaller seals, or *Tang-fish*, and with the larger seals, or *Haaf-fish*. Each year the vessels proceeding to the Greenland and Davis' Straits sea fishery touch at Shetland, and procure great numbers of active seamen, who, as boatmen, are held in the highest estimation. As regards the commerce of Shetland, it may be observed, that, with the exception of Lerwick, where there is a manufactory for straw-hatting, few or no distinct trades are to be seen in the thinly inhabited districts, the almost every peasant being his own rivlin and shoes, and his own tailor and carpenter. Shetland receives from Scotland and England the materials which are required for the use of the fisheries, for clothing, &c. The exports consist chiefly of dried fish and herrings, which are sent to Scotland and Ireland, and from thence find their way to the foreign markets, also shelties, cattle, beef, and a little kelp. The recent discovery of a cod-bank has been the most considerable source of wealth. The country enjoyed a great revenue during the last war, from the number

of men employed in the royal navy and the whale fishery, their wages being transmitted to their native homes in money. At present, the amount of wages of seamen sent to the country is likewise considerable. Should the herring fishery continue in the flourishing condition in which it has commenced, it may safely be prognosticated, that, with this and other sources of wealth from fishing, Shetland will ere long be among the richest districts within the British dominions; already, the balance of trade—that is export over import—is greatly in the favour.—We have said, under the head *TRADE*, that little intercourse subsists between the inhabitants of that country and those of Shetland, and both are more intimately acquainted with the mainland of Britain or continental Europe, than they are with the islands of each other. The Shetlanders have all the appearance of being descendants of Scandinavian settlers. The men are rarely very tall, but remarkably well-proportioned, light, and nimble. Their features are rather small, and have nothing of the harshness that so peculiarly distinguishes many of the Anglo-Saxon provincials in the north of England, or in some of the lowland districts of Scotland. The constitutional temperament of the Scandinavians is generally conceived to be sanguine; and since its characteristics are supposed to consist in a florid complexion, a smooth skin, and hair brown, white, or slightly auburn, the natives of Shetland give satisfactory tokens of their national descent. When Orkney and Shetland were transferred from the government of Norway to that of Scotland, the Scandinavian natives of these islands gradually abandoned the Norse language; but they still retain many Norwegian terms, and, along with these, their own national accent, which is distinguished by an acuteness of tone and an elevation of voice, that has much of the spirit of the English mode of utterance, while their pronunciation partakes of the still more modulated and impassioned tones of the Irish. But among none of the natives is to be found the Scotch peculiarity of expression, which is less diversified by alternations of grave and acute accents. The only unfavourable trait of character in the Shetlanders is their predilection for seizing on the wrecks of vessels, driven on their shores, in which plundering habits they have been said to differ little from Cornishmen or Welshmen. This, however, is

more a subject of tradition than an actually existing characteristic. Of a similar character are their gross impositions practised upon strangers in their charges for boat-fare. But, if these form the shades in the character of the Shetlander, they are amply relieved by many of the most amiable traits of feeling. One of the most striking peculiarities of the inhabitants generally, is their great hospitality. This they possess in a pre-eminent degree, and in connexion with their kindness of heart, such a sincerity of purpose, that would make up for a thousand deficiencies. If the Shetlander lives in a country exposed to the rage of stormy seas, or the action of a dismal atmosphere, and unornamented by the usual attributes of trees and living fences, or spread out a trackless wilderness, are not all these and every other want supplied by an unfailing buoyancy of spirits, contentment under difficulties, and a sociability of sentiment rarely excelled in more fortunate climes? Their hospitality has been celebrated in the Northern Sagas, and there still remains all the practice of it recommended in the Havamal of Odin. "To the guest who enters your dwelling with frozen knees, give the warmth of your fire; and he who hath travelled over the mountains has need of food and well dried garments." These traits of character, as well as the delight which all classes feel in dancing, music, and parties of pleasure, have been well described in the romance of "the Pirate," by the Author of Waverley, and need not here be dwelt on at length. The strange superstitions of the country for a similar reason need not be detailed. Orkney and Shetland were late in embracing the tenets of Christianity; the first missionary worth naming being Magnus, in the thirteenth century, till which time Pagan usages prevailed. During the time of episcopacy, Shetland formed part of the diocese of Orkney, the cathedral being at Kirkwall. These countries were also late in receiving the reformed doctrines, and, at a much later date, were slow in conforming to presbyterianism, which it seems was not fully established till 1700, in consequence of a commission being then despatched by the General Assembly. The Shetland Isles now form twelve parochial divisions, forming two presbyteries and a synod. Little more than a century ago, there was not even a school for the wealthier classes, but shortly afterwards the poor were taught by a master sent over by

the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. In the year 1724, the landholders of the county met and established a school in each parish, obliging parents, under a heavy penalty, to send their children thither. Afterwards, for a long period, the education of the poor was again neglected. At the present day, many schools are established in different parts of the country, although some of them appear to be ill attended. The only town in the country is Lerwick, which is situated on the east side of the Mainland, and for a description of it we refer to the article LERWICK. Besides it, there are only a few villages or hamlets on the shores; in different parts of the country there are now some good residences of landed proprietors.—In 1755, the population of Shetland was estimated at 15,210; in the year 1793 at 20,186; in 1810 at 28,000, and in 1821 at 11,801 males, and 14,341 females, total 26,145. The population in 1831, was about 29,000.

SHETTLESTON, a considerable village in Lanarkshire, in the barony parish of Glasgow, lying on the road betwixt Edinburgh and that city, and inhabited chiefly by weavers. A chapel of Ease has been recently established.

SHEVOCK, a small rivulet in Aberdeen-shire, which joins the Gadie, near its confluence with the Urie.

SHIANT ISLES, several small islands of the Hebrides, lying off the east side of Lewis, nearly opposite Loch Seaforth. The term *Shiant* is of wide application, and though meaning the holy place, or the place of spirits, or of fairies, seems to have been conferred on these islands merely from having once possessed a religious monastic establishment. "There are three islands in the group," says Macculloch, "the first is a detached rock, disposed in the form of a triangle; two of them, Eilan-na-Kily and Calveilan, being connected by a rock of pebbles that is seldom covered, unless in a high tide and stormy sea. Eilan Wirrey lies detached, at the distance of about half a mile. The two former appear to be, each, about two miles circuit, the latter about one; and the whole form a single sheep farm, tended by a solitary family which resides on Eilan-na-Kily. They are verdant, being entirely covered with rich grass; offering a delicious solitude, if suns would always shine, and seas be always calm. The Shiant Isles are objects of research to the

geological tourist, as they contain natural columnar structures similar to those of Staffa and the Giant's Causeway. Garveilan, which is the most conspicuous of the group, is 530 feet high. To the eastward it runs out into a long narrow ridge, which is bounded on each side by perpendicular but rude cliffs, fifty or sixty feet in height. The main part of the island is a round hill, very difficult of access, terminating on all sides in columnar rocks of various altitude, and intermixed, on the east, with grassy slopes, and fragments of fallen columns. To the north, it presents a long extended line of columnar cliffs; reaching in a gentle curve to 1000 yards, or more, and impending, with its perpendicular face and broad mass of shadow, over the dark deep sea that washes its base. The height of this range varies from 300 to 400 feet; and it thus forms one of the most magnificent colonnades to be found among the Western Islands. But these islands are nowhere more striking than when viewed at a sufficient distance from the northward; the whole of this lofty range of pillars, being distinctly seen rising like a wall out of the sea; varied by the ruder forms of the others which tower above or project beyond them, and contrasted by the wild rocks which skirt the whole group. If this scene has not the variety of Staffa, it exceeds it, at least in simplicity and grandeur of effect, as much as it does in magnitude; but, lying beyond the boundary of ordinary travels, it is still unknown. Yet these columns, though scarcely less regular than those of Staffa, do not produce the same architectural effect, in consequence of their great height. Being six times as long, and not of much larger dimensions, they do not resemble artificial pillars in their proportions; while the distance required for viewing the whole cliff to advantage, also renders them necessarily distinct. I might add to this, that they want the contrast which is produced at Staffa by the rude mass of superincumbent rock; and that, from their great length, they are rarely continuous throughout, so that their approach to the artificial character is further diminished by fractures and interruptions. But these are not defects: they are rather sources of variety. The projecting point already mentioned, aids the general effect, and is productive of much variety by combining with the surrounding scenery, and as serving, by its rudeness, to contrast with the regularity of the columnar cliffs. It is

perforated by an arch of considerable dimensions, which affords a very striking object. This opening seems to be about forty or fifty feet broad, and as much in height; the length appearing to exceed an hundred feet. At one end, the entrance is supported by two detached columns of rock; producing a piece of rude natural architecture, no less elegant in disposition than remarkable in its effect, whether viewed from without or within. We hesitated at the entrance; but the tide was rushing through with such violence, that before we could resolve whether we should attempt to enter it or not, the current seized on the boat and carried us before it like an arrow. The velocity with which we entered this dark and narrow passage, the shadowy uncertainty of forms half lost in its obscurity, the roar of the sea as it boiled and broke along like a mountain torrent, and the momentary uneasiness which every such hazardous attempt never fails to produce, rendered the whole scene poetically terrific. As we emerged from the darkness of this cavern, we shot far away beyond the cliffs, whirled in the foaming eddies of the contending streams of tide. As I turned to look back through the surge, at the dark opening of what might well have been supposed the northern Nastranda, never probably before passed, I could not help thinking of the great poet who 'si volse indietro a rimirar lo passo che non lasciò, giammai persona viva.' Eilan Wirrey is, by itself, scarcely a picturesque object, the columnar faces being here diminished in length by some rude rocks that skirt their feet; nor is there any thing very striking in the forms of its cliffs. On the western side of Eilan-un-Kily, the shore is low and rocky; but on the opposite quarter it is bounded by columnar cliffs. These, however grand, are eclipsed by the superior beauties of Garveilan; yet they afford some fine scenes, enlivened by the myriads of sea fowl, which in these islands, as at Ailsa, almost deafen the spectator with their ceaseless clamour, and darken the air with their flight. It was impossible here not to think of Virgil's lively description of the flight of sea birds; so exactly do they resemble a cloud of leaves scattered by an autumnal storm. A ruinous square enclosure, the remains of a house, lies on the western side of this island, whence its name—the Island of the Cell. The smallness of this building renders it probable that it was really the cell of some ascetic monk, or hermit;

personages which are known to have existed in several parts of the Western Islands."

SHIEL, (LOCH) a lake in the south-west corner of Inverness-shire, dividing the district of Moidart from Ardgower. It extends about ten miles in length, by from one to two in breadth, in the direction of north-east and south-west, and discharges itself into the western sea at Castle-Tirion, by the river Shiel. The lake contains a small beautiful island, called Inch Fuan, on which are the ruins of a church, dedicated to St. Finan.

SHIN, (LOCH) a lake in Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Lairg, extending about four miles in length, in a direction of north-west and south-east, and from one to two broad. It discharges itself at the south-eastern extremity by the river Shin, which flows through a vale to the Dornoch firth. "In point of size," says Muculloch, "Loch Shin is a remarkable piece of water, yet it is little better than a huge ditch; without bays, without promontories, without rocks, without trees, without houses, without cultivation; as if Nature and Man had equally despised and forgotten it. At the western extremity, however, it acquires a portion of that character which belongs to the next lakes, Loch Gram, and Loch Merklia; the lower hills, which had before bounded it, being now replaced by the skirts of the mountains of the west; among which Ben More Assynt is pre-eminent. The height and rudeness of the mountain boundary, compared with their limited size, render these lakes striking; and would place them in no mean rank, were there any wood to give them some portion of ornament." This chain of lakes affords an extensive tract of water for communication between the east and west seas, in some measure like the chain composing the Caledonian canal, but it has never been used for purposes of this nature.

SHINNEL, a small stream in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Tynron, rising from the heights which bound Dumfries-shire on the west, from the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and flowing in a south-easterly course till it joins the Scurr water, nearly opposite the church at Penpont. The Shinnel has a somewhat picturesque appearance, and in one place makes a deep fall called the Aird Linn, which is occasionally visited by those who delight in striking natural objects.

SHIRA, a small river in Argyleshire, which rises in the mountains behind Inverary, and

after forming a small deep lake, called Loch Dubh, falls into Loch Fyne, near the town of Inverary. It gives the name of Glenshira to the district through which it passes.

SHOCHIE, a small river in Perthshire, rising in the parish of Monedie, and falling into the Tay at Luncarty, in the parish of Redgorton.

SHOTTS, a parish in the north-east quarter of Lanarkshire, bounded by New Monkland on the north, Bothwell on the west, and Cambusnethan on the south. On the east is the county of Linlithgow. It is nearly of a rectangular form, extending about ten miles each way. The surface is in general level, but has several hills of considerable elevation on its eastern border, from the summits of which the prospect is most extensive. It is watered by the North and South Calder, and several streamlets. Till of late, the appearance was bleak and barren; but, by the exertions of the proprietors, the greater part is enclosed, and beginning to assume a more fertile and pleasing aspect. Coal and ironstone are abundant, the latter being wrought and manufactured into cast-iron goods to a very considerable extent. The Shotts Iron Company is the chief rival in Scotland to the manufactory at Carron. The parish village, called Kirk-of-Shotts, stands on the south road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, in a bare and elevated part of the district. At an early period the parish was entitled *Bertram-Shotts*, which signified the portion of some proprietor of the name of Bertram, and it was comprehended in the parish of Bothwell. At the place now named Kirk-of-Shotts, a chapel was built, dedicated to St. Catherine, which at the Reformation was constituted a parish church, on the detachment of the district from Bothwell. The word Bertram was about the same period dropped.—Population in 1821, 3297.

SHUN, a small island of Argyleshire, lying off the coast of Nether Lorn, and separated on the west from Luin by a strait called the Sound of Shuna. This is one of the slate isles, and sends out large quantities of that article. It is about three miles long, and has a very different aspect from the other islands; being rocky, rude, and uneven, and covered with scattered brushwood and low trees, which, at a distance, have all the effect of fine wood, and give it a very ornamented aspect. So peculiar is the disposition of these wooded portions, that the whole island looks like an

ornamental park. It is altogether a beautiful and romantic spot, no less in itself, than from its situation.

SHURIRY, (LOCH) a small lake in the county of Caithness, which gives rise to the river Forse.

SIDLAW, or SIDLA, or SUDLAW HILLS, a continuous range of hills extending from west to east through Perth and Forfar-shires, beginning at Kinnoul, and terminating near Brechin. The Siddlawa, which are supposed to signify the south hills, form the southern boundary to Strathmore, which they separate from the district on the frith of Tay. The highest is about 1406 feet above the level of the sea. In viewing them from Fife, they appear a lofty brown barrier of mountains, secluding the interior of Perthshire and Angus.

SIGRAMMA, two small islands on the west coast of Lewis, near Loch Rong.

SIMPRIE, a parish in Berwickshire, united to Swinton in 1671; also a small village in that parish. See **SWINTON**.

SINCLAIRTOWN, a village in the parish of Dysart, Fifeshire, immediately adjoining Pathhead, in which it is usually included in popular speech. It is chiefly inhabited by a body of industrious weavers. The houses are so blended with those of Gullatoun, that their respective boundaries can with difficulty be observed.

SKARR WATER, a small river in the upper part of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, rising from the heights which bound the western part of Dumfries-shire from the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and flowing in a south-easterly course through the parish of Penpont. It receives the Shinnel and some other small streams, and falls into the Nith in the parish of Keir.

SKELAY, an islet of the Hebrides, near Harris.

SKENE, (LOCH) a small lake in the northern extremity of Dumfries-shire, parish of Moffat, extending to about 1100 yards long and 400 broad, and possessing a small islet. The water which issues from this mountain tarn is tributary to Moffat water, and just before joining it forms a lofty and romantic cascade, called the Grey Mare's Tail. This cascade is nearly ten miles north-east from the town of Moffat, and is approached by a pass from the head of Yarrow into Moffatdale.

This chief wonder of the south of Scotland, in the department of the terrible, is situated almost in the very centre of the southern highlands, and is surrounded on every side by objects of a similarly wild and dread-inspiring character. The gully, in which the fall takes place, recedes from the north side of the great glen, or pass, at a point about a mile and a half below the little inn of Birk-hill. The mouth of the gully is flanked by a strange, crescent-like rampart, called "the Giant's Grave," but which has evidently been a battery for defence of the pass. The stranger is obliged to creep up the hill to the left of the gully, in order to obtain a station for observing the fall. The water is precipitated over a rock three hundred feet high; a dark rugged precipice, with slight projecting ledges, which, by interrupting the descent of the tiny stream, occasions the appearance described so graphically by the name. A more terrible—more horrible scene than this can scarcely be imagined; the precipice and fall are in themselves so terrible, and such is the depression of mind that takes place in these awful solitudes. A dreadful accident happened at the Grey Mare's Tail, about the year 1811. A young man who had recently come to serve as a shepherd in that part of the country, feeling a great curiosity respecting the fall, attempted one Sunday, when all the country people (except one boy who accompanied him) were at church, to climb up the face of the precipice, close by the cascade. When he and his companion were near the top, the boy, who was foremost, heard a great scream, and, looking back, beheld the unfortunate youth flying down the profound abyss, (as he expressed it), *just like a crow*. At this dreadful sight, "*his own lookit a' gales at anre,*" and he had nearly lost all muscular energy; yet he got unscathed to the top, and immediately hastened to alarm the neighbouring shepherds in behalf of their lost comrade. After a considerable lapse of time, a few men were got together, who, providing themselves with ropes, hastened to the spot. The body was found lying on a ledge of the precipice a good way up, so that it was only reached with great difficulty. The head of the unhappy youth was dashed close to his body, which was otherwise dreadfully mangled; life had long been extinct. His bonnet and plaid lay among the precipices for many years afterwards, till they rotted away; no one venturing up to get them, and few caring to touch

the relics of one against whom heaven seemed to have directed so fearful a judgment.

SKENE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, near Aberdeen, bounded on the east by Newhills, on the north by Kinnellar and Kintore, on the west by Cluny and Echt, and on the south by Echt and Peterculter. It extends nearly seven miles in length, by a breadth varying from two and a half to four miles. The general appearance is hilly and mountainous, the quantity of arable and pasture land being about a half of the whole superficies. The chief boundary on the south is the Luchar Burn, a tributary of the Dee, which is the water discharged into Loch Skene, a small lake measuring about a mile in length and three quarters of a mile in breadth. In a north-west direction from thence is Skene House, an elegant country residence, surrounded by some thriving plantations.—Population in 1821, 1440.

SKEOTISVAY, an island of the Hebrides, about a mile in length, lying in East Loch Tarbert, in Harris.

SKERRIES, or OUT SKERRIES, three small islands and some detached rocks of Shetland, lying fifteen miles north east from the isle of Whalsay, and nearly twenty from the Mainland. They belong to the united parish of Lummatung, Nesting, Skerries, and Whalsay, and are inhabited by a few families.

SKIACH, (LOCH) a small river in the parish of Kiltearn, Ross-shire, which takes its rise from a number of small streams in the mountains, and falls into the sea close by the church of Kiltearn.

SKIPNESS, a parish in Argyleshire, united to that of Saddel. See **SADDEL** and **SKIRNESS**.

SKIPPORT, (LOCH) an arm of the sea on the east coast of South Uist, projected a considerable length inland, of a various breadth, and containing several islands.

SKIRLING, a small parish in the western side of Peebles-shire, bounded on the north-east by Kirkurd, on the east by Broughton, on the south by Kilbucho, and on the west by Biggar. It extends about four miles in length from north to south, and its general breadth is one and a half. This district is hilly, but green, fertile, and greatly improved for purposes of agriculture. The village of Skirling, or Skerling, as it is called in Peebles-shire, is situated on the road from Edinburgh to Leadhills, two miles east of Biggar, twenty-five from Edin-

burgh, and two and a half north-west of Broughton. It is noted for three great annual fairs, on the first Tuesday after the 26th of May, new style; the first Wednesday of June, old style; and the 4th of September, old style.—Population in 1821, 845.

SKY, or SKYE, the largest of the western isles, with the exception of Lewis, belonging to the county of Inverness. On the west it is bounded by a gulf called the Minch, which is nearly twenty-miles in breadth, and divides it from Harris, North Uist, and other islands in the outer range of the Hebrides. The nearest islands on the south are Eigg, Rum, and Canna. On the south-east extremity it is separated from the mainland of Inverness-shire by a strait, varying from a gun-shot to three miles in breadth. On the north it has Scalpa and Raasay. The island of Skye, whose name, in the Scandinavian tongue, signifies "mist," extends about forty-five miles in length, with a mean breadth of fifteen, but it is so indented by sea lochs as to have less superficial area than those dimensions would give. There is scarcely, indeed, a point in it that is five miles from the shore, on some quarter or other. Altogether it is said to contain a superficies of nearly 350,000 acres. By the indentation of the sea, it possesses a number of peninsulated tracts; that on the south, opposite Eigg, is called Sleat. The chief sea lochs are Lochs Eishart, Slapin, Scavaig, Brittil, Bracadale, and Harport, on the south; Follart and Snizort on the west; and Portree, Sligarhan and Ainort on the east. On the south-east extremity is the point of Sleat; on the north-west Unish Point; and on the north Aird Point. The first impression which a stranger feels on landing in this island, is that of a savage, bare, brown, hideous land; cold, cheerless, and deserted; without even the attraction of grand or picturesque features. First impressions of this kind are seldom but false; as it contains great variety of beauty, and, in scenes of romantic grandeur, yields to no land. Though a mountainous country, it presents a considerable diversity, both of elevation and character; yet it possesses no level ground, except the plain of Kilmuir, in the north, and a small tract at Bracadale. Glamich, near Sconser, and Ben-na-Cuilich, near Broadford, are among the most conspicuous of the central mountains, which all rise to between 2000 or 3000 feet. The fens are,

in general, conical, or tamely rounded, and disagreeably distinct, as if so many independent hills had been planted together; nor is there any ruggedness of outline, or depth of precipice, to vary the general insipidity. The peculiar shape of these mountains arises from the same cause as their cheerless aspect of barrenness; the mouldering rocks of the summit descending along their sides in streams, and often covering the whole declivities with one continuous coat of stones and gravel. Of a few, the colour of this rubbish is grey; but throughout the greater part, it is of a reddish-brown, adding much to the desolate and disagreeable effect of the whole. Another group ranging to 2000 feet in height, varied by ravines and precipices, covered with scattered woods, and of a very picturesque character, occupies the division nearest to the mainland. But the highest group, as well as the most rugged, is that to the south, including the Cuchullin hills, and Blaven; distinguished from the preceding by its dark, leaden, and strong colour; a hue which it retains even in sunshine and a clear sky. The ridge from Portree northward, is also mountainous; but although as high as the hills of the Kyle, it does not produce the same effect, on account of its nearly unbroken continuity. The remainder of the island, with little exception, is a hilly moorland, generally of an elevation ranging from 500 to 1000 feet, barren, brown, and rugged. The promontory of Sleat possesses the most of this rude character. It is a natural consequence of this that the far greater portion of Skye should be allotted to pasture; nor is there, perhaps, anywhere in Scotland, in the same space, so large a proportion of land utterly without value. Cattle form the main object of pasturage; and those of this island are noted for their good qualities. The usual system of highland agriculture is pursued in the lands that admit of it; these are found only along the seashores; the largest arable districts being the shores of Sleat and Braemdale, and that of Loch Snizort; in which lies the plain of Kil-muir, emphatically called the granary of Skye. Elevation, exposure, drainage, and the like collateral circumstances, influence the rural economy of this island, much more than the sub-soil, which is almost everywhere of the finest quality. Many districts are calcareous; but the far greater portion, nine-tenths

perhaps of the island, are of a trap sub-soil, equal to the best parts of Fife. The greater part of this, however, is suffocated either by peat or by stones, or else is swampy and rocky, or is exposed in such a manner to the winds and rains of this most stormy climate, as to have all its fundamental good qualities defeated. There is an excellent new road from Armidale to Dunvegan, and to the Kyle-Rich, which lays open the chief part of Skye; and there are other good country roads, which render all the most important communications sufficiently easy. Before the opening up of the island by these roads, which were chiefly constructed by the parliamentary commissioners, carts, ploughs, &c. were in the possession of only a few principal tenants; but there are now numerous carts in every quarter, ploughs, iron-teethed harrows and other instruments of an improved husbandry. Thus far this island possesses great advantages over Mull. Kelp is, or lately was, manufactured to a considerable extent; but chiefly on the east coast, and in the lochs; as the western and northern sides are formed of high cliffs, and exposed to heavy seas. As is the case elsewhere on the western coast, the population itself is generally maritimes; and there are few houses more than a quarter of a mile from the sea. It is thus that the country appears, on a superficial view, to be a desert; though peopled as highly as it will bear. Of the only four proprietors, Lord Macdonald possesses nearly three-fourths of the island; and, with the exception of Strathaird, belonging to Macalister, and an estate belonging to Raasay, the remainder is the property of Macleod. It is mentioned that the late Lord Macdonald expended no less a sum than £100,000 in the improvement of the island. The coast-line of Skye is almost everywhere rocky, and, very generally, rude and wild. From Strathaird, all the way round by the west to Portree, it is, with a few exceptions in the lochs, a continued range of cliffs, often rising to three, four, or even to six hundred feet; in a few cases, exceeding even this height. The remainder is rarely very high; but it is everywhere rocky, and interspersed with bold headlands, and small bays or sinuosities. The rivers, though abounding in salmon and trout, are of no note; and, excepting Coruisk, Loch Creich, and Loch Colmkill, there are no lakes that deserve a much higher name than pools. Loch-na-

Caplich is the only one of those that is worthy of notice; and it is rendered so by containing that rare plant the *Eriocaulon*. The district north east from Portree is a perfect storehouse of geology. A huge mountain ridge in the parish of Suizort, called the Storr, is the highest point in the northern district. Towards the east, it presents a range of lofty inland cliffs, broken into irregular shapes, and many hundred feet in height. The faces of these are marked by projections and recesses, the outline of the sky is equally irregular and picturesque. Often when the clouds come along and rest on the high point of the mountain, the forms of walls, turrets, and spires may be seen emerging from the driving mists. The whole of these cliffs produce abundant and brilliant specimens of minerals highly esteemed by mineralogists. To the north of Ru-na-Braddan, the cliffs are frequently columnar, and often extend in long ranges for many miles, with an air of architectural regularity as perfect in its general effect, if not actually as complete in the details, as the cliffs of Staffa. A cascade, which falls over these cliffs between Ru-na-Braddan and Fladda, forms an extraordinary spectacle, and the only one of the kind in this country. It is more striking than picturesque; as the river which produces it starts immediately from the top of the columnar cliff, which is about 900 feet high; being projected in a single spout into the sea, far from the base of the rocks. As it boils and foams below, a boat can pass behind it, and permit the tourist, untouched, to admire the noise and fury of the torrent. The climate of Skye is very wet and misty, as its name imports; scarcely three days out of the twelve being free of rain. The clouds, attracted by the hills, sometimes break in useful and refreshing showers, and at other times burst in water-courses, which deluge the plains and destroy the crops. Stormy winds, too, set in about the end of August and the beginning of September, and often greatly injure the standing corn. The climate is cold and sharp about the end of winter and beginning of spring. The crops usually cultivated are *barley*, oats, potatoes, and some flax. Artificial grasses and hemp have been lately introduced. The grain raised in good years is estimated at 10,000 bolls. The live stock of Skye is reckoned to be 4000 horses of a small but hardy breed, and 18,000 head of cattle of an excellent breed, of

40.

which about 3800 are exported annually. The sheep are estimated at about 40,000, consisting chiefly of the Cheviots and black-faced Lintons. Hogs, goats, and rabbits abound, and game of all kinds is plentiful. The island possesses many ancient forts, and monuments of a Druidic character, as well as the remains of some strong castles, seats of the ancient feudal chiefs. Skye is divided into seven parishes, which, with the parish of Small Isles, form the presbytery of Skye. The crown is the patron of all these livings. The principal towns or villages are Portree—the capital of the island, Stein, Kyle-Haken, and Broadford. The old ferry from Skye to the mainland is at a narrow part of the strait, at Kyle-Righ, near Glenelg kirk. There is now an admirable ferry at Kyle-Haken, further to the north, which conducts the Inverness road by Loch Alsh to Skye, and nearly supersedes that of Kyle-Righ. A road also communicates with Broadford. The air of life given by the ferry houses at Kyle-Haken, and by the boats and vessels perpetually navigating the strait, adds much to the natural beauty of the scenery; which is also further enhanced by the ruins of Kyle-Haken, or Moil Castle, an ancient tower, of which no tradition exists. The town of Kyle-Haken, though recently founded by Lord Macdonald, is a very interesting object; its crowded and commodious anchorage compensating, in life and bustle, for the deficiencies of the embryo town. Unfortunately, it wants a good tract of ground behind, a circumstance which may limit its extension or prosperity. The emigration of the inhabitants of Skye has been very considerable for a series of years,—so much so, that it is customary to say, that there are, in all likelihood, as many Skymen in America as in the island itself.—In 1821 the population was 20,627.

SLAINS, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying on the sea-coast, and the north or left bank of the Ythan river, bounded by Forveran on the south, Logie-Buchan on the west and north-west, and Cruden on the north. It extends about five miles in length, by three in breadth. The extent of sea-coast is about six miles, two thirds of which are rocky and the other sandy. The rocks are in general high and indented with immense chasms or caves, excavated in many places to a great extent. The surface of the parish is in general level, and the soil

fertile; agricultural improvements have been carried on with great diligence and activity, chiefly owing to the great abundance of marl, limestone, gravel, and shell sand, with which the district abounds. Near the centre of the parish is the small loch of Slains, whose water is tributary to the Ythan. The chief plantations are around Gordon Lodge, the residence of the Gordons of Pitlurg. The kirk and its village stand on the road near the sea-coast. Slains, or Slaines castle, the seat of the Earl of Errol, is situated in the adjacent parish of Cadder on a precipice overhanging the sea.—Population in 1821, 1152.

SLAMANNAN, a parish in the south-east corner of Stirlingshire, lying on the south or right bank of the Avon, which separates it from Falkirk and Muiravonside. It has Bathgate on the south, and Cumbernauld on the west. It is of a triangular figure with the broadest side, which is about six miles in length along the Avon, by a breadth of three and a half at the middle. Near the river the soil is fertile, and the land is under the best processes of husbandry; but as it recedes southward it becomes bleak and mossy. On the southern boundary there is a small lake called Black Loch, which is tributary to the great reservoir for the Clyde canal; besides it, there is another still smaller lake in the district. At one period the parish received the name of St. Lawrence, as well as that of Slamannan, but the former is now disused.—Population in 1821, 981.

SLEAT, a parish in Inverness-shire, in the Isle of Skye, occupying the south-eastern extremity of the island opposite the mainland, extending twenty miles in length, by a breadth of from two to five. The greater part, as is usual in Skye, is hilly and pastoral. The interior is a rude moorland, but the eastern coast displays a continued succession of tolerably good Highland farming, with occasional ash trees skirting the shores, on the sheltered sides of the rivulets and ravines, while it affords fine views of the noble and picturesque screen of hills that forms the opposite mainland. On this side is Loch Oranay, which is an excellent harbour. The western coast of the peninsula of Sleat is much more beautiful than the eastern, presenting a succession of bays and of finely undulating land. Here, on the coast, stands the ruin of Dunscaich Castle, a feudal strength of unknown date.—Population in 1821, 2608.

SLERTAL, (LOCH), a small lake in Sutherlandshire.

SLITTERICK, or SLETRIG, a small river in Roxburghshire, rising from the heights which separate Tiviotdale from Liddesdale, in the parish of Hobkirk, and after a northerly course of about ten miles, falling into the Tiviot at Hawick, which it divides into nearly two equal parts. It is subject to rapid floods or floods after rains among the hills. However unsuited its name may appear, it has been embodied oftener than once in verses, where it has even supplied a rhyme. Dr. Leyden, in his fine poem, entitled "Scenes of Infancy," where he reduces to glowing verse the poetical associations connected with all the streams of his native dale, has, it must be confessed, found himself necessitated to modify considerably the harder tones of its consonants, and render the word into the more classical-like and mellifluous epithet of *Slata*.

SMAILHOLM, a parish in the northern part of Roxburghshire, lying on the right or south bank of the Eden, bounded by Earlstoun and Nenthorn on the north, Nenthorn and Kelso on the east, Makerston and Mertoun on the south, and Mertoun on the west. It extends about four and a half miles from west to east, by a breadth of two at the middle. The surface exhibits an agreeable variety of high and low grounds; and the whole has been much improved. The village of Smailholm is situated on the road from Edinburgh to Kelso, about four miles west from the latter. At the south-west corner of the parish, upon a considerable eminence, stands Smailholm Tower, a deserted border strength, now classical from its being the scene of Sir Walter Scott's admirable ballad, "The Eve of St. John." The poet passed much of his childhood at the neighbouring farm house of Sandyknows, then inhabited by his paternal uncle.—Population in 1821, 520.

SNIZORT, a parish in the northern part of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, extending about sixteen miles in length and nine in breadth, the west part being intersected by a capacious inlet of the sea, called Loch Snizort. The district is generally hilly and mountainous, and affords some of the most picturesque scenery in Skye. The rearing of horses and cattle is chiefly attended to. The parish abounds with Druidic and other remains. Under the head SKYE there is a notice of some of the

chief objects of attraction to the tourist.—Population in 1821, 200.

SOA, a small island of the Hebrides, about a mile in circumference, lying near the remote island of St. Kilda. The word *Soa* signifies "Swine."

SOA, a small island on the south-west coast of Skye, from which it is separated by the Sound of Soa.

SOAY, (LITTLE and MICKLE) two small islands of the Hebrides, lying on the coast of Harris, in the mouth of West Loch Tarbert.

SOAY, a small pasture island on the coast of Sutherlandshire, near the entrance of Loch Inver, in the parish of Assynt.

SOLWAY FIRTH, a navigable arm of the sea, projected inland from the Irish Channel in a north-easterly direction for a length of fifty miles, and separating the county of Wigtown, the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and the county of Dumfries in Scotland, from the county of Cumberland in England. At its mouth, from Burrowhead, one of the points of Wigtownshire, to St. Bee's head, near Whitehaven in Cumberland, it is about thirty-seven miles across, and from this it gradually tapers to a narrow estuary at its inland extremity. In calculating the breadth of the Solway, it is to be held in view that the tide recedes to a great distance from high-water-mark, leaving sandy beaches of vast extent. The Firth is navigable for vessels of a hundred and twenty tons to the issue of the small river Sark, and though flat on the shores, affords safe landing places for small vessels. On the Scottish side it is opened upon by the Bay of Wigtown, Kirkcudbright Bay, and the Nith. It also receives a number of rivers and streamlets. The Solway is of much greater benefit to the districts on its Scottish than its English side, and is indispensable to the welfare of Dumfries-shire and Galloway, so far as regards the export and import coasting trade. It is likewise a source of much profit from its abounding with salmon and other fish. This extensive arm of the sea has been long gradually receding from the land, the green ground extending now almost a mile further than it did some years ago. The Solway rises twenty feet during spring tides, and at ordinary tides ten or twelve; but this rise is not so remarkable as the exceeding rapidity of the ebbs and flows, particularly during the prevalence of gales from the south-west.

For further particulars, see DUMFRIES-SHIRE, page 211.

[SOLWAY MOSS. Though not in Scotland, a notice of this extensive swamp, from its contiguity to the border and its connexion with Scottish history, may here be given. Solway-moss, the scene of the defeat of the Scottish army under Oliver Sinclair, in the year 1513, which occasioned the premature death of James V., lies on the Cumberland side of the small river Sark, in the tract of country once known by the name of the Debateable Ground. It consists of sixteen hundred acres, lies some height above the cultivated tract, and seems to be a subsidence of peaty mud. This moss made a strange shift in its position little more than a century ago. It appears that the shell or crust which kept the morass within bounds on the low side, was at first of sufficient strength, but by the imprudence of the peat-diggers, who were constantly working on that side, at length became so weakened as no longer to be capable of resisting the weight pressing on it. To this may be added, that the fluidity of the moss was greatly increased before the catastrophe by three days incessant rain. Late in the evening of the 17th of November 1771, the farmer who lived nearest the moss was alarmed by an unusual noise. The crust had at once given way, and when he went out with a lantern to discover the cause of fright, he saw the black deluge rolling towards his house. His first impression was, that he saw his own dunghill moving towards him; but speedily ascertaining the real nature of the flood, he hastened to warn his neighbours of their danger. Many received no advertisement of their perilous circumstances till they heard the noise, or saw the dark mass burst into their beds. Some were surprised in their beds, where they passed a horrible night, remaining totally ignorant of their fate, and the cause of the calamity, till morning, when their neighbours, with difficulty, got them out through the roof. About three hundred acres of moss were thus discharged, and above four hundred acres of land covered. The houses were either overthrown or filled to the roofs, and all the hedges buried beneath the flood. Providentially no human lives were lost; but several cattle were suffocated; and those which were housed had great difficulty in escaping. The case of a cow is so singular as to deserve particular notice. She was the only one out

of eight in the same row-house that was saved, after having stood sixty hours up to the neck in mud and water. When she was relieved, she did not refuse to eat, but would not taste water; nor would she ever look at that element without showing manifest signs of horror! The eruption had burst from the place of its discharge like a cataract of thick ink, and continued in a stream of the same appearance, intermixed with great fragments of peat, with their heathy surface; then flowed like a tide charged with pieces of wreck, filling the whole of the cultivated valley, and leaving upon the shore tremendous masses of turf, memorials of its progress into the sea and the river.]

SORBIE, a parish in Wigtonshire, lying on Wigton Bay, betwixt Kirkcinner on the north, and Whithorn on the south. It is of an irregular figure, extending along the shore about twelve miles, including the bays, by a depth inland in one place of nearly six; but its average breadth is not more than two miles. The headlands are Crugleton and Eagerness, and the chief bays are Garlieston and Rigg, with the ports of Allan, Whaple, and Innerwell. These bays and ports are very convenient for shipping, and well adapted for the prosecution of the fisheries. The face of the country is beautiful, being varied by little hills and plains, which are exceedingly fertile, and covered with verdure, affording excellent pasture for flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. The soil is not deep, but exceedingly fine. The greater part is enclosed, and well sheltered by belts and clumps of planting. There are two villages, viz. Garlieston and Rigg, in which the church is situated, containing about one hundred inhabitants. *Crugleway-house*, the residence of the Earl of Crugleway, is a large and elegant building, commanding a delightful prospect, and surrounded by extensive pleasure grounds and plantations. There are the remains of two strong castles on the headlands of Crugleton and Eagerness.—Population in 1821, 1819.

SORN, a parish in the upper part of Ayrshire, district of Kyle, bounded on the east by Muirkirk, on the south by Auchinleck, on the west by Mauchline, and on the north by Galston and Strathaven. The form of the parish is nearly square, measuring about six and a half miles each way. The river Ayr, running from east to west, divides this square into two parts; the one on the north side

being somewhat larger than that on the south. The land, observing the same course as the river, is highest on the east side, and descends gradually towards the west; diversified, however, by various inequalities in the surface. The only considerable hill is Blackside-end, situated in the north-east corner of the parish; its height above the level of the sea is from 1200 to 1600 feet. It is the beginning of a range which, with occasional interruptions, covers a great way towards the east and south. A great part of the district was formerly moorish, but in the lower division it is now much improved, well enclosed, and cultivated. Near the river there are various fine plantations and grounds. On the north bank of the Ayr, about three miles distant from Mauchline, stands the parish church. The proper name of the parish seems to have been *Dalgain*, but the castle of Sorn, an ancient seat of the family of Loudon, happening to stand contiguous to the church, has insensibly communicated its own name to the whole parish. The word *Sorn* is, with probability, derived from the British term *Sarn*, signifying a causeway, or stepping stones, and significant of a local characteristic of the castle. The parish formed a part of the extensive parish of Mauchline till the year 1656. It will be recollected by those familiar with the biography of "the Scottish worthies," that Sorn was the native parish of the pious Peden, whose "prophecies" are still held in esteem through certain districts of Scotland. Sorn parish includes the modern and thriving manufacturing village of Catrine, situated on the river Ayr. See CATRINE.—Population in 1821, 1845.

SOUTHDEAN, a parish in Roxburghshire, lying on the Scottish borders, having Northumberland on the south-east, part of Jedburgh on the east, Jedburgh also on the north, and Abbotrule and Hobkirk on the west. The parish is very extensive and irregular in its figure, extending in a general sense twelve miles in length from north to south, by seven in breadth. The greater proportion is hilly and pastoral. The Jed water rises within it, and partly bounds it on the east. Like the rest of the border districts, this parish affords many monuments of warlike antiquity.—Population in 1821, 827.

SOUTHEND, a parish in Argyleshire, occupying the outer extremity, or south end,

of the peninsula; bounded by Campbelltown on the north and east. It measures about ten miles in length and five in breadth. The surface exhibits a series of black low hills, pastoral dales, and a quantity of arable land, characteristic of this district of Argyle. There is now a foldway road through the peninsula, and on the side of this stands the plain church of the parish. The island of Sanda, and two adjoining islands, belong to the parish. A short way west from Sanda, on the coast, is seen the site of the ancient castle of Dunaverty, which stood on a rocky tubercle overhanging the beach. The castle itself is entirely gone, and its name has been consigned to infamy in the history of the country. It became a place of some small importance during the troubles, in the reign of Charles I. Having been possessed by Alexander Macdonald, who had raised some Highlanders to assist the Marquis of Montrose, it was invested by General Leslie, and after the besieged had surrendered on the faith of receiving quarter, they were all inhumanly massacred. The graves of these unfortunate victims of civil war are pointed out in a grassy plain beside the site of the castle.—Population in 1821, 2004.

SOUTHWICK, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, united to that of Colvend. See COLVEND.

SOUTHWICK, a small river in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and which rises in the parish of Colvend, and falls into the Solway Firth two miles west of the estuary of the river Urr.

SOUTRA, a parish in Haddingshire, united to that of Fife, see FIFE, and SCOTLAND; it however still retains its name to this day. The westmost of the Lammermoor range, which rises to a height of 1135 feet above the level of the sea. Over this high bleak hill, which commands a prospect to the south of the Firth of East Lothian, as well as of the Firth of Forth and the coast of Fife, the road leads from Edinburgh to Lauder and Kelso passes. The centre of the dismal moor on its summit, on the way-side, is situated the hamlet of Lochness Den.

SPEAN, a river issuing from the west end of Loch Laggan, Inverness-shire, after flowing in a westerly direction through a vale, to which it gives the name of Glenspean, for a distance of twenty miles, it falls into the river Lochy.

SPEY, one of the principal rivers of Scotland, but celebrated not so much for its magnitude as the rapidity of its course. It rises from a small lake of the same name in the western district of Badenoch, Inverness-shire, and soon assuming the form of a river, it proceeds with great rapidity eastward, joined by the Markie and Calder on the north, and by the Mearie, Truim, and Tromie on the south. It is next joined by the Feshie at Invereshie, by the Linnie Water at Rothiemurchus, by the Nethy near Abernethy, by the Dulnain on the north, opposite Abernethy, by the Avon at Inveravon, by the Dullian water between Aberlour and Rothes; and by a great number of lesser streams, through the whole of its course, till, reaching the village of Rothes, it directs its course northward, and falls into the Moray Firth at Garmouth. From the source to its mouth the distance is about ninety miles, but following all its windings, its course cannot be less than 120 miles. "As soon as we approach Aviemore," says Macculloch, "we become sensible that we have entered on a new country; a wide and open space now intervening between the hills that we have quitted and the distant and blue ridge of Cairngorm. Through this lies the course of the Spey; and here, principally, are concentrated such beauties that river has to show. I have traced it from its mountain well to the sea; and, whatever the Strathspey men may boast, it would be a profanation to compare it, in point of beauty, with almost any one of the great branches of the Tay, as it would equally be to name it a rival to the Forth, and, I must add, to the Don, and to the Isla, and to the Earn. In point of magnitude I believe it must follow the Tay, and in beauty it may be allowed to follow the Earn; preceding alike the Tweed, and the Clyde, and the Don, but being still inferior to many of our larger rivers, in the important particular of not being navigable, and in being therefore nearly useless. The small lake, or rather pool, whence it originates, is its unquestionable head; since, unlike the Tay, none of its subsidiary streams, not even the Truim, can pretend to compete with this primary one. It is one decided Spey from its very spring; receiving numerous accessions, but no rival. Its course is almost everywhere rapid; nor does it show any still water till near the very sen. It is also the wildest and most capricious of

our large rivers; its alternations of emptiness and flood being more complete and more sudden than those of any of the streams which I have named. The causes of this are obvious, in considering the origin and courses of its tributary waters; while the elevation of its source, amounting to more than 1200 feet, accounts for the rapidity of its flow. Though inferior both to the Tweed and the Tay, in its produce of salmon, it must be allowed the third rank in this respect; and the single fishery at its mouth, belonging to the Duke of Gordon, is rented for more than L.6000 a-year. From the spring, its course displays little beauty till it reaches Clunie and Spey bridge. Hence, it increases in interest as it approaches Kinnara, whence, for a few miles, it is attended by a series of landscapes, alike various, singular, and magnificent. If, after this, there are some efforts at beauty, these are rare, and offer little that is new or striking; while near its exit from the mountainous country, it loses all character, and continues from Fochabers to the sea, a wide and insipid sheet of water. The Spey affords a water-carriage for the produce of the extensive woods of Glenmore and Strathspey, rafts of which are floated down to the sea-port of Garmouth. The river gives the name of Strathspey to the extensive vale through which it flows.

SPEY-MOUTH, a parish in the north-western part of Morayshire, deriving its name from its situation on the estuary of the Spey; having the Moray firth on the north, the Spey on the east, which divides it from Belle (Fochabers), Rothes on the south, and Urquhart on the west. It measures about one and a half miles in length, by one and a half in breadth. The surface is flat on the coast, but at the distance of about half a mile from the sea, the ground rises suddenly to a small hill. Beyond this, there is almost a continued plain for three and a half miles in length, and about one and a quarter in breadth, bounded on the side towards the river by a steep bank from forty to fifty feet in height. The district has been greatly improved, and is generally subject to cultivation or planted. At the mouth of the Spey is situated the thriving village of Garmouth, which is within the parish. The village of Speymouth is nearly opposite Fochabers on the Spey.—Population in 1821, 1401.

SPOTT, a parish in Haddingtonshire, hav-

ing Dunbar on the east part of the coast, Innerwick also on the east, Dunbar common on the south, and Spott on the west. It is of a most irregular figure, measuring about five miles in length and two in breadth. It has also a portion of coast a half mile in length, by one in breadth, lying considerably to the south, beyond Dunbar common. The detached portion is hilly and pastoral. The body of the parish is a great measure a hill which rises to the top of the vale of Dunbar, but this is not a high ground is now chiefly arable, and is much cultivated and planted. The road, which runs by a narrow meadow from the coast southwards to the Brunst and the interior of the Lammermoor, stands the small village and exceedingly plain parish church of Spott. Near this, is the mansion of Spott, the seat of a family of the name of Hay. Spott Hill, or Law, was the scene of an incrimination of poor old women, charged with the crime of witchcraft, as late as the year 1704.—Population in 1821, 582.

SPRINGFIELD, a modern and neat village in the parish of Great Dumfriesshire. See GARTNA.

SPRINGFIELD, a village connected with paper-mills, on the south bank of the North Esk, parish of Lasswade, Edinburghshire.

SPROUSTON, a parish in Roxburghshire, on the Scottish border, situated on the south bank of the Tweed, opposite the parish of Ednam, having Linton on the south, and Kelso on the west. On the east is the parish of Cuthbert, in the county of Northumberland, from which it is divided by Carham burn, a small tributary of the Tweed. The parish is almost square in its figure, measuring four and a half miles in length, by about three and a half in breadth. Towards the Tweed, it is a fertile and fertile district, well enclosed and cultivated. On the south, the ground becomes elevated. The village and church of Sprouston stand on the bank near the Tweed, and here there is a ferry by means of a boat. A road leads from Sprouston to the equally mean English village of Gatham, which is distant about three and a half miles.—Population in 1821, 1371.

SPY N I E, or **NEW SPY N I E**, a parish in Morayshire, extending four miles in length and two in breadth, along the banks of the Lossie; bounded on the north by Duffus and Drinny, on the east by the Lossie, which di-

vides it from St. Andrews Lhanbryd, on the south by Elgin, and on the west by Alves. A ridge of moor extends the whole length of the parish, separating the cultivated land from an extensive natural oak wood, the property of the Earl of Fife. The arable land possesses almost every variety of soil, from the heaviest clay to the lightest sand; the whole is enclosed and well cultivated. At Spynie stood originally the cathedral of the diocese of Moray, founded by Malcolm Canmore in 1054; the seat of the diocese was removed to Elgin, in 1224, by Alexander II. On the banks of the loch of Spynie, near its western extremity, is the palace of Spynie, formerly the residence of the bishops. It has been a magnificent and spacious building, round a square court, fortified at the corners, having a gate and drawbridge on the east side, and surrounded by a dry ditch. Some of the rooms are still pretty entire; and the remains of the paintings on the walls were so distinct a few years ago, as to show that several representations of scripture history had been the design. Adjoining to the palace, were the gardens, now only distinguished by the ruinous walls. Spynie is a dormant barony in the family of Lindsay. The loch of Spynie, above noticed, is a fresh water lake of three miles in length and one in breadth, and appears to have been formerly a firth of the sea, though it is now shut up at the east and west by a long extent of valuable land; accordingly, the land between the lake and the sea still retains the name of Ross isle, and many beds of sea shells, particularly oyster shells, are found on the banks of the lake, several feet below the surface of the earth. It abounds with pike and perch. It has lately been drained to a considerable extent. —Population in 1821, 996.

STAIR, a parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, lying on the south or right bank of the river Ayr, extending six miles in length, by two in breadth, though in one place it is completely intersected by the parish of Ochiltree. Tarbolton lies on the north and Ayr on the west. Stair was first created into an independent parish in 1653, when it was disjoined from Ochiltree, for the accommodation of the noble family of Dalrymple of Stair. The district is under a fine system of enclosure and planting near the river Ayr, and is well supplied with coal. The village of Stair consists only of a few cottages and a public-house, but its situation is most romantic. The parish

church is neat, and adjoins the village. Stair gives the title of earl to the family of Dalrymple. Population in 1821, 746.

STALK, or STACK, (I.OCH) a lake in the parish of Edderschylis, Sutherlandshire, from whence the river Laxford flows to the sea on the west coast. On the south side of the lake rises the lofty hill of Stack.

STANLEY, a village in Perthshire, lying partly in the parish of Auchtergaven, and partly in that of Redgorton, where an extensive spinning establishment has been formed, which gives employment to a large body of industrious artisans.

STAFFA, an island of the Hebrides, remarkable for its columnar stone formations, and having its Scandinavian name from the resemblance of these columns to *staffs* or *staves*. It belongs to Gyleshire, being situated at the distance of from four to five miles from the west coast of Mull, and about seven north from Icolmkill. Its form is oblong and irregular, about one mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. "The beauties of Staffa," says Macculloch, "are all comprised in its coast: yet it is only for a small space toward the south and south-east that these are remarkable; as it is here that the columns occur westward, the cliffs are generally low, rude, and without beauty; but in the north-east quarter, there are five small caves, remarkable for the loud reports which they give when the sea breaks into them, resembling the distant discharges of heavy ordnance. The northernmost point is columnar, but it is nearly even with the water. The highest part of the great face is 112 feet from high water mark. It becomes lower in proceeding toward the west: the greatest height above Macculloch's cave being 84 feet. The same takes place at the Clamsbell cave, where the vertical cliffs disappear, and are replaced by an irregular declivity of a columnar structure, beneath which the landing place is situated. The columns in this quarter are placed in the most irregular directions, being oblique, erect, horizontal, and sometimes curved: while they are also far less decided in their forms than the larger vertical ones which constitute the great face. When they reach the grassy surface of the island, they gradually disappear; but are sometimes laid bare, so as to present the appearance of a geometrical pavement, where their ends are seen; in other places displaying portions of their parallel side.

The difficulty of drawing these columns is such, that no mere artist, be his general practice what it may, is capable of justly representing any point upon the island. It is absolutely necessary that he should have an intimate mineralogical acquaintance, not only with the rock in general, but with all the details and forms of basaltic columns; since no hand is able to copy them by mere inspection; so dazzling and difficult to develop are all those parts in which the general as well as the particular character consists. This is especially the case in attempting to draw the curved and implicated columns, and those which form the causeway; where a mere artist loses sight of the essential part of the character, and falls into a mechanical or architectural regularity. That fault pervades every representation of Staffa, except one, yet published; nor are there any of them which might not have been produced in the artist's workshop at home. At the Scallop, or Clamsbell cave, the columns on one side are bent, so as to form a series of ribs not unlike an inside view of the timbers of a ship. The opposite wall is formed by the ends of columns, bearing a general resemblance to the surface of a honey-comb. This cave is thirty feet in height, and sixteen or eighteen in breadth at the entrance: its length being 130 feet, and the lateral dimensions gradually contracting to its termination. The inside is uninteresting. The noted rock Buachaille, the herdsman, is a conoidal pile of columns, about thirty feet high, lying on a bed of curved horizontal ones, visible only at low-water. The causeway here presents an extensive surface, which terminates in a long projecting point at the eastern side of the great cave. It is formed of the broken ends of columns, once continuous to the height of the cliffs. This alone exceeds the noted Giant's Causeway, as well in dimensions as in the picturesque diversity of its surface: but it is almost neglected, among the more striking and splendid objects by which it is accompanied. The great face is formed of three distinct beds of rock, of unequal thickness, inclined towards the east in an angle of about nine degrees. The lowest is a rude trap tufo, the middle one is divided into columns placed vertically to the planes of the bed, and the uppermost is an irregular mixture of small columns and shapeless rock. The thickness of the lowest bed at the western side is about fifty feet; but, in consequence of the inclination, it

disappears under the sea, not far westward of the Great Cave. The columnar bed is of unequal depth; being only thirty-six feet at the western side, and fifty-four where the water first prevents its foundation from being further seen. To the eastward, its thickness is concealed by the causeway. Thus, at the entrance of the Great Cave on this side, the columns are only eighteen feet high, becoming gradually reduced to two or three, till they disappear. The inequality of the upper bed, produces the irregular outline of the island. The inclination of the columns to the horizon, in consequence of their vertical position towards the inclined plane of the bed, produces a very unpleasant effect whenever it is seen, as it is from the south-west. the inclination of nine degrees, conveying the impression of a fabric tottering, and about to fall. Fortunately, the most numerous and interesting views are found in positions into which this defect does not intrude; and many persons have doubtless visited Staffa without discovering it. Although the columns have a general air of straightness and parallelism, no one is perfectly straight or regular. They never present that geometrical air, which I just now condemned in the published views. In this respect they fall far short of the regularity of the Giant's Causeway. Very often they have no joints; sometimes one or more may be seen in a long column: while, in other places, they are not only divided into numerous parts, but the angles of the contact are notched. They are sometimes also split by oblique fissures, which detract much from the regularity of their aspect. These joints are very abundant in the columns that form the interior sides of the Great Cave, to which, indeed, they are chiefly limited; and it is evident, that the action of the sea, by undermining these jointed columns, has thus produced the excavation; as a continuation of the same process may hereafter increase its dimensions. The average diameter is about two feet; but they sometimes attain to four. Hexagonal and pentagonal forms are predominant; but they are intermixed with figures of three, four, and more sides, extending even as far as to eight or nine, but rarely reaching ten. It is with the morning sun only that the great face of Staffa can be seen in perfection. As the general surface is undulating and uneven, great masses of light or shadow are thus produced, so as to relieve that which, in a direct light, appears a

that insipid mass of straight wall. These breadths are further varied by secondary shadows and reflections arising from smaller irregularities; while the partial clustering of the columns produce a number of subsidiary groups, which are not only highly beautiful, both in themselves and as they combine with and melt into the larger masses, but which entirely remove that dryness and formality which is produced by the incessant repetition of vertical lines and equal members. The Cornucopia's or M'Kinnon's Cave, though little visited, in consequence of the frauds and indolence of the boatmen, is easy of access, and terminates in a gravelly beach, where a boat may be drawn up. The broad black shadow produced by the great size of the aperture, gives a very powerful effect to all those views of the point of the island into which it enters; and is no less effective at land, by relieving the minute ornaments of the columns which cover it. The height of the entrance is fifty feet, and the breadth forty-eight; the interior dimensions being nearly the same to the end, and the length 224 feet. As it is excavated in the lowest stratum, the walls and the ceiling are without ornament; yet it is striking from the regularity and simplicity of its form. But the superior part of the front consists of a complicated range of columns, hollowed into a concave recess above the opening; the upper part of this colonnade overhanging the concavity, and forming a sort of geometric ceiling; while the inferior part is thrown into a secondary mass of broad but ornamental shadow, which conduces much to the general effect of the whole. The Boat Cave is accessible only by sea. It is a long opening, resembling the gallery of a mine, excavated in the lowest rude stratum; its height being about sixteen feet, its breadth twelve, and its depth about 150. Upwards the columns overhang it, so as to produce a shadow, which adds much to the effect; while they retire in a concave sweep, which is also overhung by the upper mass of cliff, thus producing a breadth of shade, finely softening into a full light by a succession of lighter shadows and reflections, arising from the irregular groupings of the columns. The upper part of this recess, catching a stronger shadow, adds much to the composition; while the eye of the picture is found in the intense darkness of the aperture beneath, which gives the tone to the whole. The Great Cave is

deficient in that symmetry of position with respect to the face of the island, which conduces so much to the effect of the Boat Cave. The outline of the aperture, perpendicular at the sides, and terminating in a contrasted arch, is pleasing and elegant. The height, from the top of the arch to that of the cliff above, is 30 feet; and from the former to the surface of the water, at mean tide, 66. The pillars by which it is bounded on the western side, are 36 feet high; while, at the eastern, they are only 18, though their upper ends are nearly in the same horizontal line. This difference arises from the height of the broken columns which here form the causeway; a feature which conduces so much to the picturesque effect of the whole, by affording a solid mass of dark foreground. Towards the west the height of the columns gradually increases as they recede from the cave, but the extreme altitude is only 34 feet, even at low water. The breadth of this cave at the entrance is 42 feet, as nearly as that can be ascertained, where there is no very precise point to measure from. This continues to within a small distance of the inner extremity, when it is reduced to twenty-two; and the total length is 227 feet. These measures were all made with great care, however they may differ from those of Sir Joseph Banks. The finest views here are obtained from the end of the causeway, at low water. When the tide is full, it is impossible to comprehend the whole conveniently by the eye. From this position also, the front forms a solid mass of a very symmetrical form; supporting, by the breadth of its surface, the vacant shadow of the cave itself. Here too, that intricate play of light, shadow, and reflection, which is produced by the broken columns retiring in ranges gradually diminishing, is distinctly seen; while the causeway itself forms a foreground no less important than it is rendered beautiful by the inequalities and the groupings of the broken columns. Other views of the opening of this cave, scarcely less picturesque, may be procured from the western smaller causeway; not indeed without bestowing much time and study on this spot, is it possible to acquire or convey any notion of the grandeur and variety which it contains. The sides of the cave within are columnar throughout; the columns being broken and grouped in many different ways, so as to catch a variety of direct and reflected tints, mixed with secondary shadows and deep invi-

sible recesses, which produce a picturesque effect, only to be imitated by careful study of every part. It requires a seaman's steadiness of head to make drawings here. As I sat on one of the columns, the long swell raised the water at intervals up to my feet, and then, subsiding again, left me suspended high above it; while the silence of these movements, and the apparently undisturbed surface of the sea, caused the whole of the cave to feel like a ship heaving in a sea-way. The ceiling is divided by a fissure, and varies in different places. Towards the outer part of the cave, it is formed of the irregular rock; in the middle, it is composed of the broken ends of columns, producing a geometrical and ornamental effect, and at the end, a portion of each rock enters into its composition. Inattention has caused the various tourists to describe it as if it were all columnar, or all rude. As the sea never ebbs entirely out, the only floor of this cave is the beautiful green water; reflecting from its white bottom those tints which vary and harmonize the darker tones of the rock, and often throwing on the columns the flickering lights which its undulations catch from the rays of the sun without. The island of Staffa, which has been visited by all the chief scientific travellers of Europe, as well as the most distinguished literary characters of Britain, is grassy on its upper surface, and affords pasture to a number of sheep, which are under the care of a keeper, whose hut is the only human habitation within its bounds.

START POINT, a narrow projecting headland on the north-east end of the island of Sanday, one of the northerly islands of the Orkney group, separated from North Ronaldshay by the Firth of that name. On the outer extremity of the headland, a lofty stone beacon was erected in 1802 for the guidance of seamen, which not being found of avail in preventing shipwrecks in its neighbourhood, was altered to a light-house in 1806. This light-house has since been of incalculable benefit. It is situated in lat. $59^{\circ} 20'$, and long. $2^{\circ} 34'$ west of London, from which North Ronaldshay light-house tower bears by compass N. N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. distant eight miles, and the Sand Head of Stronsay S. W., distant fifteen miles. The light of the Start Point is from pure oil, with reflectors, elevated one hundred feet above the medium level of the sea, and is visible from all points of the compass, at

the distance of fifteen miles, in a favourable state of the weather.

STAXIGO, a small sea port village in the county of Caithness, situated about a mile north from Wick. There is a small bay or harbour, and a considerable fishery carried on by the inhabitants, who amount to about 200.

STENHOUSE, or **STENNESS**, a small village in the parish of Liberton, Edinburghshire, lying in a secluded hollow, north from Gilmerton.

STENNESS, a small island of Shetland on the north coast of the mainland.

STENNIS, a parish on the mainland of Orkney, now united to Firth. See **FIRTH** and **STENNIS**.

STENTON, a parish in Haddingtonshire, bounded on the north by Dunbar, on the west by Whittingham, on the south by Dunbar Common, and on the east by Spott. In figure it is most irregular, extending about three and a half miles in length, by two and a half in breadth. A detached portion lies considerably to the south, contiguous to a detached portion of Spott; this part is hilly and pastoral. The body of the parish is among the most beautiful and productive of this highly agricultural county. The surface, in general, rises from the rich plain of East Lothian, and is finely planned. Amidst some thriving plantations lies Presmenman lake, a beautiful piece of water, collected by artificial means, on the property of Mrs. Hamilton Nisbet of Biel, which, as an object of local wonder, occasionally attracts the attention of strangers. It was formed some years ago by drawing an artificial mound across the mouth of one of those vales which run down from the Lammermoor hills into the low country, and thereby collecting the waters of a small rivulet. By the kindness of the proprietrix, its beautiful scenery is open to the inspection of the numerous summer parties who visit it, who also allows them the use of boats, and permits them to walk through the surrounding plantations. Presmenman lake is about two miles in length, and averages about four hundred yards in breadth, though in some places it is double that breadth, and in others much narrower; its course, however, is so serpentine, that the stranger may conceive it any length; the banks rise to a great height on either side, being, in fact, part of the mountainous range of the Lammermoors.

They are thickly planted with wood, which seems to tower up on one side to a great height; on the other the wood is less elevated, but fuller grown. From the lake, an easy and delightful ride conveys the traveller to Haddington on the west, or Dunbar on the east.—Population in 1821, 687.

STEVENSTON, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, lying on the sea-coast; bounded by Ardrossan on the north, Kilwinning on the east, and Irvine on the south. Its form is a kind of irregular square, two miles and a half in length, and nearly the same in breadth. The surface of the parish is naturally divided into two districts of nearly equal extent, namely, the upper enclosed farms in the inland quarter, and the level grounds on the shore. A ridge of rocky ground separates these divisions, and on the west end of this ridge, where it dips into the sea, stands the town of Saltcoats, partly within this parish, and partly within that of Ardrossan. Stevenston parish abounds in immense quantities of coal, and there is also limestone. The village of Stevenston is situated one mile north-east from Saltcoats, and two south-west of Kilwinning. It consists chiefly of one street half a mile long. The place derives its name from Stephen, or Steven, the son of Richard, who obtained a grant of lands from Richard Morville, the constable of Scotland, who died in 1189; under that grant, Steven settled here, and gave his name to the place. The church belonged, of old, to the monks of Kilwinning. The inhabitants of the village are mostly employed in the neighbouring coal works, and in weaving.—Population of the village in 1821, about 1777, including the parish 3558.

STEWARTON, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire; bounded on the north by Dunlop, on the north-east by Neilston, on the east by Mearns, on the south by Fenwick, and on the west by Irvine and Kilwinning. The parish is above ten miles in length, and in some places about four in breadth. The appearance of the country is flat, though there is a gradual ascent towards the west, and from many places nothing interrupts the view of the sea, with the isle of Arran, and Ailsa Craig. This district, like that of Dunlop, is celebrated for the excellence of its cheese, and other dairy produce.

STEWARTON, a town in the above pa-

rish, situated in a pleasant part of the country on the banks of the water of Amock, at the distance of five miles north of Kilmarnock, eighteen from Glasgow, nine from Irvine, two from Dunlop, and three from Fenwick. The locality, as we learn from record, bore the name of Stewarton before the end of the twelfth century, while the surname of *Stewart* was still unknown; and it is probable that the settler who conveyed to it its name, held the office of steward to the Morvilles, who were the superior lords of Cunningham. For many centuries Stewarton remained a village of little note, and it is only in recent times that it has increased to its present extent, owing to the improved state of trade and manufactures. It has, however, been long distinguished for the making of Highland, or tartan, and other bonnets; and is the chief seat of that manufacture, especially of regimental bonnets and caps. The business has not been carried on in factories, but domestically. In aid of that branch of industry there are mills for carding and spinning wool; the manufacture of carpets is also carried on, for which wool-spinning is required. Within the last ten years a great increase of population has taken place, and the weaving of silks, muslins, linens, and damasks now engage the attention of the inhabitants. This thriving small town has no board of magistracy to injure its traffic by absurd regulations; its judicial business being under the management of justices of the peace, who hold courts at regular intervals. Fairs are held on the last Thursday in April, the last Tuesday in May, the last Thursday in June, the last Tuesday in July, the last Thursday in October, and the Friday week following for cattle and amusement; all old style. The weekly market is held on Thursday. Besides the established church, there are meeting-houses of the United Associate, and the original Burgher Associate Synod.—Population of the town in 1821, 2267, including the parish 3656.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county partly in the Highlands and partly in the Lowlands of Scotland; bounded on the north by the shires of Perth and Clackmannan, on the east by Linlithgowshire, on the south-east by a portion of Lanarkshire, and on the south and west by Dumbartonshire. Its boundaries are in many places distinctly marked by water courses or lakes; the principal boundary line on the north being the Forth, on the east the Avon, on the

south the Kelvin river, on the south-west the Endrick water, and on the west Loch Lomond, one half of which it includes; as regards the Forth, a small portion of the county lies on the opposite side of that river. Stirlingshire extends about 36 miles in length, and from 12 to 17 in breadth; and contains a superficies of 489 square miles, or 312,960 statute acres. In consequence of its situation upon the isthmus between the firths of Forth and Clyde, and in the direct passage from the northern to the southern parts of the island, this county has been the scene of many memorable transactions. There are few shires in Scotland where monuments of antiquity are so frequently to be met with; neither does it yield to any in point of modern improvements, or in the beauties of scenery. The wall of Antoninus, built for the purpose of protecting the Roman conquests on the south, traversed the lower division of the county, and has left some slender remains for the investigation of the antiquary. The remains of Roman forts are also distinguishable, and the weapons and coins of that remarkable people have likewise frequently been dug out of the soil. In a subsequent age, the tract of country now called Stirlingshire was situated upon the confines of no fewer than four kingdoms; and it is probable that it belonged sometimes to the one, and sometimes to the other: It had the Northumbrian kingdom on the east and south-east, while Lothian was included in the latter: The Cumbrian kingdom, or the dominions of the Strathclyde Britons, included part of the district, and bounded it on the south west: The Scots or the Highland territory, bounded it on the west; and the Picts were on the north. After the overthrow of the Pictish empire, the shire of Stirling, with all the country upon the south side of the Forth, was for some years under the dominion of the Northumbrian Saxons. The district, at a later date, passed quietly under the dominion of the Scottish sovereigns. Stirlingshire derived considerable importance after this period from the Castle of Stirling, which commanded a most important pass betwixt the northern and southern part of the kingdom. In the twelfth century it was much benefited by the munificent David I., who erected religious houses, particularly that of Cambuakenneth, within its bounds; and the inmates of these places, being generally learned men, they tended to civilize the rude manners of the

country. Various other incidents connected with the history of the shire, being noticed in the following article, Stirling, we pass on to a more useful detail of its appearance and modern character. Stirlingshire, as has been said, is partly Highland and partly Lowland. The Highland district is in the western quarter adjacent to Loch Lomond, in the parishes of Buchanan and Drymen; and here, in the midst of a mountain territory, rises the lofty Ben-Lomond to a height of 3262 feet. East from this Highland part of the county, the land becomes flatish or gently inclining towards the Forth and the Endrick. Next, on the east, or in the centre of the county, within the parishes of Killearn, Fintry, Gargunnoch, Campsie, Kilsyth, and the western part of St. Ninians, the ground again rises into a series of hills. The Lennox Hills, Campsie Fells, and Gargunnoch Hills are the local appellations of these eminences, which are from thirteen to fifteen hundred feet in height. From the highest of the hills in Kilsyth parish, there is obtained one of the finest views in Scotland, and which has been computed to embrace an extent of 12,000 square miles. Many of these hills in the central and especially in the southern division, partake more of the Lowland than the Highland appearance, as their summits, and many parts of their sides, are covered by green sward, which affords excellent pasturage for sheep. The eastern division of the county consists of beautiful carse land, in many places quite flat, and inclined planes gradually rising towards the south, from the rich vale of the Forth. In this quarter, the country has undergone prodigious improvements, and now exhibits everywhere the pleasing spectacle of fertile drained meadows, fields in the highest state of tillage, with plantations, pleasure grounds, gardens, and orchards, all in the most exuberant vegetation. Almost every variety of soil to be met with in Scotland, occurs in Stirlingshire; but the most common and the most fertile in the county, is the alluvial or carse land, which occupies an extent of about 40,000 acres on the banks of the Forth. In this soil there are beds of shella, clay, marle, and moss. Small patches of rich loam occur in many parts of the county. The soil on the bank of the rivers, in the western and central districts, is chiefly of a light and gravelly description. The agriculture of the county is subject to considerable variation, owing to the great variety of soil and

situation. The carae-lands, which are arable, are portioned out into small farms of from 15 to 100 acres, which sometimes afford a rent of £.4 an acre. But the hill farms frequently extend to nearly 4000 acres. Large crops of wheat, barley, beans, peas, turnips, potatoes, &c. are raised; the use of artificial grasses has also been very generally adopted in this county. The extensive ranges of moorland, in the upland districts, are exclusively devoted to the feeding of numerous flocks of sheep. There are few cattle raised in Stirlingshire, as the county is very generally supplied by the Highland drovers. The sheep are of the black-faced or Highland breed.—Stirlingshire is inferior to few districts of Scotland, in the quantity and variety of its mineral productions; the most abundant of which are coal, ironstone, limestone, and sandstone. The principal coal pits are situated in the southern base of the Lennox hills, and extend from Baldernock on the west, to Denny and St. Ninians on the east. Coal is also found in the eastern district, in the vicinity of the Forth and Clyde Canal. Stirlingshire yields this mineral in such abundance, as not only to be sufficient for home consumption, but, by means of the Union Canal, to supply the inhabitants of the metropolis at a much cheaper rate than they were formerly accustomed to pay. The ironstone, limestone, and sandstone, is found in the same district with the coal, one stratum of limestone being found above, and another below a stratum of coal. Veins of silver were discovered, and wrought about sixty years ago, but the working of them was soon discontinued. Copper, lead, and cobalt, have also been raised at different periods, but not in any considerable quantities.—The Forth is the principal river in Stirlingshire, and though not the largest, has always held a first rank among the rivers of Scotland. It has its origin in a spring near the summit of Benlomond, and after running eight or ten miles under the name of the water of Duchray, and flowing through part of Perthshire, where it is called Avondow, or the Black River, it again enters Stirlingshire, under the denomination of the Forth, and after receiving the Teith and Allan, it enters the carae of Stirling about six miles to the west of that town; a few miles further on, it becomes navigable for vessels of seventy tons. Below Stirling the sinuosity of this river is very remarkable; the distance from the above town to Alloa, which

is only seven miles in a direct line, is more than twenty by the course of the river, owing to its numerous windings, which are called the links of the Forth. A little below Alloa it is joined by the Devon from the north-east, and shortly after expands into that noble estuary called the Firth of Forth, leaving Stirlingshire a little to the south of Grangemouth. The Carron, which is the next river in size to the Forth, rises in the central district, and after flowing on in an easterly direction, joins the Forth at Grangemouth. This river is navigable for vessels of 200 tons, for about two miles from where it joins the Forth. The other streams are the Avon, the Endrick, the Blane, and the Kelvin, none of which are worthy of particular notice. Besides these waters, the county possesses a large portion of the Forth and Clyde and the Union Canal, which sends a current of commerce through the district and enriches its vicinity.—The manufactures of Stirlingshire are various. At Stirling and in the town and parish of St. Ninians, there are manufactories of carpets, coarse woollens of divers kinds, tartans, and cottons, while there are several large establishments in different places for cotton, paper, copperas, alum, Prussian blue, soda, &c. There are many large distilleries in various parts of the country, in which an immense quantity of spirits is made. At one period, the county obtained a celebrity for its whisky, which it still maintains, but the extent of the manufacture of this article has been limited since certain alterations took place in legislative enactments mentioned under the head KIRKEN. The grand staple manufacture of Stirlingshire is iron goods, cast and malleable, at Carron, on the banks of the river of that name: this establishment, which is celebrated all over Europe, has already been described under our article CARRON. The manufacture of nails for carpenter work is likewise carried on in the wayside villages to a very considerable extent, and the article so produced has long had the command of the Scottish market. By these various means, this central county of Scotland has risen greatly in wealth, civilization, and amount of population, and its future prospects are equally cheering. Stirlingshire comprises twenty-two parishes, besides portions of other four. The county contains only one royal burgh, Stirling, and the populous and thriving town of Falkirk; likewise the villages of St. Ninians, Airth, Bal-

from, Bannockburn, Camelon, Carron, Denny, Drymen, Fintry, Grangemouth, Gargunnoch, Killearn, Kilgobbin, Kippen, Larbert, Lennoxton of Campsie, Laurieston, Polmont, Strathblane, &c. all seats of an industrious population. The county possesses a very considerable number of elegant country mansions, the residences of landed proprietors and the wealthy classes generally; of these may be mentioned Buchanan House, Dunmore Park, Callender House, Craigforth, Airthrie, Bannockburn, Alva, Kerse House, Gargunnoch House, Fintry, Gartnore House, Kinnaird House, Westquarter, &c. The valued rent of the county is £108,518, 8s. 9d. Scots, and in 1811 the real rent for lands was £177,498; and for houses, £25,970. In 1821, the population of Stirlingshire was 31,718 males, and females 33,656, total 65,374. The number of families employed in agriculture was 2600; those employed in trade and manufactures, 6641; and of those in neither of the above classes, 4492.

STIRLING, an ancient town, the capital of the above county, a royal burgh, and the seat of a presbytery, occupies a most romantic and beautiful situation on an eminence, near the south or right bank of the river Forth, at the distance of thirty-five miles north-west of Edinburgh, twenty-eight north-east of Glasgow, eleven north-west from Falkirk, six south from Dumblane, seven west from Alloa, and thirty-three and a half from Perth. In external appearance, Stirling bears a striking resemblance, though a miniature one, to the old town of Edinburgh; each being built on the ridge and sides of a hill which rises gradually from the east, and presents an abrupt crag towards the west; and each having a principal street on the surface of the ridge, the upper end of which opens upon a castle. While the situation of Stirling is thus one of the most pleasing and picturesque in the country, it is a place noted for its antiquities and the historical associations connected with them. As early as the period of the Roman invasion in the first century, Stirling seems to have been a place of military occupation, and it enjoys the distinction of having been a station of the Roman generals. Whether the name of Stirling be of a still more remote date, little is known with certainty. In all the old records it is entitled *Stryvaline*, or *Stryoring*, a word of obscure etymology, which has been modified into *Ster-*

ling, and *Stirling*. Buchanan, and other writers, in Latin uniformly call it *Starlineum*. From its situation one the confines of the territory of the savage native tribes on the north, and the Romanized Britons on the south, it was frequently, with its bridge across the Forth, the scene of hostile conflicts. This fact seems to be alluded to by the insignia which the figure on the obverse of the ancient seal of the corporation of Stirling bears—a bridge with a crucifix in the centre of it; men armed with bows on the one side of the bridge, and men armed with spears on the other; and the legend, *Hic armis Bruti, Scoti stant hac cruce tuti*; on the reverse a fortalice, surrounded with trees, with the inscription, *Continet hoc nemus et castrum Strivulense*. The town has another seal, which shews a wolf upon a rock, inscribed with the motto, *oppidum Sterlini*. As was the case at Edinburgh, the town of Stirling arose as a suburb in contiguity with the castle; but this strength seems for several centuries to have been little else than a single tower. After the settlement of the Scottish government under Malcolm Canmore at the end of the eleventh century, it rose into consequence, and in the course of the twelfth century, the castle had reached the distinction of being one of the four principal fortresses in the kingdom. Such it continued to be during the celebrated wars which Edward I. of England carried on for the subjection of Scotland, when it was frequently taken and retaken, after protracted sieges, and under circumstances which prove its great strength at that period. During these struggles for the independence of Scotland, Stirling and its vicinity were the scene of some of the most gallant achievements of Sir William Wallace. Of these none was so remarkable as the battle of Stirling, fought on the 13th of September 1297. The English having raised an army of fifty thousand foot, besides a thousand horse, advanced towards Stirling in quest of Wallace, then in the north, and engaged in reducing various fortresses. Obtaining timely warning of the formidable armament advancing against him, he quickly collected an army of forty thousand men, and with great celerity, marched southward to dispute the passage of the Forth. When the English had come in sight of Stirling, they beheld the Scottish army posted near Cambuskenneth, on a hill now called the Abbey-Craig. Wallace allowed only a small part of his army to be seen, and skilfully

concealed the main body behind the height. The English generals sent two Dominican friars to offer peace to Wallace and his followers, upon their submission. Wallace replied, that the Scots had come thither to fight, not to treat; and that their country's freedom was the great object they had in view, and what they were prepared to defend. He concluded by challenging the English to advance. His answer so provoked the hostile commanders, that they immediately prepared to cross the river and attack the Scots. The bridge across the Forth was then of timber, and stood at Kildean, half a mile above the present bridge. Though this bridge was so narrow that only two persons abreast could pass it, the English generals proposed to transport along it their numerous army. Sir Richard Lundin, however, strenuously opposed the measure; and offered to point out a neighbouring ford, where they could easily pass sixty abreast. He had suspected a snare from Wallace, whose genius he knew to be very fertile in stratagems, and his sagacity too great to risk a battle with so small a handful of men, without having made some unseen preparations to compensate the apparent inequality of numbers. No regard, however, was paid to Lundin's opinion. The event soon showed how just it was. The English army continued to cross by the bridge, from the dawn till eleven o'clock, without any impediment. Now, indeed, the Scots had advanced to attack those who had got across; and they had also sent a strong detachment to stop the passage. This they effected; and caused so great a confusion amongst the English, that many upon the bridge, in attempting to return, were precipitated into the water and drowned. Some writers affirm, that the wooden fabric suddenly gave way by the weight, or rather by a stratagem of Wallace, who, guessing that the enemy would pass that way, had ordered the main beam to be sawn so artfully, that the removal of a single wedge would cause the downfall of the whole machine; and had stationed a man beneath it in a basket, in such a manner, as that, unhurt himself, he might execute the design upon the signal, viz. the blowing of a horn by the English army. By this means, numbers fell into the river; and those who had passed were vigorously attacked by Wallace. They fought for a while with great bravery, under the conduct of Sir Marmaduke Twenge, an officer of noted courage and experience.

The Scots at first made a feint of retreating; but, soon facing about, gave the enemy a vigorous onset, whilst a party who had taken a compass round the Abbey-Craig, fell upon the rear. The English were at last entirely routed, and five thousand of them slain; amongst whom was a nephew of Sir Marmaduke Twenge, a youth of great hope, whose death was generally lamented. Sir Marmaduke, with the rest, falling back to the river, crossed it with much difficulty. Some, finding fords, plunged through with great precipitation, and others escaped by swimming. Cressingham was amongst the slain, having early passed the bridge in full confidence of victory. He was an ecclesiastic; but, as in those times, it was common for such to possess civil offices, he had been advanced by Edward to that of high treasurer in Scotland. His rapine and oppression had rendered him very detestable. The Scots, however, disgraced their victory, by their treatment of his corpse. They flayed off his skin, and cut it in pieces, to make girths and other furniture for their horses. Stirling Castle first became a favourite royal residence about the reign of James I., whose son, James II. was born in it, and also kept for some time during his minority. James III. was extremely partial to Stirling Castle; parliaments were called to sit in it; and he increased the buildings by a palace, part of which is supposed to be still extant, and by founding a chapel-royal within its walls. James IV. gave Stirling and Edinburgh castles to his queen, Margaret of England, (daughter of Henry VII.) as her jointure house; on which occasion she was infested in her property by the ceremony of the Scottish and English soldiers marching in and out of the two castles alternately—perhaps as a token of that mutual wish of peace between the two countries, from which the marriage had sprung. James IV. frequently resided here during lent, in attendance upon the neighbouring church of the Franciscans, where he was in the habit of fasting and doing penance on his bare knees, for his concern in the death of his father. The poet Dunbar writes a poem in allusion to this circumstance, which is entitled, "his dirge to the king bydand [abiding] oure lang in Stirling," and is to be found in Sibbald's *Chronicle of Scottish Poetry*. James V., who was born and crowned in Stirling Castle, further adorned it by the erection of the present palace. It



1944-1945

1946-1947

1948-1949

was also occupied by the widow of the prince, Mary of Guise, queen regent, who erected the battery towards the east, called the French Battery, from having been used by the French auxiliaries. While James V. resided in the Castle of Stirling, he was often in disguise, and his adventures have furnished a host of legends and anecdotes. James was a prince of good and benevolent feelings, and of his romantic friendship with the painter, from his youth, there are many and most oppressive legends. As it was, as we are told, that the king of the commoners, and that justice was done, and that frequently from the king's justice, more gallantry, he used to reverse the situation, country privately. There were excellent tales composed, entitled, "The Gudeknight's Man," and "The Gudeknight's Man," are said to have been founded upon the success of his amorous adventures when, finding in the disguise of a beggar. It seems that such legends were used to take the king's name from the "Gudeknight," from the name of the king. It is related, that the king was once feasting at the castle of Stirling, when venison from the forest was brought in, being killed, they were to be transported to be transported to the king's table, they had to pass the gate of the castle, belonging to a chief of the name, who had a considerable number of men with him. It was late, and the king was tired of victuals, though they were full of liquor. The chief, who was passing his very own, and the king's exhortations of the king to tell him belonged to the king, he answered, "I belong to the king, and I am a Scottish man." Buchanan, who king of Scotland, his name the name of the district in which he was born, prior lay. On the king's table, the king got on his back, and the king from Stirling to Buchanan, and the king and a fierce-looking man, who was on his shoulder, standing behind the king. This grim warden behind the king, saying that the king was a king, and would not be disturbed. "Yet go up to the company, my good friend," said the king, "and tell him that the Gudeknight of Ballangeigh is come to feast with the King of Kip-

pen." The porter went grumbling into the house, and told his master that there was a fellow with a red beard, who called himself the Gudeknight of Ballangeigh, at the gate, who said he was come to dine with the King of Kippen. As soon as Buchanan heard these words, he knew that the king was there in person, and hastened down to kneel at James' feet, and ask forgiveness for his insolent behaviour. The king, who only meant to give him a fright, forgave him freely, and, going into the castle, feasted on his own venison, which Buchanan had intercepted. Buchanan's porter was ever after called the king of Kippen. It is melancholy to add to this story, that the last king of Kippen was hanged at Glasgow, in 1746, for fighting in behalf of the English descendant of the Gudeknight of Ballangeigh, Prince Charles Stewart. Other adventures of James V., while on these excursions, are still related traditionally in the country; in particular, one which had nearly cost him his life at the village of Cramond, and which has recently been dramatised, but our limits preclude the possibility of their introduction. Mary, daughter of this prince, here celebrated the baptism of her son, afterwards James VI.; on which occasion there was a prodigious display of courtly hospitality. James, whose baptism took place in December 1566, was removed in February 1566-7 to Edinburgh, but was soon after sent back to Stirling, where he spent the years of his childhood till he was thirteen years of age. The apartments which he occupied, with his preceptor, George Buchanan, and where that learned man, in 1577-8, wrote his History of Scotland, are still shown in the palace, though now degraded to the condition of a joiner's work-shop. James did not make Stirling the jointure-house of his queen; that honour was reserved for Edinburgh. Here, however, he baptised his son, Prince Henry, for which purpose he built a chapel on the site of the old one. The church continued afterwards in considerable repair. In 1651, when employed by the English Estates, in the honourable service of keeping the national registers, it was besieged and taken by General Monk. In 1661, James, Duke of York, afterwards James II. or VII., visited Stirling, with his family, including the princess, afterwards Queen Anne. A scheme was formed in 1669, by Viscount Dundee, (Claverhouse) and other friends of this mon-

arch, for rescuing the castle for his service from the revolutionists, but in vain. In the reign of Queen Anne, its fortifications were considerably extended, and it was declared to be one of the four fortresses in Scotland, which were to be ever after kept in repair, in terms of the treaty of union with England. Since that period, it has experienced little change in external aspect, except its being gradually rendered more and more a barrack, for the accommodation of modern soldiers. It formed an excellent *point d'appui* for the Duke of Argyll and the government forces in 1713, when that nobleman encamped his little army in the park, and resolutely defended the passage of the Forth against the insurgent forces under the Earl of Mar. In 1745, Prince Charles led his highland army across the Forth by the fords of Frew, about six miles above Stirling; but he made no attempt on the castle till the succeeding year, when, in returning from England, he laid siege to it in regular form, but was obliged to retire to the highlands, without having made any impression upon it. The history of the town of Stirling can hardly be separated from that of the castle, under the protection of which it rose to its present extent, and in whose fortunes and misfortunes it usually shared. It seems to have been made a royal burgh, some time after the Scottish sovereign, Malcolm II. (era 1004-34) pushed his empire across the Forth. In 1119, less than a hundred years after this extension of the kingdom, Alexander I. granted the town its earliest known charter as a burgh, which, however, is only a confirmation of some one which had been conferred before. Stirling thus ranks with Edinburgh, Berwick, and Roxburgh, as one of the four burghs which formed a judicatory for the regulation of commercial affairs, (the earlier form of the present convention of royal burghs.) It is a circumstance strongly characteristic of the time when Stirling procured its first known charter, that the four royal burghs of Scotland which enjoyed this distinction were appendages of the four principal fortresses. By an act of the Scottish parliament, in 1287, various burghs in the Lowlands were appointed to keep the various standard measures of liquid and dry goods, from which all others were to be taken. To Edinburgh was appointed the honour of keeping the standard ell—to Perth the reel—to Lanark the pound—to Linlithgow the flint—and to Stirling the pint.

This was a judicious arrangement, both as it was calculated to prevent any attempt at an extensive or general scheme of fraud, and as the commodities to which the different standards referred were supplied in the greatest abundance by the districts and towns to whose care they were committed; Edinburgh being then the principal market for cloth, Perth for yarn, Lanark for wool, Linlithgow for grain, and Stirling for distilled and fermented liquors. The pint measure, popularly called the *Stirling jug*, is still kept with great care in the town where it was first deposited four hundred years ago. It is made of brass, in the shape of a hollow cone truncated, and it weighs 14 lb. 10 oz. 1 dr. 18 grs. Scottish Troy. The mean diameter of the mouth is 4.17 inches English, of the bottom 5.25 inches, and the mean depth 6 inches. On the front, near the mouth, in relief, there is a shield bearing a lion *rampant*, the Scottish national arms; and near the bottom is another shield, bearing an ape *passant gardant*, with the letter S. below, supposed to be the armorial bearing of the foreign artist who probably was employed to fabricate the vessel. The handle is fixed with two brass nails; and the whole has an appearance of rudeness, quite proper to the early age when it was first instituted by the Scottish estates, as the standard of liquid measure for this ancient bacchanalian kingdom. It will be interesting to all votaries of antiquity to know, that this vessel, which may, in some measure, be esteemed a national palladium, was, about eighty years ago, rescued from the fate of being utterly lost, to which all circumstances for some time seemed to destine it. The person whom we have to thank for this good service was the Rev. Alexander Bryce, minister of Kirknewton, near Edinburgh, a man of scientific and literary accomplishment much superior to what was displayed by the generality of the clergy of his day. Mr. Bryce (who had taught the mathematical class in the college of Edinburgh, during the winter of 1745-6, instead of the eminent Maclaurin, who was then on his death-bed) happened to visit Stirling in the year 1750, when, recollecting the standard pint jug was appointed to remain in that town, he requested permission from the magistrates to see it. The magistrates conducted him to their council house, where a *pester* pint jug was taken down from the roof, whence it was suspended, and presented to him. After a

careful examination, he was convinced that this could not be the legal standard. He communicated his opinion to the magistrates; but they were equally ignorant of the loss which the town had sustained, and indisposed to take any trouble for the purpose of retrieving it. It excited very different feelings in the acute and inquiring mind of Dr. Bryce; and, resolved, if possible, to recover the valuable antique, he immediately instituted a search, which, though conducted with much patient industry for about a twelvemonth, proved, to his great regret, unavailing. In 1752, it occurred to him that the standard jug might have been borrowed by some of the coppersmiths or braziers, for the purpose of making legal measures for the citizens, and, by some chance, not returned. Having been informed that a person of this trade, named Urquhart, had joined the insurgent forces in 1745,—that, on his not returning, his furniture and shop utensils had been brought to sale,—and that various articles, which had not been sold, were thrown into a garret as useless, a gleam of hope darted into his mind, and he eagerly went to make the proper investigation. Accordingly, in that obscure garret, groaning underneath a mass of lumber, he discovered the precious object of his research. Thus was discovered the only standard, by special statute, of all liquid and dry measure in Scotland, after it had been offered for sale at perhaps the cheap and easy price of one penny, rejected as unworthy of that little sum, and subsequently thrown by as altogether useless, and many years after it had been considered by its constitutional guardians as irretrievably lost. We scarcely mention, that the recent generation of weights and measures throughout Great Britain has rendered the Stirling jug no longer an object of usefulness. We have no data for ascertaining the progress which the town of Stirling made from age to age in size, property, or population; but we are warranted in believing that it was greatly raised in importance by its connexion with various religious houses, some of which it will be proper to notice. The chief religious house connected with Stirling, or in this district of Scotland, was the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, which, though situated within the county of Clackmannan, and parish of Logie, stood so near Stirling, that its abbots were occasionally styled abbots of Stirling. This abbey stood on a flat and limited peninsular

track of land on the north side of the river Forth, at the distance of a mile north-east from the town. The spot, it is supposed, had been the scene of some transaction in which one of those Scottish monarchs who bore the name of Kenneth had been concerned; and hence the place received the name of *Cannus-Kenneth*, which signified the field or crook of Kenneth, from the river making a bend round the place. The situation was both pleasant and convenient, in the midst of a fertile country, where the community could be supplied with all sorts of provisions, including fish from the neighbouring river. The founder of the abbey, in the year 1147, was David I., who furnished it with a company of canons-regular of the order of St. Augustine, brought from Arolse, near Arras, in France. The church attached to it was dedicated to St. Mary. From an impression still preserved, it appears that the seal of the abbey was of an oval figure, with a point at each end, showing, at the feet, six monks kneeling in a devotional attitude; above, the Virgin and infant Saviour; and these figures surmounted with Gothic pinnacles; the legend round the sides, "*Seal of the Convent of St. Mary of Kambuskenneth*," in Latin. David endowed the abbey with extensive possessions, and succeeding monarchs gave additional lands and privileges. Large donations were also made by private persons *in piam elemosinam*, or *pro salute anime*. Bulls also were obtained from sundry Popes, protecting the churches, lands, and other privileges belonging to the monastery, and prohibiting, under pain of excommunication, all persons whatsoever from withholding from the canons any of their just rights, or disturbing them in the possession of them. The most curious of those bulls is that of Pope Celestine III., dated May 1195, as it enumerates the possessions and immunities of the monastery at that time. It protects the farm of Cambuskenneth; the lands of Colling; the lands of Carnie and Baideth, with the wood thereof; Tillibotheny; the island called Redinche, situated between Tillibotheny and Polmaise; the farm of Keddleston, with its mills; the lands upon the bank of the Forth, between Palmille and the road leading down to the ships; a full toft in the burgh of Stirling, and another in Linlithgow; one net in the water of Forth; twenty *cadarni* of cheeses out of the king's revenue at Stirling; forty shillings of the king's revenue of

the same place ; one salt-pan, and as much land as belongs to one of the king's salt-pans ; the church of Clackmannan, with forty acres of land, and its chapels and toft ; the fishings of Carnie and Tillibotheny ; the fishing between Cambuskenneth and Polmaise ; and the half of the skins and tallow of all the beasts slain for the king's use at Stirling. The bull likewise protects to the monastery the tithes of all the lands which the monks should cultivate with their own hands, or which should be cultivated at the expense of the community ; as also, the tithes of all the beasts reared upon the pastures of the community ; and inhibits all persons from exacting these tithes. It likewise empowers the fraternity to nominate priests or vicars to the several parish-churches belonging to them, whom they were to present to the bishop of the diocese, within whose jurisdiction these churches lay, that, upon finding them qualified, he might ordain them to the charge of the souls. These priests were to be answerable to the Bishop for the discharge of their spiritual functions, but to the Abbot for the temporalities of their respective churches. It, moreover, grants to the community the privilege of performing divine service, with a low voice, and shut doors, without ringing bells, lest they incur a national interdict. Another bull of protection was granted by Innocent III. in 1201, in which sundry parcels of lands at Innerkeithing, Duneglin, and Ayr, are mentioned, which had been conferred upon the monastery since the date of Celestine's bull. During the space of two hundred years after its erection, the monastery was almost every year acquiring fresh additions of wealth and power, by donations of land, tithes, patronages of churches, and annuities, proceeding from the liberality of kings, earls, bishops, and barons, besides many rich oblations, which were daily made by persons of inferior rank. From the middle of the fifteenth century, there appears a visible decline of that liberality to religious establishments, which, in preceding ages, had been so vigorously exerted by all ranks. Donations became less frequent ; and the immense possessions acquired by cathedrals and monasteries had begun to be considered as public burthens ; and not without cause, for near one half of Scotland was in the possession of ecclesiastics. Several proprietors of land withheld payment of the tithes due from their estates, until they had been prosecuted,

and decreets obtained against them in the civil courts. The abbacy of Cambuskenneth also did not escape the evils of civil commotion. During the wars with England, the monastery was pillaged of its most valuable furniture, but this it soon got the better of by a new donation ; but the time having arrived at which the zeal of the reformers broke loose, it was entirely spoiled in the year 1559, when a great part of the fabric was cast down. Several of the monks embraced the doctrines of the reformation, though at the expense of their livings, as their portions were stopped by the queen regent. Mr. David Panther was the last ecclesiastic who possessed this lucrative abbacy. The temporalities, it seems, were either in whole or in part seized by John Earl of Mar, Regent, who also carried off the very stones of the monastery to build his own house in Stirling. After the Reformation, we find Adam Erskine, one of his nephews, commendator of Cambuskenneth. After the accession of James VI. to the crown of England, the temporality of Cambuskenneth, together with that of Dryburgh, and the priory of Inchmahome were conferred on John Lord Erskine, son of the Regent, that, to use the terms of the grant, he might be in a better condition to provide for his youngest sons, whom he had by Mary Stewart. The barony of Cambuskenneth, in which the monastery was situated, was settled on Alexander Erskine, one of his sons, who dying without issue, it came to Charles Erskine of Alloa, his brother, whose posterity continued in possession of it till about the year 1737, when it was purchased by the town council of Stirling for the benefit of Cowan's hospital. Of the once extensive fabric of the abbey nothing now exists, except a few broken walls, and a tower, which was the belfry. Some remains of the garden are to be seen, and the burial place where James III. and his queen were interred. There is no vestige of the church. In or near Stirling there was at one period also a monastery of Dominican or Black Friars, which was founded by Alexander II. in the year 1233 ; and there was likewise a monastery of Franciscan Friars, founded by James IV. in the year 1494, being that in which this monarch gave himself so much up to devotion, masses, and penance. It is natural to suppose that the establishment of these various houses added not a little to the consequence of Stirling, and a good deal to its wealth. Thus

aided, as well as dignified and enriched by its castle being the residence of royalty, after the accession of the house of Stewart, its prosperity received a great impulse. There is a tradition, that at one time Stirling had a keen struggle with Edinburgh, for the honour of being pronounced the capital of the kingdom, and only lost the object of contention by a sort of *neck-heat*, the provost having unluckily ceded the head seat, at a grand public banquet, to the provost of Edinburgh, which was held decisive of the matter at issue. Of course, the tradition cannot meet with any respect, as it is well known (see EDINBURGH, page 286,) that the present metropolis gained that distinction about the era of the murder of James I. at Perth, (1436-7,) when it was found that neither Perth nor Scone, Stirling nor Dunfermline, were able to afford permanent security to royalty against the designs of the nobility; yet such an impression as to the truth of the tradition, could only have been made upon the popular mind in consequence of a strong conviction, long entertained, of the eminence of Stirling in the list of Scottish burghs. Throughout the successive reigns of the Jameses, the town must have increased considerably in wealth and trade. We perceive from the books of the Register-House at Edinburgh, that Stirling then possessed tradesmen and artists of a high order. Yet it is probable that the trade it enjoyed in those reigns was chiefly in consequence of being the residence of the courtiers, and of the noblemen and gentlemen of the country around. Spottiswood the historian characterises it, in 1585, as a town "little remarkable for merchandise." It had then a number of ~~butchers~~ shops, formed of the vaults in which ~~all~~ houses were built in those days; and what is a remarkable enough feature, all the shop windows were defended by stauncheons. The border thieves, who accompanied the expedition of the banished Protestant lords in the year just quoted, made but little, Spottiswood says, of the "booths;" it being in the stables of the nobility that they got their best prey. It was easy to conove, however, that at the time when the houses of the courtiers in Broad Street were comparatively new; when the houses of the Earls of Mar and Stirling were occupied by their respective proprietors in the splendid style of those days; and when the buildings of the

castle and the adjacent royal gardens were in their first and best style, Stirling must have been a very handsome town, without the assistance of shops; but, in all probability, the town never possessed throughout the times of its greatest splendour, above three thousand inhabitants. After the town was abandoned as a place of residence by royalty, it was frequently visited by royal personages, on which occasions the magistracy exerted themselves to receive with befitting honour the descendants of the former patrons of the burgh. Stirling was thus visited by James VI. and in 1638, by his son Charles I.; though it is, perhaps, a more interesting fact, that it gave a welcome to Charles II. when he visited it in the course of his unhappy expedition into Scotland in 1650-1, for the recovery of the kingdom lost by his father. There are many things in the council records to denote, that the magistracy, at that trying period, and even during the dominancy of the commonwealth, retained a strong feeling of loyalty for the descendant of their ancient kings. Stirling, also, was one of those Scottish burghs which Cromwell disfranchised, for not consenting to the union he desired to effect betwixt England and Scotland. On the restoration of Charles II., this monarch retained a grateful sense of the kindness of the citizens of Stirling, and extended and conferred their former privileges. In 1681, the town was again honoured by the residence of a branch of the royal family, in the visit of James, Duke of York, who then resided in Scotland in a sort of honourable banishment. No other royal personage visited Stirling till Prince Charles Stewart, grandson to the ill-starred duke, who forced his entrance into the town, with his army of Highlanders, on the 8th of January 1746. The town was, on that occasion, held out with considerable spirit for two days, but was ~~forced~~ at last to capitulate. The letter which Charles sent to summon the magistrates to surrender, is yet extant in the town-clerk's office. From these memorabilia of Stirling, we may now direct our attention to the particular objects worthy of notice. The castle being the chief attraction of the visitor, may be first noticed. Emerging from the town at its western or upper extremity, and after passing along a spacious parade-ground in front of the fortress, the stranger first passes under the archways, which give access through two seve-

ral walls of defence, the external fortification of the castle. These were erected at the expense of Queen Anne, who, at the same time, caused a deep fosse to be dug in front of each. The outer fosse is passed by a draw-bridge. Immediately after passing the last gateway, which was formerly defended by a portcullis, a battery, called the *Over or Upper Port Battery*, is found to extend to the right hand, overlooking the beautiful plain through which the river takes its winding course, as also the distant Highlands, and a multiplicity of other objects. The ground on this side of the castle is not precipitous, but gradually descends, in a series of rocky eminences called the *Gowlan* or *Gowan-hill*, towards the bridge. On the ridge of the nearest hillock, the remains of a low rampart are still to be seen, extending in a line exactly parallel to the battery. These are the vestigia of the works which Prince Charles caused to be erected against the castle in 1746. The situation, as may be easily conceived by the spectator, was very unfortunate. The castle, as we are informed in a print of the time, overlooked the besiegers so completely, that the garrison could see them down to the very buckles of their shoes. Accordingly, they were able to kill a great number of their Celtic assailants. The prince made no impression whatever on the fortress. Between the castle walls and the Highland battery, a road may be seen leading down the hill towards the village of *Raploch*. This is called the *Ballangeigh* road, from two words signifying the windy pass. At the same time, a low-browed archway, passing out of the court-yard, near the parliament house, and which formerly was connected with a large gateway through the exterior wall, is called the *Ballangeigh Entry*. The palace of James V. has its eastern aspect towards this court-yard. It is a quadrangular building, having three ornamented sides presented to the view of the spectator, and a small square in the centre. On each of the ornamented sides of this building, there are five or six slight recesses, in each of which a pillar rises close to the wall, having a statue on the top. These images are now much defaced, but enough yet remains to shew that they had been originally, like every other part of the palace, in a very extraordinary taste. Most of those on the eastern side are mythological figures—apparently *Cerberus*, *Queen of Lydia*, *Perseus*,

Diana, *Venus*, and so forth. On the northern side of the palace, opposite to the chapel-royal, they are more of a this-world order. The first from the eastern angle is unquestionably one of the royal founder, whom it represents as a short man, dressed in a hat and frock-coat, with a bushy beard. Above the head of this figure, an allegorical being extends a crown with a scroll, on which are the letter I. and figure 5, for James V., (which are also seen above various windows of the building,) and the Scottish lion crouches beneath his feet. Next to the king is the statue of a young beardless man, holding a cup in his hand, who is supposed to be the king's cup-bearer. Besides the principal figures, there are others springing from the wall near them; one of which is evidently *Cleopatra*, with the asp on her breast. The small square within the palace is called the *Lion's Den*, from its having been the place, according to tradition, where the king kept his lions. It presents nothing remarkable in appearance. The apartments of the palace were formerly noble alike in their dimensions and decorations. Part of the lower flat of the northern side was occupied by a hall or chamber of presence, the walls and ceiling of which, previously to 1777, were adorned by a multitude of figures, carved in oak, in low relief, and supposed with much probability to represent the persons of the king, his family, and his courtiers. The walls were stripped of these most beautiful and most interesting ornaments in 1777, in consequence of one having fallen down and struck a castle soldier, who was passing at the time. Fortunately, at the very juncture when they were about to be condemned for firewood, an individual of taste observed a little girl going along the castle-hill with one in her hand, which she was carrying towards the town. Having secured possession of it for a trifle, the individual mentioned immediately busied himself to collect and preserve as many of the rest as yet remained. Strange to say, this person was no other than the keeper of the jail of Stirling; and it was to that house of care that he carried the beautiful carvings which he had rescued. They were kept there for upwards of forty years, when, having attracted the attention of the lady of General Graham, deputy-governor of the castle, drawings, not only of these, but of others, which had found their way into the

possession of Henry Cockburn, Esq., advocate, and other individuals, were made by her and an artist of the name of Blore, and then given to the world, in a series of masterly engravings, published by Mr. Blackwood of Edinburgh, in an elegant volume, entitled, *Lacunar Strevilianense*. Those which were in the jail of Stirling have now been transferred to the justiciary court-room adjacent to it; but they have been much disfigured by the paint with which the civic taste has covered them. The lofty hall which they formerly adorned is now, alas! a mere barrack for private soldiers; but it is yet designated by the title of *The King's Room*. The buildings on the western side of the square, adjoining to the palace of James V., are of a much plainer and more antique character. It is supposed that they are of a date antecedent to the reign of James II.; a room being still shown, where that monarch is said to have stabbed the Earl of Douglas. James II. was so exceedingly annoyed through the whole of his reign, by this too powerful family of nobles, which at one time had so nearly unsettled him from his throne, that, in a fit of disgust, he formed the resolution of retiring to the continent. William, Earl of Douglas, having entered into a league with the Earls of Crawford and Ross against their sovereign, James invited him to Stirling Castle, and endeavoured to prevail upon him to break the treasonable compact. The king led him out of his audience-chamber (now the drawing-room of the deputy-governor of the castle,) into a small closet close beside it, (now thrown into the drawing-room,) and there proceeded to entreat that he would break the league. Douglas peremptorily refusing, James at last exclaimed in rage, "Then if you will not, I shall," and instantly plunged his dagger into the body of the obstinate noble. According to tradition, his body was thrown over the window of the closet into a retired court-yard behind, and there buried; in confirmation of which, the skeleton of an armed man was found in the ground, at that place, some years ago. The chronicles of these early events affirm, that Douglas came to Stirling upon a safe-conduct under the king's hand, and that his followers nailed the paper upon a large board, which they dragged at a horse's tail through the streets of Stirling, threatening at the same time to burn the town. The king's closet, or Douglas' room—for it is known by

both names—is a small apartment very elaborately decorated in an old taste. In the centre of the ceiling is a large star having radii of iron, and around the cornices are two inscriptions. The upper one is as follows, "J. H. S. *Maria salvet rem pie pia*"—which may be thus extended, constructed, and translated, "*Pia Jesus hominum salvator pia Maria, salvete regem*"—*Holy Jesus, the saviour of men, and holy Mary, save the king*. The lower inscription is "Jacobus Scotor. Rex."—James, King of Scots. The eastern side of the square, opposite to this range of ancient buildings, is the *parliament house*, a structure erected by James III. in the Saxon style of architecture, and which formerly had a noble appearance, though now rendered plain by the alterations necessary for converting it into a barrack. The hall within this building was a hundred and twenty feet long, and had a magnificent oaken roof. Parliaments were frequently assembled in it. It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance, that Linlithgow and Stirling, two of the Scottish king's private palaces, had each a parliament-hall connected with it. James III. also erected within the castle a chapel-royal or college of secular priests, consisting of a dean or provost, an archdean, a treasurer and subdean, a chanter, a subchanter, and various other officers. This chapel be endowed most liberally. The original register of it is still preserved in the Advocates' Library, along with the chartulary of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth. The northern side of the square is occupied by the new chapel, which James VI., as already mentioned, erected, in 1594, for the scene of the baptism of his son Prince Henry. The ceremonial which distinguished this affair, was one of extraordinary magnificence and cost, being such as to be suitable in the eyes of his father for the heir-presumptive of three great monarchies. A very full account of it is yet extant; and a more splendid piece of pageantry was never seen in Scotland, till the visit of his late majesty in 1822. There existed, till lately, in the chapel, the hull of a boat, eighteen feet in length, and eight across the deck, which had been drawn on four wheels into the banquet-hall, with confections and other dainties for the company assembled. The chapel is now converted into an armoury; but less damage has been done to its exterior than to that of the other buildings in the castle. Previously to its

being made an armoury, the roof was a species of panelling without much ornament: but from the centre there hung, carved in one piece of wood, which is still preserved in the building, figures of the castles of Edinburgh, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Blackness, surmounted by a crown. Such are the objects usually pointed out to strangers as most worthy of notice in Stirling Castle. It is now necessary to attend to those objects of interest in the neighbourhood, which are historically or locally connected with it. The King's Gardens merit the first notice. They lie immediately to the south-west of the Castle-hill, and to the south of the castle. Their present condition is that of a marshy piece of ground, completely desolated. It is yet possible, however, to trace on this desolate spot the peculiar form into which the ground had been thrown by its royal proprietors. In the centre a series of concentric mounds, of a polygonal, but perfectly regular shape, and rising above one another towards the middle, is yet most distinctly visible. An octagonal mound in the centre, is called the *Kings Knot*, and is said, by tradition, to have been the scene of some forgotten play or recreation, which the king used to enjoy on that spot with his court. The King's Park lies beyond the gardens, towards the south and south-west. It is about three miles in circumference, is surrounded by a wall of great antiquity, but is now almost divested of wood, being chiefly pasture and cultivated ground. Other principal objects of curiosity within the ancient royal domain, are the Valley, and the Ladies' Hill. The Valley is an enclosed and somewhat hollow piece of waste ground, now belonging to the burgh, lying a little below the south side of the esplanade formed in front of the castle. It is about a hundred yards in extent, either way; but it is said to have been much larger before the erection of the Earl of Mar's house in 1750, when the garden attached to that edifice was taken off its length. The use of the Valley in former times was that of a tournament ground; while the Ladies' Hill was a sort of theatre for the spectators. The scenery, in general, from the castle of Stirling, is exceedingly fine. In the immediate neighbourhood the ground is quite flat, either showing the foregoing remains or disposed in rich arable fields, while the scene is closed by the blue peaks of the Highland hills. The nearest rising ground is

south from the castle, and in this quarter the view is uninteresting and interrupted. But on the north, looking towards Airthrie, and the winding line of the Forth, it is of surpassing loveliness. The south bank of the castle is also clad with trees, and the whole is laid out in walks which could not easily be paralleled. After examining the castle, and viewing this splendid panorama of hill and dale, wood and water, the visitor returns to the town to explore the objects it offers for his inspection. The town of Stirling consists of a main or High Street, called Broad Street, of a spacious and imposing appearance, lying along the inclined plane, like the High Street of Edinburgh, with one or two other thoroughfares leading towards the castle, and several diverging streets. The interior and more ancient streets of Stirling present rather a mean appearance, being generally long, narrow, and containing many old-fashioned and decayed houses. Since the commencement of the present century, several of the streets, besides Broad Street, such as Baker Street, King Street, and Port Street, have been much improved, and filled with good shops. Every road, too, which leads out of the town, is now lined with neat modern villas, which betoken the wealth and comfort of the inhabitants; many of these are occupied by gentlemen of fortune or annuitants, who have returned, after an adventurous life, to spend the conclusion of their days in their native town. The streets are in many places ill paved, but at the more open parts of the town there is a flag pavement for foot passengers. The town has been lighted of late years with very brilliant gas. The public building most worthy of notice is the Old Church of the town, which stands near the castle. Though anciently one place of worship, this venerable structure now forms two, respectively called the East and West Churches. The division took place in 1656. The West Church was originally the place of worship connected with the Franciscan or Grey Friars' Monastery, founded by James IV. in 1494. It cannot therefore be of an older date. It appears to have had a projecting square building at each corner. One of these at the north-west corner was, according to tradition, the chapel of Margaret, daughter of Henry the Seventh, James the Fourth's queen. The interior was of beautiful architecture; and on

the arch (now converted into a window) which formed the entrance to it, may still be seen on the outside of the church, the rose of England and thistle of Scotland. Another of these projections is now an aisle. The West Church is now fitted up as tastefully as presbyterianism will allow, and contains some fine monuments on the walls. The East Church, at least the chancel, was built by Cardinal Beaton; but, though a later, and in external appearance a more magnificent structure, it is not, in reality, of such elegant architecture as its more aged neighbour. A square turret rises from the western part of the whole edifice. The church of Stirling is remarkable in Scottish history, as the place where the Regent Earl of Arran, in 1543, abjured the Catholic faith, and avowed the Protestant doctrines, which, however, he afterwards renounced. Here also, on the 29th of July 1567, James VI. was crowned, at the age of thirteen months and ten days, John Knox preaching the coronation sermon. In 1631, Monk took possession of the tower or steeple, from which he proceeded to batter the castle. The Highlanders in 1746, occupied the same station, for the purpose of celebrating their victory at Falkirk, which they did by ringing of bells, and discharging of firearms from the battlements. On both of these occasions, the steeple suffered from the shot of the castle. A large building on the south of the church is Cowan's Hospital, built in 1639. The front of this house exhibits a full length statue of the founder. At the head of Broad Street stand the remains of the house of the Earl of Mar, or *Mar's Wark*, as it has been called. It was originally a quadrangular building with a small court in the centre, but the ruins of the front of the square alone remain. In the centre of this part are the royal arms of Scotland, and, on the two projecting towers on each side, those of the regent and his countess. In an alley, called the Castle Wynd, leading off from the upper end of Broad Street, is shown Argyle's Lodgings, a large quadrangular house, built in the lordly style which prevailed during the reigns of James and the first Charles. By far the most noted structure in or about Stirling, is the Bridge over the Forth. It is reached by a road leading from the south or town side, and stands nearly opposite the castle. Being the first convenience of the sort, which occurs on the Forth for fifty miles upwards from the mouth of its estuary, and

having been, till lately, almost the only access into the northern department of Scotland for wheeled carriages (which now generally proceed by boats at Queensferry), there can be little wonder that it is so. Stirling Bridge is also conspicuous in the history of the country, and is altogether one of the most notable public objects in the kingdom. At a very early period, there was a wooden bridge across the Forth, about half a mile above the present stone structure, which was the scene of that exploit of Wallace with the English army already noticed. The remains of this bridge are visible at low water, and the place is still a ford. Montrose led his army through the water at this point, when on his march to Kilsyth, in 1645. The age of the stone bridge is unknown; but it must be at least as old as 1571, when Archbishop Hamilton was hanged upon it, by the king's faction under the Regent Lennox. It is of very antique structure, being narrow, and high in the centre. Formerly, it had a gate leading through two small flanking towers, near the south end, and another gate leading through two similar towers, near the north end: there were also two low towers in the centre. A painting over the door of one of the rooms in the Town House, represents the bridge in this state. General Blakeney, the governor of the castle, in 1745, caused the south arch to be destroyed, in order to intercept the Highlanders, both in their march south, in parties, to reinforce Prince Charles, and in their retreat northwards on desertion. On this account, when the royal army came to follow Charles to the north in February 1746, the Duke of Cumberland was obliged to supply the place of the deficient arch, by logs and boards of wood; which was one of the reasons why he never overtook, or came near his enemy, till the battle of Culloden. The old bridge of Stirling being found inconvenient for modern traffic, a new structure, at a short distance below, in a more commodious place, has been some time in preparation. Another public structure which may be noticed, is the Town House, an old edifice with a spire, standing in Broad Street. Behind it is the common jail. At the top of King Street stands the Athenæum, a handsome building, with a fine lofty spire, and a good clock; the ground storeys are converted into shops; in the upper is a reading-room and a very extensive library, consisting of an excellent

collection of books ; the front of the building is circular, which gives a much greater facility to the entrance of the two streets, which branch out here. Near to this structure is a large and commodious corn market, which is well attended. There is also an extensive butcher market, and a good weekly market is held every Friday. The chief manufacture of Stirling is carpets and tartana, for which the place has been noted, and this branch of business engages a considerable number of weavers. Brewing is also carried on. There are several booksellers and printers, and a number of other tradesmen only found in the better class of towns. There is a branch of the Bank of Scotland established ; and there is a Savings' Bank, as well as some other beneficiary institutions. Being the county-town, the courts of the sheriff are held here, and are attended by a number of procurators, resident in the place. On account of the shallowness of the Forth, no trade can be carried on by shipping, unless by incurring a vast expense in deepening and otherwise improving the river. At certain times of the tide, however, steam vessels from Newhaven reach the quay, and afford a cheap and agreeable communication with Edinburgh. (See *FORTH*, p. 449.) A mail and stage coaches sustain a regular daily communication by land with the capital and other places. Stirling has been long celebrated for its schools, chiefly on account of one of them having for a long course of years been successfully taught by Dr. Doig, a person remarkable for his attainments as a scholar. There is a burgh school for languages, mathematics, &c. and several parochial teachers of English. The town is perhaps still more celebrated for its hospitals or places of residence for decayed persons. Cowan's hospital, already alluded to, was founded in 1639, by John Cowan, a merchant in Stirling, between the years 1633 and 1639; forty-thousand merks being left by him to endow an ulms-house for twelve decayed brethren of the guild or mercantile corporation of Stirling. The money was invested in the purchase of lands, which now yield a revenue of upwards of £ 3600 sterling per annum, by which about a hundred and fifty persons at present receive relief. Spittal's Hospital for relief of decayed burghesses was founded in 1530, and John's for the education of children of tradesmen in 1724, and Cunningham's mortification for a similar purpose in 1808. These institutions, however well-meant, do not seem to

lessen the number of poor persons, of whom more may be seen in Stirling than in any other town of its size in Scotland. The parish of Stirling, which, as has been seen, possesses two established churches, is confined to the town and a small territory around it, the whole land not exceeding 200 acres. The castle, with the constabulary, by which is meant a small portion of land, are not reckoned in the parish ; and as little are the royal domains or king's park. They are exempted from all parochial assessment, and are in the parish only *quoad sacra*. A small portion of the parish lies on the north side of the Forth, in the county of Clackmannan. Stirling is remarked by the inhabitants of neighbouring towns, to be a place of extraordinary piety. The principal sect which has parted from the church of Scotland, since its establishment, began here about the year 1738, under the auspices of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, who was originally minister of what was called the third charge of the parish of Stirling. The place of worship occupied by this divine, after his secession from the church, continued in use till lately, when a new one was erected behind it. There are also congregations of the Reformed Presbyterian, a second of the United Associate, and one of the original Burgher Associate Synods, one of Independents, and two of Baptists, and an Episcopal chapel. The fast days of the church are generally the Thursdays before the first Sunday of May, and the last Sunday of October. As a royal burgh, the town is governed by a provost, with the powers of a sheriff, four bailies and sheriffs, a dean of guild, and treasurer. The council altogether consists of fourteen merchants or guild brethren, and seven trades councilors or deacons. The present set was granted by George III. in 1781, and is said to be liberal, but in practice is not found more beneficial than the constitutions of ordinary burghs.—In 1821 the population of the burgh was about 6000, including the parish, 7214.

STITCHEL and HUME, a united parish, the former in Roxburghshire, and the latter in Berwickshire ; bounded on the north by Gordon and Greenlaw, on the west by Earlstoun and Nenthorn, on the south also by Nenthorn, and on the east by Ednam ; extending from five to six miles in length, and from three to four in breadth. The surface presents a gentle declivity towards the south, and the lands are al-

most all enclosed and under tillage. The district contains some fine mansions with their plantations and pleasure grounds, among which are Stichel house and Newton-Don, near the village of Stichel. Hume castle, in the northern division of the parish, is noticed under the head HUME. The village of Stichel lies about four miles north from Kelso, and three south from Hume.—Population in 1821, Hume, 401, and Stichel, 451.

STOBBS, a village and extensive gunpowder manufactory, in the county of Edinburgh, situated in the parishes of Temple and Borthwick, in a secluded vale through which flows a rivulet tributary to the South-Esk, and useful in turning the mills of the manufactory. The distance from Edinburgh is about ten miles.

STOBO, a parish in the western part of Peebles-shire, lying nearly altogether on the left bank of the Tweed, opposite the parishes of Peebles and Drummelzier; bounded on the north by Lyne Water, which separates it from Lyne and Newlands, and on the west by Kirkurd and Broughton. It extends about six miles in length, by four and a-half in breadth. The greater part of the parish is hilly and of a pastoral character. Adjacent to the Tweed and its tributary, the Lyne, the land is cultivated, and in many places finely planted. The plantations and other improvements in Stobo parish, are chiefly contiguous to the road along the bank of the Tweed, on the property of Montgomery, baronet, of Stobo Castle. This is a modern and splendid edifice, situated a short distance from the parish church, within view of the Tweed. Farther up the vale of this river on the opposite bank, within the parish of Drummelzier, is New-Posso, the seat of Nasmyth, baronet, surrounded also by extensive pleasure grounds and plantations. Stobo parish is celebrated for its extensive slate quarries. The slate is of a fine dark blue colour, and has been used all over the southern district, as well as to a considerable extent in Edinburgh in the roofing of houses.—Population in 1821, 413.

STONEHAVEN, or STONEHIVE, a sea-port town, in Kincardineshire, of which it is the capital, chiefly in the parish of Dunnotar, and partly in the parish of Fetteresso, situated at the distance of fifteen miles south-by-west of Aberdeen, sixty-one from Banff, thirty-four from Arbroath, fifty-one from Dundee, and twenty-three from Montrose. Stone-

haven is a considerable town, though not a royal burgh, situated at the mouth of the stream called Carron, in the bottom of a bay, and flanked on both sides by lofty hills. The old part of the town lies on the south side of the estuary of the Carron, and is irregularly and not very well built; on the north side, on an angle formed by the Carron and the Cowie, a new town has been erected, composed of neat and regular streets, with a square in the centre, founded and patronised by Mr. Barclay of Urie, who has feued the ground from his estate. The two towns are connected by a bridge, carrying across the road from the south to Aberdeen. The harbour south from the mouth of the united streams of the Cowie and Carron, is a natural basin, forming a safe refuge for vessels during storms, being sheltered on the south-east by a high rock which runs into the sea, and on the north-east by a quay, very convenient for the unloading of goods. In recent times the port has been considerably improved by the erection of a strong jetty or quay. The town has also undergone great improvement in point of cleanliness and comfort, the streets being widened and newly paved and lighted. The shipping is inconsiderable, and is generally employed in the coal and lime trade, and sometimes in exporting grain to Leith. During the season a herring fishery is carried on, to the great advantage of the place. Formerly a considerable manufacture of linen and cotton goods gave employment to a number of weavers, but of late years this trade has almost disappeared. Stonehaven derives its principal support from the sheriff court of the county; there is also a justice of peace court. Stonehaven is a burgh of barony, of which the judicature is by the charter vested in the magistrates, chosen by the superior and feuars. The population is in a great measure of that moderately genteel sort which is almost invariably found in small county towns. A market is held every Thursday, and from Martinmas to Candlemas (on Thursday) for cattle and grain. There are five fairs held here, namely, on Thursday before Christmas, old style, Thursday before Candlemas, old style, second Thursday in June, second Thursday in August, and first Thursday in November. The established churches of Dunnotar and Fetteresso are situated near the town. There is also an Episcopal chapel, and a meeting-house of the United Asso-

ciate Synod.—In 1821 the population was about 2150.

STONEHOUSE, a parish in Lanarkshire, bounded by Glassford and Strathaven on the west, Hamilton on the north, Dalsert on the east, and Lesmahago on the south. It extends about five miles in length, and on an average two in breadth. The surface is chiefly flat and arable, and well enclosed. The parish is intersected by the Avon. South from its bank, on the public road, stands the village of Stonehouse, at the distance of eighteen miles from Glasgow, and about seven from Hamilton. It is inhabited principally by weavers.—Population in 1821, 2038.

STONEYKIRK, (more properly **STEVEN'S-KIRK**.) a parish in the western part of Wigtonshire, lying on the Irish Channel, betwixt Portpatrick and Inch on the north, and Kirkmaiden on the south. On the east it has Luce Bay, and the parish of Old Luce. The parish, which extends seven miles in length, by from three to five in breadth, comprehends the three old parishes of Stoneykirk, Clackshant, and Torkerton. The surface is generally hilly, moorish, and of a pastoral nature. The low grounds are arable, and in some places planted.—Population in 1821, 3133.

STORMONT, a district in Perthshire, lying on the north-east bank of the Tay, and extending from Blairgowrie to Dunkeld.

STORNOWAY, a parish and town in Ross-shire, in the island of Lewis. The parish lies on the north-east part of the island on the eastern shore, bounded on the inland side by Barvas. It extends nineteen miles in length, by from seven to four in breadth. The surface is generally flat and moorish. The shores are partly sandy and partly rocky, and are indented by a number of bays, the chief of which are Broad Bay and the harbour of Stornoway. On a point of land at the latter stands the town of Stornoway, which was created a burgh by James VI., with the design of improving the civilization of the Western Isles. From a small origin, it has risen to a considerable size, by the exertions and patronage of the noble family of Seaforth. Here the white and herring fisheries have long been successfully carried on, giving employment to a number of vessels and men. The houses in the town are, in general, well built; and besides a neat and commodious custom-

house, there is a town-house, an assembly room, an elegant church, and two commodious school-houses.—In 1821, the population was about 1500, including the parish, 4119.

STOURHOLM, a small island of Shetland, lying on the south side of the mainland, in the parish of Northmaven.

STOW, a parish in the southern part of Edinburghshire, in the district of Gala-Water, with a portion at the southern corner belonging to Selkirkshire. It has the parish of Heriot on the north-west, and Galashiels on the south-east, and extends about fifteen miles in length, by an average of five in breadth. The parish is hilly, and for the greater part pastoral. It composes a large proportion of the vale of the Gala, which stream is poured through it in a south-easterly direction. The village of Stow is situated on the public road up the vale, at the distance of twenty-four miles south of Edinburgh, and seven north of Galashiels. Besides the church, it has a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod. At the northern extremity of the parish, on the east side of the vale, stands Crookston, the seat of Borthwick Esq. At a short distance from Stow on the south, and also on the east side of the vale, stands Torsonce, another country residence, and near it Torsonce Inn, a stage on the Carlisle road.—Population in 1821, 1313.

STRACHAN, a parish in the western part of Kincardineshire, bounded on the north by Birse and Banchory Terman, on the east by Durris, Glenbervie and Fordoun, on the south also by Fordoun and Fettercairn, and on the west by Edzell. It extends eleven miles in length, by from five to seven in breadth, and is for the greater proportion a mass of hills, some of which are very lofty, and belonging to a range of the Grampians. The land is low towards the north, on which quarter it is bounded by the Dee and its tributaries. Here the ground is cultivated, and in some places planted.—Population in 1821, 955.

STRACHUR and **STRALACHAN**, or **STRATH-LACHLAN**, a united parish in the district of Cowal, Argyleshire, lying on the eastern shore of Loch-Fyne, extending about eighteen miles in length, and from three to six in breadth. The general appearance is hilly and pastoral; but there are considerable fields of arable lands on the banks of Loch-Fyne. The parish is watered by the small river Chur, which falls into Loch-Eck. The

church of Strath-Lachlan stands near Loch-Fyne, and at no great distance stands Castle Lachlan, an elegant building near the site of an ancient castle of the same name. Strachur House is situated farther to the north.—Population in 1821, 702.

STRAITON, a small village in the parish of Liberton, Edinburghshire, on the road from Edinburgh to Peebles.

STRAITON, a parish in the district of Carrick, Ayrshire, lying in the upper or eastern part of the county, adjacent to the sources of the Doon and the Girvan, which encompass it. It is bounded by Dalmellington on the north, and extends about fifteen miles in length, by five in breadth, comprehending a superficies of seventy-five square miles. The greater part of the parish is only fit for pasture. In the south-east the surface is extremely wild and rocky, interspersed with a number of small lakes. There is a good deal of natural wood, and several extensive plantations, especially round the mansion of Whiteford. The village of Straiton is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Girvan, at the distance of forty-eight miles from Glasgow, fourteen from Ayr, and six from Maybole. It contains a neat parish church. Many of the inhabitants are occupied in woollen weaving.—Population in 1821, 1292.

STRANRAER, or **STRANRAWER**, a royal burgh, and seat of a presbytery, as well as a parish within its bounds, situated at the inner extremity of Loch-Ryan, Wigtonshire, at the distance of 68½ miles west of Dumfries, 9½ north-east of Port-Patrick, and 9½ west of Glenluce. Stranraer is a town of considerable antiquity, and is now in a thriving condition. It was a burgh of barony in the reign of James VI., and was created a royal burgh by a charter of that king, in 1617. It was not, however, enrolled as a royal burgh till the latter end of the reign of Charles II. The burgh appears to have been formed into a parish, in the early part of the reign of Charles I. before the year 1638, when it was made the seat of the presbytery of Stranraer. The new parish was confined, in its extent, to the limits of the royal burgh and its port, which before this creation were partly in the parish of Inch and Leswalt. The prosperity of the town, and its consequent increase, have rendered these limits too narrow; it has grown to be the most populous one in Wigtonshire, and its suburbs

have encroached on the parishes of Inch and Leswalt. The principal street is of great length, and the houses have not been built on any very regular plan. The harbour affords excellent anchorage, and a pier of considerable length, of modern erection, has proved a great convenience to the shipping. The exportation trade consists of grain, cheese, and other native produce, leather, and a considerable quantity of shoes. Some weaving is also carried on in the place. Being considered a healthy situation, it has become the retreat of a considerable number of respectable annuitants. In the centre of the town stands a building, originally a castle, but now used as the jail. There are several seats in the neighbourhood, adorned with all the charms of nature and art, as Castle Kennedy and Culhorn. A commodious parish church was built for Stranraer in 1785. There are also meeting-houses of the United Associate, the Relief, and the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, and a Roman Catholic chapel. It is mentioned that the people are remarkable for extraordinary attention to the duties of religion. Stranraer has a mason lodge, news-rooms, subscription libraries, a dispensary, and several other beneficiary institutions. As a royal burgh, the town is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, and fifteen councillors, and joins with Wigton, New Galloway and Whithorn, in sending a member to parliament. The town-hall is a neat building in George Street. A justice of peace court is held here, at regular intervals; also, a burgh court. The weekly market-day of the town is Friday. The fairs of Stranraer are the January, horse, on the Thursday before the New-Year's Ayr fair; May, the Friday before Whitsunday; the last Friday in July, at Sandmill; the third and last Fridays in September at Sandmill; October horse fair, Thursday before Michaelmas Ayr fair, and last Friday in November at Sandmill.—In 1821 the population of the parish was 2463, including environs about 3000.

STRATH, a parish in Invernessshire, in the island of Skye, occupying the southern and narrower part of the island, next to Sleat, and bounded on the north by Portree. On the east coast it has the islands of Pabbay and Scalpa, and on the west Soa. The greater part of the parish is hilly and pastoral. Strath abounds in mineralogical wonders. The ferry

of Kyleakin is within it.—Population in 1821, 2619.

STRATHALLAN, a vale in Perthshire, through which flows the river Allan. It gives the title of Viscount to a branch of the family of Drummond.

STRATHAVEN, a vale in Banffshire, through which flows the river Aven.

STRATHAVEN, a town and burgh of barony in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Aven-dale, of which it is the capital, situated on the river Aven, at the distance of seven and a half miles from Hamilton, and sixteen from Glasgow. Strathaven is an irregular old town, full of long lanes and short streets, all of which run into each other in a peculiarly perplexing manner. It seems, like many other towns, to have been indebted for its origin to a castle. Strathaven castle, from an early period one of the seats of the Hamilton family, overhangs the town with its shattered and haggard walls, like the spirit of Fingal represented by Ossian as looking down from the clouds upon his living descendants. The breed of excellent horses, for which Lanarkshire is so much distinguished, took its rise at Strathaven. A Duke of Hamilton, upwards of a century ago, brought six fine horses from abroad, which he established in the parks attached to the castle, and from them a breed has been extended over the whole county. Strathaven is also remarkable for calves. The herbage around the town is supposed to be of a peculiarly fine quality, and excellently adapted for improving the flesh and milk of cattle. In consequence of this, *Strath-ven* *real* has been for many ages an article in high estimation; and a *Strath-ven* calf is sometimes known to sell almost as high as a cow reared upon some less favoured district. Strathaven has always been known as a public spirited and industrious little town, and now weaves a considerable quantity of cotton goods. It was created a burgh of barony in 1450, and is governed by a baron bailie, nominated by the Duke of Hamilton. Besides the established church, there are Relief and United Associate Synod meeting-houses. The weekly market day is Thursday, which is well attended, and fairs are held on the first Thursday in March, the Thursday in Whitsun week, the last Thursday in June, the second Thursday in August, and one called the Old Fair, on the second of November. There are also one day's races in July.—In 1821

the population of the town was about 2000.

STRATHBEG, (LOCII) a small lake in the parishes of Crimond and Lomnay, Aberdeenshire. See LOMNAY.

STRATHBLANE, a parish in the south-west corner of Stirlingshire, bounded by Killearn on the north, Campsie on the east, Baldernock and New Kilpatrick on the south, and part of New Kilpatrick with Killearn on the west. It is nearly square in its figure, being five miles in length, and about four in breadth. It composes the vale of the river Blane, which pursues a north-westerly course through it. The land in the valley is exceedingly fertile, and it is beautified by several neat villas, while the sides of the hills are clothed with natural woods. Beyond these there is a considerable extent of moor, affording good pasture for sheep. There are two old castles, Mugdock and Duntreath, which have been strongly fortified. The village of Strathblane is situated at the distance of three and a half miles west of the clachan of Campsie, and four miles south of Killearn. There is a considerable printfield at the place.—Population in 1821, 748.

STRATHBOGIE, the vale of the river Bogie, in the northern part of Aberdeenshire. The district was formerly a lordship, but now unconnected with any civil or political jurisdiction.

STRATHBRAN, the vale of the Bran river, in the parish of Little Dunkeld, Perthshire.

STRATHCLYDE, an ancient British nation, once occupying the vale of Clyde and adjacent districts. See articles LANARKSHIRE and DUMBARTONSHIRE.

STRATHCRUNACHIAN, a small glen in Badenoch, commencing about a mile east of Garvamore, and stretching from the Spey southward to the head of Loch Luggan. The old drove road to Dalwhinnie passes through it.

STRATHDON, a parish in the western part of Aberdeenshire, bounded by Inveraven in Banffshire on the north, Logie-Coldstone, and part of Migvie on the east, and Glenmuick on the south. It is intersected by a part of Tarland parish. The parish of Strathdon extends twenty miles in length, and is from seven to eight in breadth. It consists in a great measure of the upper part of the

vale of the river Don, which is chiefly within it, and pursues a course tending eastward. It was formerly named Invernochtie, from the situation of the church, which stands at the confluence of the Nochtie with the Don. Adjacent to these waters the land is arable, but behind it is chiefly hilly and pastoral.—Population in 1821, 1698.

STRATHEARN, or **STRATHIERNE**, the vale of the Earn, Perthshire, and by a wider interpretation, a large district adjacent to this beautiful river and its tributaries. It is bounded by Perth on the north, Monteith on the west and south-west, Fife on the south, and the Tay on the east. Altogether it extends from about Comrie on the west to Abernethy on the east. It includes much Highland and Lowland territory. At its eastern extremity it is flat and richly planted and well enclosed; and is adorned by a great number of villages and gentlemen's seats.

STRATHFILLAN, a vale in Perthshire, in the parish of Killin.

STRATHGRYFE, the ancient name of Renfrewshire, in whole or part; so named from the river Gryfe, the principal river of the district.

STRATHMARTIN, a parish in the southern part of Forfarshire, bounded by Tealing on the north, Auchterhouse on the west, Liff and Mains on the south, and Mains also on the east. This parish is small, extending only about two and a quarter miles each way, and composes a part of the beautiful arable vale of the Dichty.—Population in 1821, 695.

STRATHMASHIE, a glen in Badenoch, watered by the Mashie, a stream tributary to the Spey, which it joins on the right about a mile above the new bridge of Laggan. Through this strath passes the lately formed excellent road to Fort-William, commonly known by the name of the Loch Laggan road.

STRATHMIGLO, a parish in the north-west part of Fifeshire, lying directly north from the Lomonds. It is bounded on the north by the main body of the parish of Abernethy, situated in Perthshire; on the east it has a small portion of Abernethy which lies in Fifeshire, and the parishes of Auchtermuchty and Falkland; on the south it is bounded by Falkland and by Portmoak in Kinross shire, and on the west by Portmoak, Orwell, and that portion of Arngask parish which is situ-

ated in Fifeshire. Its greatest length is rather more than seven miles, and its greatest breadth about four. The water of Eden, (or Miglo, the name it receives while in the parish,) intersects its whole length, dividing it into two nearly equal parts; it has its source from two branches, one rising at the north-west, and another at the south-west corner of the parish. On the water there are in the parish four corn mills, a flour mill, a lint mill, a spinning mill, and a bleachfield near the village. The whole of the parish is either arable or planted, except those parts of the Lomonds which were set apart at the division in 1815, to certain heritors of this parish; and ever since that period, there have been considerable portions of the hill *broken in*, as well as a large space lately planted by General Balfour of Balbirnie, the proprietor of the ancient estate of Corstoun. On this estate also, there are considerable remains of natural wood, consisting chiefly of oak and hazel, which seems anciently to have been connected with the wood of Falkland, as tradition asserts that it lay all along the north side of the Lomonds. It is well kept and enclosed, and occasionally cut for the sake of the bark.

STRATHMIGLO, a village or burgh of barony in the above parish, situated in a pleasant plain on the north bank of the Miglo west of Eden, at the distance of nearly two miles west from Auchtermuchty. It consists principally of one irregular street with lanes diverging at right angles. It is a place of some antiquity, and in old records is called *Eccles-Martin*, probably from the church being dedicated to the saint of that name. Sibbald says, "it belongs to the Lord Burghly since 1600, anciently to the Scotts of Balweirie, who, about 1251, got it from the Earl of Fife for their good services. Duncan, Earl of Fife, got it from Malcolm IV. with his niece." The fees which held of Scott consist of five or six detached portions interspersed through the village, and were, by his charter in 1600, erected into a burgh of barony, with privilege of holding courts, of gallows and tolbooth, and the usual powers of such erections. This charter was confirmed under the great seal in the reign of James VI. 1605; but, as the nomination of the bailies and admission of burgesses was vested in the person of the superior, their powers, of course, fell under the sweep of the act 20 Geo. II. abolishing the heritable jurisdictions. An-

other part of the village was formerly part of the abbey lands of Balmerino; and after Lord Balmerino's attainder in 1745, it was acquired by the estate of Pitlour, and, together with the burgh, now holds of P. G. Skene, Esq., whose elegant seat of Pitlour House is about a mile to the north, overlooking the town. A third portion belonged anciently to the knights templars; and after the suppression of that order, appears to have fallen into the hands of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, as one of the feuars is still held by his title to maintain the cross of St. John on a conspicuous part of his house. Another part is called the Kirklands, and holds of the Earl of Mansfield, as proprietor of Balvaird; he is also patron of the church. The parish church is a plain modern structure, built about sixty years ago. There is a town-house in the middle of the village, with a neat tower and spire, 70 feet high, built in 1734, principally from the ruins of the castle of Cairnyflappet, granted to the feuars of Margaret Balfour of Burleigh, the then superior; in return for which they erected a fine relief of the Burleigh arms on the front of the spire, which is almost as perfect now as when first executed. The site of the castle of Cairnyflappet is easily discerned about a quarter of a mile east from the town, by the remains of a square ditch or fosse which had completely surrounded it. A village has been built within these fifty years on the opposite side of the Miglo, called The Feus of Wester-cush; it holds of George Tod, Esq. W. S. Between the old and new villages is a beautiful square and level meadow, called the Town-green, intersected by the Miglo, and belonging to the burgh, which, together with some *loans*, is all that remains of a common extending to 170 acres, before it was divided, about the middle of last century. In an "agreement amongst the feuars of Strathmiglo relative to the division of the Lomond Hill, Nov. 7, 1815," it is stated, "That that part of Strathmiglo which is the burgh, or Strathmiglo proper, contains in their old charter 18 feus; and that it is now divided into 46 feus, upon which are 123 houses, and 387 inhabitants. The population of the whole town and feus will now exceed 1000. Besides the parish church, there is a meeting-house of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod. There are two annual fairs here, one in June, and the other in November, although the last has been

long in desuetude. There are two societies in the village, namely, the Strathmiglo Friendly Society, and the Stratheden Operative Mason Lodge.—In 1821, the population of the village was about 800, including the parish, 1842.

STRATHMORE, (or the **GREAT STRATH**;) a large valley or *strath*, stretching across Scotland from Stonehaven in Kincardineshire on the east, to the district of Cowal in Argyshire on the west. Its northern boundary is the Grampian mountains, and its southern the Sidlaw, Ochil, and Lennox hills. Strathmore is spacious and fertile, partaking of the soft and rich nature of the lowland vales to which it adjoins, and is interspersed with numerous town, villages, and elegant seats. The name of Strathmore is as frequently applied in a restricted sense, to that part of the vale which is bounded by the Sidlaws, extending from Methven in Perthshire to Laurencekirk in Mearns. This noble piece of country gives a title to the ancient family of Lyon. The seat of this noble family, the celebrated Glamis castle, is situated in one of the most beautiful spots throughout the whole territory, about six miles to the south-west of Forfar.

STRATHMORE, a Highland vale in the parish of Durness, Sutherlandshire, through which a stream flows in a northerly direction to Loch Hope, whose waters are emptied into Loch Eribole on the north coast.

STRATHNAVER, an extensive Highland vale in the parish of Farr, Sutherlandshire, through which flows the river Naver from the loch of the same name.

STRATHEPPER, a beautiful vale in Ross-shire, near the town of Dingwall. In this vale there is a mineral spring, now a place of resort as a watering place, and as such it has obtained a considerable celebrity in the north of Scotland.

STRATHSPEY, the vale of the river Spey, in the counties of Inverness and Moray. See **SPEY**.

STRATHY, a river in the parish of Farr, Sutherlandshire, flowing through a Highland vale in a northerly direction to the north coast, where it is disembogued at an inlet called Strathy bay. At its junction with the sea stands a small village named Strathy; and the headland, west of the bay, is entitled Strathy head.

STRELITZ, a small modern village in the parish of Cargill, Perthshire, at the distance of eight miles north of Perth, so named in honour of the late Queen Charlotte. It was built, in 1763, by the commissioners for managing the annexed estates as a place of residence for the discharged soldiers at the conclusion of the German war. It consists of a series of neat dwellings with gardens.

STRICHEN, a parish in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, bounded by part of Aberdour, part of Frazerburgh, and Rathen on the north, Lonmay on the east, and New Deer on the south. It is of an irregular figure, extending six miles in length from east to west. It is intersected by the river Ugie, to which the land inclines, and though generally hilly, is much improved, and beautified by plantations, especially west from the river. Here stands Strichen House; and on the east, or opposite bank of the Ugie, is situated the village of Strichen, at the distance of fifteen miles north-west of Peterhead.—Population in 1821, 1968.

STRICKATHROW, a parish in Forfarshire, bounded by Brechin on the south, and Menmuir on the south-west. On the north, it is separated from the parish of Edzell and Kincardineshire, by the West Water and the North Esk, to which it is tributary. It extends about seven miles in length, by from one and a half to two miles in breadth. This is a pleasing district, now considerably improved by planting, and otherwise. In its north-western part rises the conspicuous hill of Lundie. In the parish church-yard of Strickathrow, July 2, 1296, the unfortunate John Balliol resigned his sovereignty into the hands of King Edward.—Population in 1821, 590.

STROMA, a small island in the Pentland Firth, about two miles from the shore of the parish of Canisbay, Caithness, to which it belongs. It measures two miles in length, and one in breadth, and is partly arable and inhabited. See **PENTLAND FIRTH**.

STROMAY, an islet of the Hebrides, in the Sound of Harris.

STROMNESS, a parish and town in the mainland of Orkney. The parish of Stromness at present includes the parochial division of Sandwick, and lies on the western side of the island. Stromness is bounded on three sides by the sea, and on the north by the pa-

rishes of Stennis and Sandwick. Stromness has recently increased so much in population, that it has been resolved upon, at the death of the present incumbent, to disjoin from it the parish of Sandwick, and again to form the latter into an independent parish. In the parishes are several natural curiosities, especially the "hole o' Row" in Sandwick: there are also veins of lead throughout both parishes. Altogether, the united parish, which is of the usual hilly and pastoral character of Orkney, extends about nine miles along the western coast. The capital of the united parish, Stromness, is situated at its southern extremity, adjoining the Sound of Hoy, opposite Graemsay island, at the distance of fourteen miles west from Kirkwall, and thirty from Huma. On the east side of the town there is a small bay of the sea, which forms the harbour of the port; it is well sheltered from all winds, and affords safe anchorage for vessels of upwards of 1000 tons burden. The bay is not above a mile long, and half a mile broad; but it is one of the safest harbours in the northern parts of the kingdom. On the east side of the bay at its entrance it is defended by two small islands or holms. The harbour of Stromness is visited by the ships of the Hudsons bay company, and it is no uncommon thing, in the spring months, to see fifty large vessels on the way to the whale fishery, exclusive of casual visitors. The town of Stromness, at the beginning of last century, was very inconsiderable, consisting only of half a dozen houses with slated roofs, and a few scattered huts; the first inhabited by two gentlemen of landed property, and two or three small traders, the last by a few fishermen and mechanics. Two small vessels of thirty tons each were all that belonged to it, and these were employed in catching cod and ling at Barra, and usually made a voyage once a year to Leth or Norway. The naturally excellent situation of the harbour for the admission of vessels proceeding to or from North America, however, gradually brought the village into notice and increased its trade. The prosperity of the port it seems immediately attracted the attention of the burgh of Kirkwall, which, like all corporations under like circumstances, endeavoured to crush the rising importance of the village, and to strip it of its trade. Founding on an obscure act of William and Mary, 1690, which declared

"that the exporting and importing of foreign commodities belonged only to freemen, inhabitants of royal burghs," and another act which ordained that such right might be granted by royal burghs provided the places so favoured contributed a portion of the cess, the burgh of Kirkwall endeavoured to exact from the village of Stromness a certain amount of taxation. A long litigation ensued in the Court of Session, which at last, in 1754, declared that "the burgh of Kirkwall had no right to assess the village of Stromness, but that the said village should be quit thereof and free therefrom in all time coming." From this decision the magistrates of Kirkwall appealed to the House of Lords, which in 1758 affirmed the judgment. By this important decision, the village of Stromness and all the villages throughout Scotland, became free and independent of royal burghs. Before this process was settled, the trade of Stromness had been almost ruined by the dependence on Kirkwall, but ever since its independence was secured, the traffic has increased, and now it is one of the chief resorts of shipping in the northern isles, besides owning a considerable number of trading vessels. Stromness is an exceedingly irregularly built town, its houses being erected quite close to the water, some being within flood-mark, and protected by bulwarks, quays, and jetties, which every individual has built as suited his own convenience and taste. This range of irregular building forms a narrow street seldom exceeding twelve feet in width. A very extensive warehouse has been erected at the north end of the town, and there is an excellent pier with eighteen feet water at spring tides. A very great source of wealth to the place is the touching of the vessels in the Greenland trade, who annually make up their crew here; these ships are also provided here with some necessaries for their voyage. The manufacture of straw-plait is carried on extensively, employing great numbers of females. Boat and shipbuilding is also carried on to a considerable extent. There is an annual fair on the first Tuesday in September, which continues for more than a week, and is attended by tradesmen with goods from Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other places. There are also two cattle markets or fairs in May and October. The town has been erected a burgh of barony, and is under the jurisdiction of two bailies and nine councillors.—In 1821 the population of

the parish of Sundwick was 930, of the parish of Stromness 778, and of the burgh and parish of Stromness, 2236.

STRONSAY, (or *Deceitful Island*), an island of Orkney, lying from six to eight miles north-east from the mainland. It is of a most irregular figure, being indented with deep arms of the sea on all sides so as to form the land into a series of peninsulæ. It measures about six miles each way at the broadest parts. This island is generally flat, and though much remains in a state of nature, agriculture has made considerable improvement, which will probably be aided by the discovery of a bed of limestone, a substance rarely found in Orkney. There are two safe harbours, namely Ling Bay on the west, sheltered by the holm of Ling, and Papa Sound, lying between Stronsay and Papa Stronsay. The antiquities of this island are some Picts' houses, and a building at Lamb Head has very massy circular walls, containing small chambers within the thickness of the rude masonry. Tumuli occur here as elsewhere. Two promontories, Odness and Torness, are certainly named in honour of the northern deities, Odin and Thor. A small creek also bears the name of Gio-Odin, where the *Fucus palmatus* is supposed to be sanative.

STRONSAY and EDAY, a parish in Orkney, comprehending the islands of Stronsay, Eday, Papa-Stronsay, Farny, and nine holms or pasture islands.—Population in 1821, 1686.

STRONTIAN, a district in the West Highlands, in the parish of Ardnachurchan, Argyllshire, possessing a village of the same name, with a lead mine in its neighbourhood. The village is situated on the north bank of Loch Sunart, near its inner extremity, at the distance of thirty miles south west of Fort-William. "Of Strontian," says Macculloch, "I have little to say; the country is wild and uninteresting, though there is grandeur in one scene, in a deep valley which is terminated by the fine form of Seuir-Donald. The lead mine is the cause of a considerable population, and has caused much improvement of small lots of land that would otherwise have remained in pasture. On the mineralogy of this mine I may only say, that it has produced a great variety of the most rare calcareous spars, with splendid specimens of the staurolite, and that it was the first place where the carbonate of

Strontian, and indeed the peculiar earth which has been named from this village, was found. To the proprietors the value of this mine has been vacillating, and I believe that it never produced much profit, while for a long series of years past it was quite dormant. We must not, however, measure its value to the country by the profit which it has yielded. As a manufactory finding work and wages for a people which is but too often in want of both, it has been valuable, even when it merely paid its expenses. The village now possesses an excellent inn. In more recent years, Strontian has come into notice as a place for the manufacture of straw hats of different descriptions, an account of which, as follows, is given in the *Inverness Courier*, Oct. 22, 1828. "About twelve months ago, Sir James Riddell, proprietor of the district of Strontian, established a manufactory of straw hats as a means of improving the condition of the peasantry on his estate. Similar establishments have for years flourished in Orkney, where there are at present no less than 2000 persons engaged in this employment, the produce of which finds a ready market in Edinburgh and Glasgow. Following their example, the worthy baronet hoped, that with a little outlay and perseverance, aided by the assistance of experienced persons from the south, he would not only open up a source of profitable occupation for the young people, but introduce amongst them habits of cleanliness, order, and industry, which might be attended with the most beneficial results on their happiness and future prospects. The scheme has already far surpassed the expectations of its benevolent projector. Managers were provided, the villagers set to work, and orders keep pouring in on the little colony faster than they can be executed. Above fifty females are now happily engaged in preparing the *substratum* of gentlemen's silk hats, and plaiting the more ambitious structures of ladies' bonnets. Men are employed to dress and finish the hats, but their number is, of course, comparatively small, though there is every prospect of the establishment being speedily doubled. Each of the girls earns from five to six pounds per annum, and where there are two or three in a family, or even where there is but one, we need scarcely say how much these earnings tell upon the scanty income of the peasant. A complete moral change has also been introduced into the

village. Sir James and his lady insisted mainly on the article of cleanliness, both in and out of doors, and as the hand readily obeys what the heart dictates, the girls soon caught the spirit of the lesson, and were not only neat and tidy themselves, but carried the same principle into their fathers' homes. Dung-hills were speedily displaced from their ancient prescriptive station in front of the door, *dubs* were filled up, light and air were not wholly excluded, besoms were in constant requisition, and in short the huts of Strontian, from being almost literally what Johnson called 'murky dens,' have become neat habitable abodes, almost rivalling the cottages of Goldsmith's beloved Auburn. The male population of Strontian are chiefly employed in cultivating some lead mines which abound in the country, and the introduction of such habits into the families of these men must be an incalculable blessing. Mr. Southey reckons that Wesley did more good among the colliers of Newcastle than in any other scene of his spiritual exertions; and perhaps philanthropy could not find a more favourable *location* than amidst the homes and families of miners. But the attention of the proprietor of Strontian has not been confined to the temporal wants and comforts of his dependents. Through his exertions, two churches from the Parliamentary grant have been erected in the district, and three of the Assembly's Schools, which are now raised, will in a few weeks be filled with the noisy 'youngsters' of the glen. These are solid substantial blessings,—facts which speak for themselves. Nor is there in the above sketch the slightest tinge of exaggeration. Intelligent strangers passing through this lonely and rugged district, describe the scene as one infinitely more pleasing and gratifying than even the lakes and mountains they had travelled so far to visit."

STROWAN, a parish in Perthshire united to Blair-Athole. See BLAIR-ATHOLE.

STROWAN, a parish in Perthshire, united to Monivaird. See MONIVAIRD.

SUDDY, a parish in Ross-shire, united to Kilmuir-Wester. See KNOCKBAIN.

SULISKER, a small insulated rock in the northern district of the Hebrides, about a quarter of a mile in circuit, lying four leagues east of the island of Rona, and thirteen leagues north-west of the Butt of Lewis. It is noted for its great abundance and variety of sea-fowl. -

SUMBURGH-HEAD, the southern promontory of the mainland of Shetland.

SUMMER ISLANDS, a group of islands on the north side of Loch Broom, on the west coast of the shire of Ross and Cromarty. The chief islands are Tanera More and Tanera Beg, under which head they are noticed. "Why they are called the Summer Islands," says Macculloch, "I know not, as they have a most wintry aspect, as much from their barrenness and rocky outlines, as from the ugly red colour and the form of their cliffs."

SUNART, (LOCH) an extensive inlet of the sea on the west coast of Argyleshire. It has one common entrance from the west with the Sound of Mull, the latter proceeding in a south-easterly direction, dividing Mull from Morven, and the former taking a north-easterly course, dividing Morven from Ardnamurchan. Loch Sunart is wide at its entrance, but it afterwards becomes irregular both in its breadth and in the direction which it takes. In general it varies from half a mile to two miles in breadth. It possesses a number of islands, and its banks are in many places picturesque. Near its inner extremity, on its north side, is the modern village of Strontian. From the head of Loch Sunart there is a vale called Glen Tarbert, which reaches almost betwixt it and Loch Linnhe.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, a Highland county in the northern part of Scotland, situated between $57^{\circ} 53'$ and $58^{\circ} 33'$ north latitude, and between $3^{\circ} 40'$ and $5^{\circ} 13'$ west longitude from London. In figure it is a compact territory of five sides, that on the west and north being presented to the Atlantic and North sea; that on the east for a distance of thirty-seven miles and a half being bounded by Caithness; that on the south-east for a distance of thirty-two and a half miles by the Moray Firth; and that on the south and south-west by the Dornoch Firth, the Oickel and some lesser streams which separate it from the county of Ross. Altogether, Sutherlandshire is computed to contain 1,840,000 statute acres, deducting 32,000 for salt water lochs. This vast territory consists almost entirely of one uninterrupted succession of wild mountains, valleys, and morasses. The northern and western coasts are throughout deeply indented by inlets of the sea, variegated with bold promontories, among which Cape Wrath is pre-eminent, and numerous rocky islets. The in-

terior may be divided into three districts. The eastern is a level piece of land on the east coast, about a quarter of a mile broad, and is sheltered from the north by a ridge of mountains from 300 to 800 feet high. The middle district is occupied by the four straths of the rivers Helmsdale, Brora, Fleet, and Oickel. The western district, which borders on the Atlantic, is still more wild and mountainous, abounding in salt and fresh water lochs. The large extent of Sutherlandshire was the last district in Scotland which was subjected to the improvements of modern times. Till about the beginning of the present century, it was a country lying in nearly the same condition as it must have exhibited centuries before, and in many respects shut out from the progress of that civilization which had been so beneficially spread over the rest of Britain. The great barrier which lay in the way of improvement was the dangerous narrow firths to be crossed, and the total destitution of roads either along the shore or into the interior. The intercourse with other districts was hence exceedingly limited, while the intercourse between one part of the country and another was confined exclusively, or nearly so, to the exertions of those who could travel on foot; even this mode of communication, except to the natives who were brought up to such toil and exertion, was almost impracticable. Besides the fatigue of such an exertion, it was accompanied by considerable difficulty and danger to a person unaccustomed to this exercise, from the precipices to be passed, and the swamps to be struggled through. Being moreover, like all mountainous countries, intersected by deep and rapid rivers and numberless lesser streams, which although at one time nearly dry and easily fordable, are apt, in the course of a few hours, to be so swollen as to remain for days impassable; the adventurous traveller was also exposed to the chance of being cut off from all shelter, or subjected to the cold accommodation of a Highland hut. Such was the state of the local, as well as of the external means of communication enjoyed by the county of Sutherland. Subjected to such deluges and exposed to such risks, it is almost unnecessary to add, that few strangers were tempted to visit it, either for the purposes of curiosity or commerce. The intercourse of the natives themselves being limited to the narrowest bounds,

the most serious obstacles were opposed to every improvement, or rather, this district was deprived of every chance of melioration, so long as this state of things continued to exist. But it was not alone from these physical causes that Sutherlandshire remained so long in a backward condition. Certain moral causes concurred connected with the state of society in the district. The same arrangement of society, which distinguished the rest of the Highlands of Scotland, prevailed in this county, perhaps, however, to a greater degree than it ever did further south. In proportion as the seat of government was more remote, the power of the crown diminished, while that of the chief was augmented. This natural tendency of things was vastly increased, with respect to Sutherland, in consequence of the local situation of the district, cut off and separated, as it was, from the rest of the kingdom. For a very considerable part of the earlier period of the Scottish history, we perceive the Earls of Sutherland and Caithness taking but little concern in the general turbulence of the kingdom; though we find them engaged in their own particular contests, with all the fierceness and animosity which are the consequences of a near vicinage, and characteristic of rude times. They seem, accordingly, to have felt but slightly the effects of those disasters and revolutions which deluged the rest of the country with its best blood, and swept away many of its distinguished families. The increase of manufactures and fisheries, the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, the spread of the English language, emigration to the low countries, and other circumstances which tended to civilize the Highlands and introduce new systems of management, did not affect the county of Sutherland so rapidly or so effectually as other districts. Bound down by circumstances, from which they could not relieve themselves, the Earls of Sutherland continued to find, that the principal means by which they had to maintain that station in the country which their rank and descent entitled them to hold, was, by raising for the service of government, one of those corps, well known by the designation of a "family regiment." The consequence was, that the unhappy system of encouraging and fostering a superabundant population was persevered in. And the greater security of the times, and the absence of domestic feuds, with an accession

of people from the southern highlands, as they were from time to time converted into sheepwalks, promoted the increase, while it cut off the check to such an over-abundant population. The effect of this last circumstance was very important, and one which was, at the same time, very detrimental to the estate, as it not only increased the number of people in an unnatural manner, but did so with a population the least desirable in point of industry and exertion. The numbers of the people of Sutherland received also an occasional addition in a way still less likely to improve their habits. The county formed a receptacle for many of those tenants of Ross-shire and the adjoining counties, who escaped into it in order to avoid paying the rent they owed their landlord, as well as to many of those who were ejected from these counties for irregular conduct. Thus was the county of Sutherland kept in the same state it had been for ages, or rather, the evils of the system were infinitely increased at the very time that the rest of the country was rapidly advancing in the contrary direction. Such being, until very lately, the condition of the estate of Sutherland, the effect was to scatter thickly a hardy but not an industrious race of people up the glens and over the sides of the various mountains; who, taking advantage of every spot which could be cultivated, and which could with any chance of success be applied to raising a precarious crop of inferior oats, of which they baked their cakes, and of bear, from which they distilled their whisky, added but little to the industry, and contributed nothing to the wealth of the empire. Impatient of regular and constant work, all the heavy labour was abandoned to the women, who were employed occasionally even in dragging the harrow to cover in the seed. To build their hut, or get in their peats for fuel, or to perform any other occasional labour of the kind, the men were ever ready to assist; but the great proportion of their time, when not in the pursuit of game, or employed in illegal distillation, was spent in indolence and sloth. The introduction of the potato, in the first instance, proved no blessing to Sutherland, but only increased this state of wretchedness, inasmuch as its cultivation required less labour, and it was the means of supporting a denser population. The cultivation of this root was eagerly adopted; but being planted in places where man never

would have fixed his habitation but for the adventitious circumstances already mentioned, this delicate vegetable was, of course, exposed to the inclemency of a climate for which it was not suited, and fell a more ready and frequent victim than the oats and bear, to the milder and early frosts of the mountains, which frequently occur in August. This was particularly the case along the course of the rivers, near which it was generally planted, on account of the superior depth of soil. The failure of this crop brought accumulated evils upon the poor people in a year of scarcity, and also made such calamities more frequent. For in the same proportion as it gave sustenance to a larger number of inhabitants, when the crop was good, so did it dash into misery, in years when it failed, a larger number of helpless and suffering objects. As often as this melancholy state of matters arose, and upon an average it occurred every third or fourth year to a greater or lesser degree, the starving population of the estate became necessarily dependant for their support on the bounty of their landlord; an appeal which was never made in vain. So long as the system just described remained in full force, no attempt could be made to improve or meliorate the situation of these poor people; and it would have been useless to dispossess the humble inhabitants of the soil, till there was a prospect of advantageously introducing better arrangements. Nothing but a great and well arranged effort could remove the obstacles, which thus on every side, and in every shape, presented themselves, arising as well from the moral as the physical circumstances in which the country was placed. Two powerfully moving circumstances at length brought about the introduction of efficient measures of reform. The first was the extraordinary and patriotic exertion made by the noble family of Sutherland and Stafford; and the second was the well-judged liberality of parliament, which agreed to advance a moiety of the expense to be incurred for certain roads and bridges in the Highlands. It may, perhaps, be serviceable, in this brief sketch, here to present the reader with a few particulars illustrative of the annals of the above noble family. We are informed by the best authorities, that the earldom of Sutherland is the most ancient subsisting title in Britain. While almost all the other titles of an old date have been changed in their des-

tinuations by resignations and new patents, this has remained unaltered, and been transmitted through twenty generations, in the legal order of descent, to the present estimable possessor. The first who appears at the head of the family genealogy was Freskin, a personage of Flemish extraction, who came into Scotland during the reign of David I. (1124-53,) and obtained from that munificent prince the land of Strathbrock, in the county of Linlithgow. Soon after the insurrection of the men of Moray, in 1130, Freskin, who probably contributed, by his skill and bravery, to subdue these ancient people, acquired from the bounty of the same sovereign some of the most fertile districts in the lowlands of Moray. William the eldest son and heir of Freskin, received additional grants of 104; and his eldest son, Hugh, greatly raised the family dignity by acquiring the territory of Sutherland, forfeited by the Earl of Caithness on his rebellion in 1147. William, the eldest son and heir of Hugh, still further raised the dignity of the house by being created Earl of Sutherland about the year 1227, by Alexander II., for assisting in crushing the rebellion of one Gillespie, a potent barbarian in the north. From this period there was a regular succession of earls, either by immediate descent, consanguinity, or marriage with female heirs, until William, the seventeenth earl, who died in the year 1766. This nobleman left a daughter, Elizabeth, who became Countess of Sutherland; and in 1783 was married to the Right Hon. George Granville Leveson Gower, eldest son of Earl Gower; which earl being created Marquis of Stafford, on his death, in 1803, that title devolved on his lordship. Since George, the second Marquis of Stafford, thus acquired a right by matrimony to the vast estates of the Sutherland family, he and his lady, the Marchioness, have been unsparing in their endeavours to improve and civilize this long-neglected portion of the Highlands, and have effected wonderful alterations in its condition. In our article on the HIGHLANDS, pages 548, 549, 550, we have presented a correct account, from official documents, of those improvements by roads and bridges effected in Sutherlandshire by the commissioners of parliament, and we need not here repeat the description. It may only be stated, that it took about twenty years to effect the proposed changes in the county as to the system of tenantry which had long obtained. The removals

of the old possessors of the soil were completed about the year 1820, the greater part of the people settling on lots of land on the sea shores, and a number emigrating to America or the Lowlands. A similar process has taken place on the large estates of Lord Reay and others, as well as on those of the Marquis of Stafford. The latter nobleman, at Whitsunday 1829, acquired by purchase the large estates of Lord Reay; and having also bought the lands of some other proprietors, his lordship is now nearly the sole possessor of the shire. Instead of small cottars, the country is now under the tenantry of farmers, some of whom pay from two to three thousand pounds of rent, and have partly emigrated hither from the south of Scotland. These enterprising men took with them Lowland shepherds. We are told by Mr. James Loch, in his work descriptive of the improvements on the Marquis of Stafford's estates, published in 1820, that Sutherlandshire has not been indebted solely to the farmers of the Lowlands for its improved modes, as has been ordinarily supposed, "for," says he, "the bulk of the most active improvers of Sutherland are natives, who, both as sheep farmers and as skilful and enterprising agriculturalists, are equal to any to be met with in the kingdom. They have, with an intelligence and liberality of feeling which reflects upon them the highest honour, embraced with alacrity the new scene of active exertion presented for their adoption; seconding the views of the landlord with the utmost zeal, marked with much foresight and prudence. Out of the twenty-nine principal tacksmen on the estate, seventeen are natives of Sutherland, four are Northumbrians, two are from the county of Moray, two from Roxburghshire, two from Caithness, one from Mid-Lothian, and one from the Merse." Sutherlandshire may boast of one accommodation not generally enjoyed: on all its excellent roads there is not one toll-bar. When it was proposed to place turnpike-gates on the principal line, the noble proprietor said, "It will shut out the thoroughfare of passengers, of which we have too few; and regarding the tenantry, I see no benefit in lowering rents with one hand, while with the other I impose tolls upon them." Under the various improvements in store-farming, the country rears 200,000 Cheviot sheep, of which 20,000 are annually exported, besides 80,000 fleeces of wool. From the fishing stations on the coast the county an-

nually exports from 80,000 to 40,000 barrels of herrings, besides cod, ling, &c. While the breeding of sheep is the great staple business of Sutherlandshire,—and for which its sheltered straths, and finely swelling green hills, as well as its climate, which is superior to that of Caithness, eminently adapt it,—the business of tillage is not neglected. The agriculture of the shire is now equal to that of the Lothians; and the soil being of a sandy open-bottomed nature, it bears excellent crops of grain. The exports of farm produce, &c. have been much assisted by the erection of piers at Helmsdale, and other places on the coast, chiefly, if not altogether, at the cost of the Marquis of Stafford. Sufficient praise cannot be given to the Marchioness, who has encouraged the building of neat cottages in the English style, and introduced a taste for cleanliness and propriety of appearance, by premiums in money and a most becoming patronage in different ways. The building of houses, bridges, and other edifices, has been greatly assisted by an abundance of sandstone, limestone, and slate in the county.—Sutherlandshire contains only one town, which is a royal burgh, and the county town, namely, Dornoch; besides which it has the thriving modern villages of Golspie, Brora, and Helmsdale on the east coast, and some small villages on the north and west coast. Each of the modern villages have good inns. The shire has thirteen and a half parochial divisions. The old valuation of the shire is £.26,193, 9s. 9d. Scots.—In the year 1755, the population was 20,774; in 1821, it amounted to 11,088 males, and 12,752 females; total 23,840.

SUTORS OF CROMARTY, two rocky promontories, one on each side of the opening of the Firth of Cromarty. See **CROMARTY FIRTH**.

SUTRSAY, an islet of the Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

SWINNA, or **SWANEY**, or **SWINA**, (signifying **SWINE ISLAND**.) a small island of Orkney, lying on the north side of the Pentland Firth, betwixt South Ronaldshay and Hoy, opposite the entrance to Scalpa Bay. Near it are certain dangerous whirlpools, caused by the impetuous and conflicting tides of the Firth, and called the Wells of Swina. It is inhabited by a few families, and belongs to the parish of South Ronaldshay and Burray.

SWINTON, a parish in the district of Merse, Berwickshire, to which that of Simprin was united in the year 1761; bounded on the north-west by Foggo, on the north by Edrom and Whitsome, on the east by Ladykirk, on the south by Coldstream, and on the west by Eccles. It extends about four miles in length from west to east, by nearly three in breadth. The general appearance is a surface varied by gently sloping ridges with alternate flats, and for the most part of that fertile nature characteristic of the Merse. The lands have been much beautified by plantations. The parish is intersected by the small river Leet, the course of which has of late been much improved, and which also partly bounds it on the west. Near this streamlet on a road across the country, stands the neat village of Swinton, and at about a mile distant Swinton House, a modern edifice, the substitute of one of great antiquity. The family of Swinton is very ancient, having, it is said, first acquired their lands for their bravery in clearing the country of swine. They made a conspicuous figure in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, who confirmed to them the property of the whole parish, by one of the first charters granted in Scotland, and still preserved in the archives of Durham. Since that time, it appears that the Swintons have occupied the estate during a period of nearly 900 years. One of these barons sustained the original warlike character of the family by his strikingly brave conduct at the battle of Homildon Hill in 1402, an incident which has been dramatized by Sir Walter Scott, whose grandmother was the daughter of Sir John Swinton of Swinton. The small village of Simprin is situated near the south-east corner of the parish.—Population in 1821, 919.

SYMINGTON, a parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, bounded by Dundonald on the north and Monkton on the south, extending about four miles long and one and a quarter

broad. The surface presents an agreeably diversified landscape of gently rising grounds and sloping fields, with numerous enclosures, clumps of planting, and gentlemen's seats. The village of Symington is situated on the public road which proceeds north-westward by Dundonald. The lands in this district were held under Walter, the first Stewart, by Symon Loccard, from whom the place obtained its name. This Symon was the progenitor of the Lockharts of Lee, and of other families of that name.—Population in 1821, 744.

SYMINGTON, a parish in the upper part of Lanarkshire, lying on the left bank of the Clyde; which river separates it from Lamington on the south, Culter on the south-east, and Libberton on the east. On the north the parish is bounded by Covington, and on the west by Wiston. It extends about three and a half miles from west to east, by an average breadth of nearly two miles. On the north-west quarter, adjacent to Tinto, the land is elevated, and declines from thence towards the enclosed and fertile banks of the Clyde. The parish received its appellation from the same Symon Loccard who gave a title to the preceding parish, and who obtained a grant of territory here during the reign of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion. The barony was held by the Lockharts, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; and by the family of Symington of Symington from the reign of Robert I. till the seventeenth century, when it passed through several hands, and was purchased by Lockhart of Lee, a descendant of the original proprietor. About half way down the eastern ridge of Tinto on the south side, and within this parish, are the ruins of an ancient place of strength, called Fat-lips Castle. This tower, of which only the remains of two vaults can be seen, is said to have been built by one of the ancient lairds of Symington. The village of Symington is situated near the Clyde.—Population in 1821, 473.

TAASKER, a small island of the Hebrides, on the south coast of Islay.

TAIN, a parish in Ross-shire, extending along the south shore of the Dornoch Firth, a length of eight miles, by a breadth of two miles. The ground, in general, is flat, but

towards the west rather hilly. The sea shore is flat and sandy. The country is wooded, various, and pleasing.

TAIN, a royal burgh in the above parish, and the county town of Ross-shire, situated upon a declivity declining gently towards the

Firth of Dornoch, at the distance of about twenty-six miles north-east of Dingwall. Being in the very neighbourhood of a well cultivated and productive country, this is a prosperous and pleasant little town, though somewhat confined and ill-paved. In recent times it has been considerably improved, and extended towards the east. Being about a mile from the sea, it is not a sea-port. The ancient Gaelic name of the town is *Balduic*, signifying the town of St. Duthac, to whom the old church and a chapel in the parish had been dedicated. The church, we are told by Keith, was founded by Thomas, Bishop of Ross, "cum consensu capitali sui, ad instantiam Jacobi III. Regis, in honorem Sancti Duthaci Pontificis," for a provost, eleven prebendaries, and three singing boys, the 12th of September 1481, "ad instar ecclesie collegiate Beati Johannis Baptistae de Corstorphin, Sancti Andrew diocesis,"—that is to say, in the likeness of the collegiate church of Corstorphine.—See CORSTORPHINE. St. Duthac seems to have been a saint who enjoyed a considerable reputation in Scotland in the fifteenth century, as it is recorded by tradition that James IV. once made a pilgrimage on foot from Falkland in Fife to his shrine at the church of Tain, for the expiation of some offence; he travelled with unusual expedition, resting only a short time at the monastery of Pluscardine by the way. The church of St. Duthac is now in a ruinous condition, but the parish and town have been supplied with a place of worship, by the erection of a new church at the entrance to the town from Dingwall. Tain possesses a good jail, a good inn, and a good academy. It has likewise an excellent modern erection for assemblies and public meetings. Two bank agencies are settled; there is a reading room, and a bookseller and letter-press printer. There is no particular manufacture carried on in the town, and the trade is chiefly confined to domestic purposes. The markets on Tuesday and Friday are well supplied with abundance of fish and butcher's meat. There are six yearly fairs, namely, on the first Tuesday in January, the third Tuesday in March, the second Wednesday in July, the third Wednesday in August, the third Tuesday in October, and the Tuesday before Christmas. As a royal burgh, Tain is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer and nine councillors. The burgh joins with Dingwall, Dornoch, Kirkwall, and Wick, in electing

a member of Parliament. The Firth of Dornoch, which is about four and a half miles broad opposite Tain, at the distance of three miles farther west, becomes narrow and straggling, and assumes the name of the Firth of Tain. There are several ferries across this arm of the sea, and near its head it is crossed by an iron bridge, along which the mail runs.—In 1821 the population of Tain was about 1500, including the parish, 2861.

TALLA, an islet in the lake of Menteith, Perthshire.

TALLA WATER, a small dull stream in the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire, rising from a small lake called Gameshope Loch, on the confines of Dumfries-shire, and after a northerly course for a few miles, falling into the Tweed below Tweedsmuir kirk.

TAMINTOUL. See TOMINTOUL.

TANAR, a river in Aberdeenshire, which rises at the foot of Mount Battock, and falls into the river Dee, near the church of Aboyne. It gives the name of Glentanar to the district through which it flows—now united to the parish of Aboyne.

TANERA-MORE and TANERABEG, two of the Summer Islands, one larger than the other, as the names import, lying on the north side of Loch Broom, on the west coast of the shires of Ross and Cromarty. Tanera-More is the largest of the group of islands, being about two miles in length and one in breadth, and it is the only one which is inhabited. It is bare and bleak, and above four hundred feet high; but like all the others, it is without picturesque beauty. Tanera-more, besides a farm, contains an extensive establishment, provided with a range of smoking houses, for the use of the herring fishery, but long since rendered useless by the desertion of the herring shoals. The pier is, however, still an occasional rendezvous for the herring vessels which visit this coast.

TANNADICE, a parish in the centre of Forfarshire, extending about twelve miles in length, and from four to eight in breadth, bounded by Cotachy on the west, Fern on the east, and Oathlaw and Kirriemuir on the south. Along parts of its western boundary, and intersecting its southern border, flows the South Esk river. The Noran Water runs along a portion of its eastern side. On the banks of these streams the land is finely enclosed, cultivated and planted, and exhibits a variety of

romantic scenes. The parish is otherwise chiefly hilly and pastoral. The village of Tan-nadice is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the South Esk.—Population in 1821, 1372.

TARANSAY, an island of the Hebrides, lying on the west coast of Harris, at the entrance to West Loch Tarbert. It is a high, rocky, and conspicuous island, measuring about four miles long and one broad. There is little or no soil on the whole island, and the occupation of the inhabitants is fishing and kelp burning. The island is said to exhibit the remains of two religious houses.

TARBAT, a parish partly in Ross-shire and partly in Cromartyshire, occupying the extremity of the peninsula formed by the Firths of Cromarty and Dornoch. On the south-west it is bounded by the parish of Fearn. It extends about seven and a-half miles in length and four and a-half at its greatest breadth. It has fifteen miles of sea coast, which for the most part is bold and rocky. At one place the coast is sandy, and affords a safe harbour at Port-ma-halmock, on the north coast; and here there was formerly a pier. At the northernmost part of the coast also is a small creek called Castlehaven, from the ruins of a castle near it. The surface of the parish is irregular, but not hilly; and the soil is in general fertile. The only seat is that of Mr. Macleod of Geanies. There are several ruins of old castles, and remains of religious houses.—Population in 1821, 1625.

TARBATNESS, the north-eastern extremity of the above parish, being the point of land formed by the Firths of Cromarty and Dornoch.

TARBERT, or **TARBET**. There are a number of places in Scotland, chiefly in the West Highlands, with this name, which is applied to necks of land so narrow in their dimensions that boats may easily be carried across them from sea to sea. The following are the chief:

TARBERT, (EAST and WEST LOCHS) two inlets of the sea in Argyleshire, which approximate on the east and west sides of the peninsula of Cantire, leaving a narrow neck of land between them. East Loch Tarbert is but a small islet off Loch Fyne, but West Loch Tarbert is an indentation from the west coast, projected in a north-easterly direction about ten miles. There is a good road between them, and it

is not unusual to carry boats between the two seas in carts, when circumstances, in the state of the herring fishery, render it convenient. The ground is too high to admit of a canal, except at an expense that would not be justified by the results; and indeed its advantages are superseded by the Crinan communication. From West Loch Tarbert there is a weekly packet to Isla. The navigation of the loch is exceedingly beautiful, without being strictly picturesque. The ground is neither high nor bold; but the shores are varied in form and character, often beautifully wooded, and in many places highly cultivated, while a considerable rural population, and some houses of more show and note, give it that dressed and civilized air which is by no means a usual feature on the shores of the Highlands.

TARBET, a place on the west side of Loch Lomond, about fourteen miles from its southern extremity, at which tourists disembark from the steam boats, and proceed by coaches across an isthmus to the head of Loch Long.

TARBET, (EAST and WEST) two arms of the sea respectively on the east and west sides of Harris, which approximate so near each other as to leave a neck of land of only about half a mile in breadth. At the head of West Loch Tarbet is situated the solitary village of Tarbet.

TARBET, (EAST and WEST) places respectively on the east and west sides of the western peninsula of Wigtonshire, near its outer extremity or Mull of Galloway, where the land is considerably narrowed.

TARBOLTON, a parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, bounded by Monkton and St. Quivox on the west, and Mauchline on the east. It lies on the right bank of the river Ayr, and is computed to measure about seven or eight miles in length, and six in breadth. It is about five miles from the sea-coast; and its elevation above the level of the sea seems to exceed the middle height between the highest and lowest parts of the country. Its surface is varied by frequent inequalities, and was originally bare and heathy or marshy; but the land is now greatly improved, and is particularly pleasing and fertile adjacent to the Ayr river. The village of Tarbolton is distant from Ayr seven miles, from Kilmarnock eight, from Irvine twelve, and from Mauchline four.

It covers a considerable space of ground, and contains some very handsome houses. The church is a neat modern erection, with an elegant spire and clock. There is also a Burghers' chapel. Several benefit societies are carried on with success; and a subscription library affords instruction and recreation to its supporters. Burns at one time resided in the parish of Tarbolton, and his poetic farewell to its masons' lodge will here recur to the remembrance of his admirers. A fair is held on the first Tuesday in June, old style, and another in October; there is also a horse race in August.—Population of the village in 1821, 1350, including the parish, 2175.

TARF, a river in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which rises from a small lake called Loch Wlanycon, in the parish of Twynholm, and after a course of twenty-one miles through the centre of the parish of Tongland, at the southern extremity of that parish, unites with the Dee. Its banks are in many places adorned with natural wood and fertile meadows, and its waters abound with trout and salmon.

TARF, a small river in Athole, Perthshire, which rises at Carneilar, runs an easterly course of a few miles, and falls into the Tilt below the falls of Piltarf.

TARFF, (LOCH) a small lake in Inverness-shire, about three miles in circumference, in which are several beautiful wooded islets.

TARFF, a river in Inverness-shire, which issues from Loch Tarff, and, after a course of seven or eight miles, falls into Loch Ness, at a small distance from the estuary of the Oich, between which, on the point of land, is Fort Augustus.

TARLAND, a parish in the western part of Aberdeenshire, to which that of Migvie is united. This united parish is disjoined in its parts to a most inconvenient extent. It consists of four distinct portions; the two smaller, which are in the middle, being Migvie, and the two outermost being Tarland. The most western part of Tarland is enclosed by the parish of Strathdon; next is a part of Migvie, between Strathdon and Towie; the next part of Migvie is enclosed by Logie Coldstone; and the next portion of Tarland is east from Logie Coldstone, and north from Coull. These districts are chiefly hilly and pastoral. The last mentioned division contains the parish church and village. The latter is a burgh of barony, and has a weekly market.—Population of the united parish in 1821, 964.

TARRAS, a small river in Dumfries-shire, which rises in the parish of Ewces, and falls into the Esk three miles below the town of Langholm. It is remarkable for its rugged channel and romantic scenery; it is impetuous, and so much broken by falls, that any person whom it might sweep away would be dashed to pieces against its rocks before he could be drowned by its waters. The following old rhyme, celebrating the places in Liddisdale remarkable for guns, may be noticed:

Bulhope braces for bucks and roes,
 Carr't laughs for swine,
 And Tarras for a gude bull-trout,
 If it be taken in time.

The bucks and roes, as well as the swine, are now extinct, says Sir Walter Scott, in a note to the Lay of the Last Minstrel; but the good bull-trout is still famous.

TARTU, or TERTU, a small sluggish river in Peebles-shire, which rises in the parish of Kirkurd and joins the Lyne a little below Drochil castle. It abounds with fine trout.

TARVES, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded by Methlek on the north, Old Meldrum on the west, and watered in its eastern part by the Ythan river. It extends about nine miles long and six broad. The general appearance is flat, interspersed with some hills of small size. The soil is various, but generally fertile, and there are some fine plantations on the Ythan.—Population in 1821, 2093.

TAY, (LOCH) an extensive and beautiful lake in the Highlands of Perthshire, district of Breadalbane. It extends fifteen miles in length, by from one to two miles, though more generally one mile, in breadth, lying in the direction of north-east to south-west, it possesses a slight serpentine bend sufficient to take from it the appearance of a straight sheet of water. At its western extremity it receives the united streams of the Dochart and Lochy, and at its eastern end its waters are emitted by the river Tay. Its depth is from fifteen to a hundred fathoms, and it abounds with salmon, trout, pike, and other fish. Though Loch Tay is a spacious and splendid piece of water, and though the surrounding hills are lofty, and its margins are wooded and cultivated and enlivened by houses, it does not afford those fascinating landscapes which characterise Loch Lomond and some other large Scottish lakes. Though pleasing, it palls by the want of variety; leaving, after a transit of its whole length, along the north and beaten track of tourists, no recollection on which the traveller can dwell,

and affording no one picture which can be readily distinguished from another. This remark, however, must be confined to the northern bank, the ordinary route of travellers. It would have been far otherwise had the road been conducted at a lower level; at the level which the man of taste would have chosen, along the margin of the lake, and among the intricate and beautiful promontories and bays by which it is bounded. But Marshal Wade, who constructed the present line of road, having here, as elsewhere, adhered to a direct course, has produced a dull up and down road, with little to satisfy the tourist in search of the picturesque. It is far otherwise on the southern shore; since few roads offer greater temptations, or are more productive of a succession of picturesque landscapes. Nor is the cause of this difference difficult to be seen. While the northern road is continued on a nearly uniform, though undulating, level, high above the margin of the water, the southern frequently runs near the shore, and follows all the inequalities of the ground. It happens also that the declivity of the northern hills is not marked by much variety; while that of the southern is very intricate. Besides this, the bold outlines of the northern hills, including Ben Lawers, form the extreme distance of the views from the south side; while, to those from the northern bank, the southern hills present an uninteresting distance. It is the character of the landscapes on the southern side of Loch Tay, to be rich, and full, and various in the middle grounds, and to present also a great variety of foreground. The lake thus becomes rather a portion of the picture than the picture itself; and thus these views escape the appearance of vacuity, which forms the leading fault of our lake scenery. As these middle and foregrounds are produced, partly by the irregularity of the shore line, broken into bays and promontories of various character, and partly by the undulations of hills containing much irregular wood, and many fine and independent trees, there is a frequent change of scene, and as much variety as could well be, where the distance undergoes no very conspicuous alterations. Of the few objects on the northern side, a wooded island containing the remains of a priory, naturally attracts the first attention. This was an establishment dependent on Scone, founded in 1122 by Alexander I. whose queen Sybilla, the daughter of Henry I. is buried in it. It possesses

another kind of celebrity from having afforded a retreat to the Campbells in Montrose's wars. It was taken by General Monk in 1654. Being a picturesque object, it adds much to the beauty of this part of the lake. On the west, Loch Tay is bounded by the rich vale of Killin, and on the east it has the wooded valley of Kenmore or Strath Tay.

TAY, the largest of all the Scottish waters, and which pours into the ocean a greater quantity of fresh water than any other river in Britain, has its source in the western extremity of Perthshire, in the district of Breadalbane, on the frontiers of Lorn in Argyleshire. At first its waters are entitled the Fillan; they descend in a winding course of eight or nine miles through a valley, to which it gives the name of Strath Fillan, and fall into Loch Dochart; that is, the tract of the stream becoming level, its waters spread themselves abroad, so as to assume the form of a lake. Loch Dochart is about three miles in length. Issuing from its eastern extremity, the river retains the name of Dochart; and under that appellation flows in an easterly direction through the vale of Glendochart, a distance of about eight miles; when, again spreading out, but in a much more spacious scale, it forms Loch Tay, described in the foregoing article. Before entering this extensive lake, the Dochart receives the waters of Lochy, a small river which descends from the north-west. The river issuing from Loch Tay at the village of Kenmore assumes the name of its parent lake, which name it retains till it mingles with the waters of the ocean. The valley around it in this quarter may be considered as the paradise of the Highlands. On Loch Tay, and the river for some miles below it, the adjoining valley is richly cultivated, or covered with beautiful plantations, the whole overlooked and sheltered by mountains towering to the clouds; among which rises the lofty Ben Lawers. Here, near the village of Kenmore, is the beautiful and magnificent seat of the Earl of Breadalbane, called Taymouth. After leaving the lake, the Tay speedily receives a great augmentation by the river Lyon, which descends from Glen Lyon, and runs a course not a great deal shorter than the Tay itself. Its next great accessory is the Tummel, which falls into it on its left bank, joining it at the south-eastern corner of the parish of Logierait, about eight miles above Dunkeld. The Tummel brings

down the whole of the waters drained from a most extensive district, or series of vales, in the north and north-west part of the county, from the confines of Mar in Aberdeenshire, round to the borders of Appin in Argyleshire. Before reaching the Tay it receives these waters chiefly by the rivers Garry, Tilt, Bruar, and Tarff, from the north, and in its own course from the west it draws off the waters of Loch Lyddoch, Erich, and Rannoch. Thus increased, the Tay becomes a river of uncommon size and beauty, and it now takes a direction more towards the south. Its waters frequently separate and unite again, forming several beautiful islands, and its banks are in general nobly wooded. Near Dunkeld the woods around it are deep and majestic, and at this place it receives an accession on its right bank by the beautiful river Bran. On leaving Dunkeld, the Tay flows through a territory more lowland in its character, and pursuing a direction towards the east, receives the waters of the Isla on its left bank. The Isla forms a considerable accession to its magnitude, as it is a stream which, besides draining the north-western part of Forfarshire, draws off the waters from the north-eastern division of Perthshire, by the rivers Arde, Shee, and Erich. The Tay now takes a south-westerly course betwixt the parishes of Kinclaven and Cargill, and afterwards resuming a direction more towards the south, it receives on its left bank at Loncarty, the small river Shuchie. About two miles farther south, on the same side, it receives the Almond, which adds considerably to the volume of its waters. Flowing onward towards the south, a noble stream of first rate proportions, the Tay passes through the beautiful vale and past the town of Perth, and now decreasing in speed it becomes fit for the navigation of small vessels. After passing between the woods and romantic hills of Kinnoul, and Moncrieff, a short way below Perth, the Tay begins to assume the appearance of an estuary or firth; and at the foot of the rich flat vale of Strathearn it receives on its right bank its last great tributary, the Earn river, which brings down the waters of a most extensive Highland and Lowland district, including those of Loch Earn, whose sources are very near those of the Tay itself. Having now received the whole of the streams of Perthshire, great and small, with the exception of those falling into the Forth from the south-west corner of

the county, the Tay gradually expands into an arm of the sea from a mile to three miles in breadth, though generally shallow; separating the earse of Gowrie and part of Forfarshire on the north, from Fife on the south. At Dundee the firth is contracted to about two miles in breadth, but it again widens, and about eight miles below that thriving sea-port, it expands into the bay of St. Andrews and the German ocean.

TEALING, a parish in Forfarshire, on the south side of the Sidlaw hills, bounded by Glamis on the north-west, Inverarity on the north-east, Murroes on the east, Muins on the south, and part of Cuputh and Auchterhouse on the west. It extends nearly four miles in length and breadth at the broadest and widest parts. But this does not include a small patch lying west from the above part of Cuputh, and enclosed by Auchterhouse. The surface slopes gradually from the mountains towards the south, where the district is bounded and watered by the small river Fithie, and is chiefly arable, and in some places well-planted.—Population in 1821, 725.

TEITH, or **TEATH**, a river in the south-west quarter of Perthshire, and one of the few rivers in that county which does not contribute its waters to the Tay. It originates in two distinct branches which unite at Callander. The northern branch rises at the western extremity of the parish of Balquhider, and running eastward some miles, it forms the small Loch Doine, and shortly after falls into Loch Voil, from which it issues near the Kirktoon of Balquhider; then running eastward for a mile or two, it takes a southerly direction, and runs into Loch Lubnag, from whence it issues at the south end, and taking a course south-east, joins the other branch at Callander. The southern branch takes its rise from Loch Katrine, from whence it runs in an easterly course through the small lochs of Achray and Vennoch, until it meets with the north branch. Both drain two extensive and contiguous vales or straths, lying betwixt Strathfillan on the north and the vale of the Forth on the south. The Teith, formed by the junction of these Highland streams, meanders beautifully round the meadows and harbours of Callander, as if unwilling to leave this delightful spot. Being at length forced to depart, it holds a rapid course for several miles, taking its course by the church of

Kilmadoek, and passing the town and ancient castle of Doune, where it receives the waters of the Ardoch. After this it moves gently along the ornamented walks of Blair Drummond, and the grotesque pleasure grounds of Ochertyre, and joins the Forth at the Bridge of Drip. The river Teith is a clear and rapid stream, and is the most considerable tributary to the Forth. It abounds in salmon and trout, and at one period it yielded a valuable pearl fishery at Callander, from the quantity of muscles of a peculiar description which it contained. It is also useful in moving a variety of mills.

TEMPLE, a parish in the southern part of the county of Edinburgh, bounded on the north-west by Carrington, on the north-east by Borthwick, on the south-east by Heriot, on the south by Innerleithen, and on the west by Edleston and Pennyquick. Its greatest length is nine miles, and its greatest breadth five; but this does not include a small detached portion lying between the parishes of Newbattle and Borthwick. The parish of Temple is chiefly of a hilly nature, and contains much moorish and pasture land. The village of Temple occupies a secluded situation in a hollow on the banks of the Gladhouse water, which falls into the south Esk a short way below. This place was the seat of a body of Red Friars or Templars, established here by David I. and endowed with large possessions. At Ballantradoch, now called Arniston, the seat of the family of Dundas, in the near neighbourhood, these churchmen also had an establishment of a similar description. The old church of Temple is part of the ancient religious structure. The village lies ten miles south from Edinburgh—Population in 1821, 1156.

TEONA, a small island of Inverness-shire, in the opening of the arm of the sea called Loch Moidart.

TERREGLES, a parish in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, stretching westward from the Nith, opposite the parish of Dumfries; bounded on the north west by Irongray, and on the south by Troqueer. It measures five miles in length and three in breadth. The surface is level, and the soil is in general fertile. Here stands the old castle of Terregles, formerly the seat of the Earls of Nithsdale; and on the banks of the Nith, near where the

Cluden joins that river, are the ruins of the collegiate church of Lincluden. This establishment was originally a convent of Black or Benedictine nuns, founded in the reign of Malcolm IV. by Uthred, father to Roland, lord of Galloway. It was afterwards changed by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas and lord of Galloway, into a college or provostry, because of the lewd and scandalous lives of the nuns. This alteration took place some time betwixt the years 1390 and 1406. At the Reformation, the religious body, consisting of a provost and twelve bedesmen, were turned adrift, the endowments confiscated, and the institution converted into a temporal barony, in favour of the Nithsdale family. Within these few years, the original buildings have been greatly dilapidated. See **CLUDEN**. A number of places in this part of the country have the name of College, as College Mains, &c. from this one important religious establishment.—Population in 1821, 651.

TEVIOT, or **TIVIOT**. See **TIVIOT**.

THANKERTON, a village in the parish of Covington, Lanarkshire, once the capital of the abrogated parish of Thankerton. It has its name from a Flemish settler named Tankard, who obtained a grant of land from Malcolm IV.

THORNHILL, a village in the parish of Morton, Dumfries-shire, situated in a most delightful part of Nithsdale, on the great road from Carlisle to Glasgow, by way of Dumfries, at the distance of fourteen miles from Dumfries, twelve from Sanquhar, and fifty-seven from Glasgow. Thornhill is a large modern village of a cruciform shape, with a cross in the centre, erected by the late Duke of Queensberry. Its trade is chiefly for domestic purposes. There are three places of worship, namely, the parish church, and a Relief and United Secession meeting-house. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday in May, the last Friday in June, the second Tuesday in August, the second Tuesday in November, and the first Tuesday in December, all old style. The country around Thornhill is extremely beautiful, the hills bounding in the scene as with an insurmountable wall. The vale of the Nith is here very spacious, and the hills rise up suddenly from the plain, at such a distance as to suggest no idea of sterility. From the rising ground, a little way up the

hills to the west of the village, the enormous square mass of Drumlanrig castle looks down upon the plain.—In 1821 the population of Thornhill was 750.

THORNHILL, a village in the parish of Kincardine, Perthshire, joined to the village of Norriestown, and situated ten miles west of Stirling, five south-east of Callander, and three north of Kippen.—In 1821 the population was about 750.

THORNIE-BANK, a flourishing village in the parish of Eastwood, Renfrewshire, about five miles south from Glasgow. Here a large cotton manufactory in all its branches, including calico printing, is established.—It has a population of 12 or 1500 inhabitants.

THRAVE, or **THREAVE**, an islet in the river Dee, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, at the north-west corner of the parish of Kelton, and at the distance of eight miles from Kirkcudbright. This small island, which is surrounded by a desolate and moorish tract of country, contains the ruins of Thrave castle, once a most distinguished fortress belonging to the warlike Doughases.

THULE, in ancient geography, one of the northern islands, the most remote that was known to the Romans. SEE articles ORKNEY and SHETLAND.

THURSO, a parish in the north-western part of Caithness, bounded by the Pentland Firth on the north, by Olrick and Bower on the east, Halkirk and Reay on the south, and Reay on the west. From the sea-coast it measures six and a half miles inland, by a general breadth of almost five. The land is for the greater part well cultivated, though of that bare character so common in this northern county. The sea-coast is rocky, but that of the bay of Thurso is a fine hard sand, sheltered on the west by Holburn-head, and on the east by Dunnet-head. The rocks to the west of Holburn-head exhibit astonishing scenes of natural grandeur.

Thurso, a town and burgh of barony in the above parish, situated at the head of a spacious bay, in a secure valley traversed by Thurso river, at the distance of 200 miles from Edinburgh, twenty north-west of Wick, and the same distance west from John O'Groats house, to each of which there is an excellent road. Thurso is an irregularly built town, and looks dull and dirty. A new town, on a regular plan, has been fenced out on the banks of the

river, towards the south-west, in a pleasant elevated situation. Here some handsome new houses have been erected, but no great progress of late years has been made in completing the plan. An elegant new church, from a plan by Burn of Edinburgh, and of sufficient dimensions to contain from 1600 to 1800 sitters, is at present in the course of erection. This modern structure will supply the place of an old Gothic edifice. A mason's lodge was erected some years ago, and a building in Sinclair Street, in which are public rooms for balls. The bay or harbour of Thurso, otherwise Scabister roads, at spring tides, admits vessels drawing ten feet water, and after passing a bar, they are in perfect safety; but for want of a pier, they cannot load or unload, except at low water—a circumstance which must discourage regular traffic. A good deal of grain is annually exported, as also fish to a considerable amount. For the convenience of trade, there is a branch of the Commercial Bank, and another of the Caithness Bank, which are of material advantage not only to the county, but also to the Orkney Islands. The town was created a burgh of barony by Charles I. in 1633, when it was endowed with the usual privileges of such institutions, including a right to hold a weekly market and five annual fairs, of which only two are kept. It is governed by a magistracy of two bailies and twelve councillors, elected by the superior, the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair of Ulster, and retained in office during his pleasure. The family seat of this venerable and patriotic baronet stands a short way east from the town, and is called Thurso East. This is an excellent aged building in good repair, and near it is a highly ornamental structure, which Sir John has built to the memory of Harold, Earl of Caithness, who was slain and buried on the spot upwards of six centuries ago. Thurso possesses some beneficiary institutions, among which is a public dispensary. The Quarter Sessions of the Justices are adjourned from Wick to Thurso, and *vice versa*, as occasion may require. The weekly market of the town is held on Friday. Besides the Established Church, there is a meeting-house of Independents.—In 1821 the population of the town was 2500, including the parish, 4045.

THURSO, a small river in the county of Caithness, which rises from some small lakes in the parishes of Halkirk and Latheron, and,

after a rapid northerly course through a fertile country in the parishes of Halkirk and Thurso, falls into the Pentland Frith at the above town of Thurso. There is a valuable salmon fishery on the river.

TIBBERMUIR, or TIPPERMUIR, a parish in Perthshire, bounded on the north partly by the river Almond, which separates it from Redgorton, and by Methven, on the west by Gask, on the south by Forteviot, Aberdalgie and Perth, and on the east by Perth, which separates it from the Tay. It extends about six miles from west to east, by nearly two in breadth. The surface, without being hilly, is considerably diversified. Towards the west it exhibits a gentle slope from north to south, and on the east it descends to the level plain on the banks of the Almond. The district is generally fertile, and is in some places finely planted. The parish is noted for the extensive print fields and bleach-fields which are established upon it, particularly those of Ruthven and Huntingtower. These are well supplied with water by an artificial canal from the Almond to the town of Perth, which is of great antiquity, having been formed previous to the year 1244, it being distinctly mentioned in charters of that date. This parish possesses an ancient castle, Huntingtower, which is entitled to attention, as being the ancient seat of the Gowrie family, and the place where James VI. was some time confined by the Earl Gowrie, and others, who had entered into a combination for taking the young king out of the hands of his two early favourites, the lately created Duke of Lennox and Earl of Arran. This enterprise has usually been called by our historians *the Raid of Ruthven*. After the forfeiture of the last Earl of Gowrie, this castle and the adjoining manor were bestowed by King James VI. upon the family of Tullibardine, now united by marriage to the family of Athole, in whose possession they still remain. Such has been the change of circumstances of the place, concurring with the genius of the times, that the same castle, in which the haughty Ruthven once confined his king as a prisoner, has been turned into a house for the reformation of a colony of calico-printers. Tibbermuir has given its name to the first battle that was fought between the Marquis of Montrose and the Covenanters, though the field of battle is perhaps as much, if not more, within the parish of Aberdalgie. It will be remem-

bered, that in this sanguinary engagement, the covenanting forces were completely vanquished.—Population in 1821, 1634.

TIFTALA, a small barren island belonging to Orkney, in the Pentland Firth, near which are several dangerous whirlpools.

TILlicOUNTRY, a parish in Clackmannanshire, extending six miles in length by about two in breadth; bounded on the north by Blackford, on the west by Alva, on the south by Clackmannan, and on the east by Glendevon and Dollar. The Devon, near its source, bounds the parish on the north, and again intersects it in the lower or southern part. The northern division of the district lies high, and is chiefly pastoral, but near the Devon the land is beautifully enclosed, cultivated, and planted. The minerals found are valuable, there being abundance of iron ore and coal. There are four villages in the parish, namely, Earlstoun, Coul-naughton, Westertown, and Tillicoultry. The latter lies three miles east of Alva, and four west of Dollar, on the road from Stirling to Kinross. It carries on some woollen manufactories, for which it is well adapted, being seated at the foot of the Ochil hills, and well supplied with water. Besides the parish church, there is a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod. The chief mansions in the parish are Tillicoultry-house and Harvieston.—Population in 1821, 1163.

TILT, a small rapid stream in Athol, Perthshire, which rises on the borders of Murr, and falls into the Garry near Blair-castle. In its course it forms several romantic falls.

TINGWALL, WEISDALE, and **WHITENESS,** a united parish on the mainland of Shetland, lying immediately north from Lerwick, and extending ten miles in length by five in breadth, though so much indented by rocks or arms of the sea, that no part of the district is upwards of two miles from the coast. The principal harbours are the bays of Laxford and Scalloway, at the latter of which, on the western shore, is the ancient village of that name. Several small islands belong to the parish, particularly Oxna, Havera, Trondray, &c.—Population in 1821, 2909.

TINNIS, a small river in Roxburghshire, which joins its waters to the Liddel.

TINTO, a lofty mountain at the head of Clydesdale, lying on the boundaries of the parishes of Carmichael, Wiston, and Symington.

The word *Tinto* signifies "the hill of fire," and derives this appellation from its summit having, in an early age, been a place whereon the Druids lighted up their fires in heathen worship. From its isolated character and great height, *Tinto* may be seen from almost every part of Clydesdale and even Dumbartonshire. Its highest part rises like a great dome above the other eternal edifices of nature. Strangers often ascend to the top, in order to survey the surrounding country; and the authors of this work can testify that the labour of ascending is amply repaid by the pleasure of the survey. In clear days the Bass may be seen on one side of the island, and the firth of Solway on the other. There is a cairn of stones upon the summit, the top of which is elevated 2351½ feet above the level of the sea.

TINWALD, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, to which that of Traillstut was united in 1650; bounded on the north by Kirkmichael, on the east by Lochmaben, on the south by Torthorwald and Dumfries, and on the west by Kirkmahoe. The parish is of a triangular figure, each side of which is about four and a half miles in length. On the northern boundary is the small and pleasant river Ae. The greater part of the parish is arable. During the last century the district possessed some fine woods, but these have been almost entirely removed. Tinwald church and Tinwald house stand in the southern part of the parish, near the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries. Amisfield castle, which has been noticed under its own head, stands within the parish. The small village of Tinwald was the birth-place of Paterson, the projector of the Bank of England, and the planner of the disastrous Darien expedition.—Population in 1821, 1248.

TIPPERLIN, a hamlet situated about a quarter of a mile west of the modern suburban villas of Morningside, on the south-west of Edinburgh. It was formerly resorted to as a residence by the families of citizens during the summer months, but it is now comparatively unvisited and unknown.

TIREE, an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyshire, lying from fifteen to seventeen miles west from Mull, and with the adjacent islands of Gunna and Coll forming a parochial division. Tiree extends about thirteen miles in length and from three to six and

a half in breadth. Its name is derived from the words *Tir-I*, signifying "the land of I, or Iona," having formerly belonged to the religious establishment of that celebrated island. Tiree is not entirely flat, as the northern extremity is interspersed with low rocks; and there are three hills at the southern end of the island, which attain an elevation of three or four hundred feet. But the main part is completely flat; so low, indeed, and so level that travellers have been inclined to wonder why the sea does not drown it in gales of wind; as it is not much more than twelve feet above the high water mark. The island has unquestionably been produced, chiefly, from the gradual accumulation of sand banks, originally detained by a reef of low rocks. Thus the soil is almost everywhere a loose sand; consolidated, in some places, by the progress of vegetation and agriculture, and by the growth of peat; in other places protected with great difficulty, by a thin covering of turf, from the actions of those winds, which, once admitted, would soon again sweep the island to its original birth-place. So properly dreaded is this event, that it is not permitted to turn a turf in that large plain which forms its most striking feature. This is called the Reef, and it contains about 1600 acres; being as flat as the sea, and uninterrupted by any eminence, scarcely even by a plant or a stone higher than the general level; offering, thus, a specimen of verdure, alike singular and beautiful. Tiree is remarkable for its fertility; the soil, though sandy and light, being a mixture of calcareous or shell sand, chiefly, with vegetable and peat earth. Such a soil, which would in any dry climate be barren or poor, is here maintained in a state of constant fertility, by the equable moisture received in consequence of its position in this rainy sea. This is everywhere proved by the presence of the yellow Iris, Polygonum, water mint, and other aquatic plants, which are found flourishing in every corn field. Tiree can have no streams; but there are some pools of various sizes in different places, besides two small lakes; one of which affords water to turn a mill. Those parts of the island which are preserved for pasture, are surprisingly rich; producing, in particular, white clover, in such abundance as almost to equal the grasses. Unfortunately it contains little peat; and this forms a considerable deduction from its value,

as the inhabitants are obliged not only to fetch this indispensable article from Mull in their boats, but to proceed thither at different times to cut and prepare the peat before it can be removed. There are no trees in the island, and it is almost as destitute of enclosures; hence, the gales sweep over it as freely as they do over the wide expanse of sea. At the northern extremity, it suffers considerably from the inundations of sand, as does the southern extremity of Coll; but elsewhere both islands are free from that plague. Although the want of enclosures might be lamented in a tract of such loose land and in so stormy a climate, it is pleasing to observe that the want of these as well as other inequalities is a chief cause of the fertility of this island, and the means of its very existence. In consequence of the level and unobstructed surface of the land, the sand is distributed over the flat parts in so equable a manner, as not only to raise it beyond the power of the sea, but to improve the whole by perpetually renewing its natural calcareous manure, and seldom accumulating in such a manner as to repel or suffocate vegetation. The reverse effect is very apparent at its northern extremity, as it is in Coll; where the rocky eminences scattered over the surface, by affording shelter, cause the sand to collect in such a way as to produce a barren desert. The beautiful marble of Tiree is well known. The quarry is still open, but the produce not being in fashion, it is little wrought. Tiree exports annually a considerable quantity of black cattle, the rearing of these animals and cows being a principal employment of the farmers. The feeding of poultry is also carried on to a great extent, and of the single article eggs it is calculated that there is an export of fifty tons annually. The island belongs to the Duke of Argyll. Tiree, and the small isles of Gunna and Coll, form a sort of chain of islands; being separated by a rocky sound, not much more than half a mile in breadth. Coll is the most northerly of the range.—In 1821, the population of the three islands, or parish of Tiree, was 5445, of which Coll had 1264, Tiree being thus the most populous island of the Hebrides, in proportion to its size.

TOBERMORY, a modern sea-port town in the island of Mull, situated near the northern extremity of the Sound of Mull, where it opens on Loch Sunart, at the head

of a sheltered bay, and opposite Calve island. This is the only town in Mull, or in the large district of the West Highlands and islands, and as such is a place of some interest. It was founded about forty years since, by the British Society for the encouragement of the fisheries, but though at times in a thriving condition, its success has not been any way remarkable,—proving once more that it is almost hopeless to coerce trade or manufactures. Tobermory, whose name implies “the well of Mary,” from a celebrated spring at the spot, comprises an upper and a lower town; the former being of a dingy appearance, and consisting of thirty or forty huts. The lower town, built near the water’s edge, is backed by a cliff which supports the upper town; and is disposed in the form of a crescent, containing some public buildings, and twenty or more slated houses. The public buildings include a custom-house, an inn, a post office, and a pier; and some of the houses used for coopers’ stores and other purposes, are of a larger size. A few boats are built here; but all the other business of Tobermory, which is very trifling, depends on its custom-house; as it is the place where the legal forms connected with the herring fishery must be complied with. It having been acknowledged that Tobermory has not fulfilled the anticipations of its projectors, the cause of its failure has been sought in the arrangement made for the new population that was enticed to it. The establishment included 2000 acres of land, and an allotment of it was made to each house, at a very low price, as an inducement to the settlers. Hence, the idle rather than the industrious, flocked to it; while the want of ambition and industry, too characteristic of the Highlanders, combined with their agricultural habits, made them bestow on their lots of land the little labour which they were inclined to exert; neglecting the fisheries and manufactures which were the objects in the contemplation of the Society. But there were other faults, consisting in the inconvenience of its position and its distance from the fishing grounds, which need not be minutely detailed. There is some coppice wood near Tobermory, which adds much to the beauty of the situation.—In 1821, the population of the town amounted to 1400.

TOFTINGALL (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of Wattin, Caithness.

TOMANTOUL, a village in the parish of Kirkmichael, Banffshire. See **KIRKMICHAEL**.

TONGLAND, or **TONGUELAND**, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, of a triangular figure, eight miles long, and four broad at its northern extremity, gradually decreasing in breadth to its southern extremity, where the rivers Tarff and Dee unite, the latter dividing it from Kelton on the east, and the Tarff from Twynholm on the west, Balmaghie being its boundary at the north. The middle of the parish is occupied by a ridge of mountains running north and south. On the banks of the rivers the surface is level, and the soil a fertile loam; in the north end the surface is rocky, interspersed with many arable fields. Near the church are the ruins of the priory of Tongland, founded for monks of the Præmonstratensian order, by Fergus Lord of Galloway, in the 12th century. The revenues of this priory are included in those of the bishoprick of Galloway. Cairns and the remains of ancient encampments are frequently to be seen in this parish. A fine new bridge has been lately built across the Dee, two miles above Kirkcudbright, of one arch 110 feet span, and three small Gothic arches on each side.—Population in 1821, 890.

TONGUE, a parish in the northern part of Sutherlandshire, bounded on the north by the ocean, on the west by Durness, and on the east and south by Farr. It consists chiefly of a strath, having on the east the water of Torisdale or Borgia, and a series of small lakes, and in the centre the extensive inlet of the sea called Kyle Tongue; altogether the parish measures seventeen or eighteen miles inland, by a breadth near the sea coast of eight miles, tapering to a point on the south. The district is hilly, but greatly improved of late years. Kyle Tongue is a fine expanse of water, which at its middle is narrowed to a small strait. Near the east side of this strait, sheltered by an eminence behind, and by some fine woods, stands Tongue house, and at a short distance the church of Tongue. There is now an excellent road round the north coast.—Population in 1821, 1736.

TOROGAY, one of the smaller Hebrides in the sound of Harris.

TOROSAY, a parish in the island of Mull, Argyshire, lying on the east side of the island, and extending twelve miles in length,

in every direction. The sea-coast is indented by several bays, which afford good anchorage, and at the south side of one of these, **Leph Dow**, is a place called Auchnacraig, from whence there is a regular ferry to Oban in Lorne, by the island of Kerrera. The parish is generally mountainous, heathy, and pastoral. On a lofty promontory, overhanging the Sound of Mull, at the south-east corner of the island and parish, stands Castle Duart, formerly the residence of the chief of the Macleans.—Population in 1821, 2288.

TORPHICHEN, a parish in the south-west part of Linlithgowshire, extending in a direction from north-east to south-west, a length of ten miles by an average breadth of two and a half miles; bounded on the north by Muiravonside and Linlithgow, and on the south-east by Bathgate. The Avon water bounds it partly on the side next Stirlingshire, and on the opposite side it has Barbauchlaw burn a part of its length. The general appearance is hilly, particularly on the south but the parish has been greatly improved and beautified by plantations and enclosures, and is generally fertile. The village of Torphichen, which is small and straggling, lies in a sheltered plain, about five miles directly south from Linlithgow. Though now consisting of only a few cottages, and lying remote from all public roads, it was once a place of great distinction. Here the knights of St. John, a powerful body of military ecclesiastics arising out of the crusades, who finally possessed vast wealth as well as landed property in all the countries of Europe, had their chief Scottish preceptory. Fragments of old buildings of a massive and castellated appearance, scattered throughout the village, remain to attest the splendour of this settlement. The very stone fences in the neighbourhood have an air of antique dignity, having probably been erected by the former tenants of the place, or else constructed out of the ruins of their houses. The church of the preceptory, which was built in the reign of the first David, has suffered so much from time, or from more ruthless destroyers, that the choir and transepts now alone remain. The chancel and nave are entirely gone. Instead of the latter, which is said by the common people to have stretched to a great length, a plain modern building, of the size and appearance of an ordinary barn, now runs out from the choir, serving for the church

of the parish of Torphichen. What remains of the old building does not indicate either a very large or a very beautiful structure, though the four pillars which support the choir or central tower are rather fine, and the Gothic window of the southern transept still exhibits a sort of haggard grace. In the interior of the choir is shown the monument of Walter Lindsay, the second last preceptor, who died in 1538. The last of the preceptors, who held the office at the Reformation, was one of the Sandilands family, in whose favour the lands were erected into a temporal lordship, with the title of Torphichen. The baptismal font is also still shown within the walls of the choir, as also a strangely ornamented recess underneath the window already mentioned, said to have been the place where the bodies of the dead were deposited during the performance of the funeral service. The steeple, or belfry, to which there is an ascent by a narrow spiral stair, is now used in the respectable capacity of a dovecot. The preceptory of Torphichen, like some other religious buildings, not only could give protection to fugitive criminals within its sacred walls, but had a precinct possessed of the same privilege. The sanctuary of Torphichen extended a mile in every direction around the church. There still exists in the churchyard, near the west end of the present place of worship, a stone, like an ordinary mile-stone, with a cross carved upon its top, which marked the centre of the sanctuary; and a similar mark is said to have been placed at each of the four extremities corresponding with the cardinal points. Debtors flying from their creditors, or criminals seeking refuge from private resentment or from justice, were alike safe when they got within the circle described by these four stones.—Population of the village and parish in 1821, 1197.

TORRISDALE, a river in Sutherlandshire, which rises from Loch Laoghal, betwixt the parishes of Tongue and Farr, and after running in a northerly course, falls into the sea at the village of Torrisdale, where there is an indentation of the sea called Torrisdale Bay. The river is otherwise named the water of Borgia.

TORRY, a small fishing village with a small harbour and pier, in the county of Kincardine, near Girdleness.

TORRYBURN, a parish at the south-

west corner of Fife, formed by the union of the baronies of Torry and Crombie, at the beginning, as is supposed, of the seventeenth century. It extends along the shore of the Firth of Forth, betwixt the parish of Dunfermline on the east, and that of Culross on the west, and measures from four to five miles in length, by about two in breadth. The land is generally cultivated and fertile. West from Crombie-point, a promontory on the Firth, stands the village of Torryburn, at the distance of nine miles west from North Queensferry, and two east of Culross. Betwixt it and Culross, within the boundary of the parish, is the village of Newmills.—Population in 1821, 1443.

TORTHORWALD, a parish near the foot of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, bounded by Tinwald on the north, by Lochmaben and Mousewald on the east, and separated on the west from Dumfries by the Lochar water. It extends six miles in length from north to south, by a breadth at the northern extremity of about two and a-half miles, tapering to a point on the south. The southern part of the district composes part of the extensive swampy and meadow land, called Lochar Moss. On the north the land is arable; and here is situated the village of Torthorwald, with the ruins of the ancient castle of Torthorwald in its vicinity, which is supposed to have existed since the thirteenth century: it was at one period the residence of a natural son of the Earl of Morton, created Lord Torthorwald by James VI., about the year 1590. On the road from Torthorwald to Dumfries stands the village of Roucan.—Population in 1821, 1205.

TORWOOD, a forest in Stirlingshire, in the parishes of Larbert and Dunipace, noted for having afforded shelter to Sir William Wallace after his defeat in the north, and for being the scene of some military exploits during the war of independence. The forest is now greatly limited and decayed.

TOUGH, a parish in Aberdeenshire, having Keig on the north, Monymusk and Cluny on the east, Lumphanan on the south, and Leochel and Alford on the west, extending five miles in length, and three in breadth. The surface is irregular, but the rising grounds are mostly arable.—Population in 1821, 698.

TOWIE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded by Kildrummy on the north, Glenbucket, part of Migvie, and Logie-Coldstone on the west, by the latter on the south, and Cushnie and

Leochel on the east, extending eight miles in length, by four and a-half in breadth, except a stripe at the north-west. The general appearance is hilly. The central division is part of the vale of the Don, which river flows through it from west to east. On the south bank of the stream stands the church of the parish.—Population in 1821, 578.

TRAILFLAT, a parish in Dumfriesshire, united to Tinwald in 1650. See **TINWALD**.

TRALIG, (LOCH), a small lake in Argyleshire, in the parish of Kilninver, which discharges its waters by the Oude into the Sound of Mull.

TRANENT, a parish in the western part of Haddingtonshire, lying with its northern extremity on the Firth of Forth, from which it extends inland nearly five miles, by a general breadth of two and a-half, bounded by Prestonpans on the north west, Inveresk (or Musselburgh) on the west, Ormiston on the south, and Gladsmuir on the east. The land inclines with gentle slopes towards the sea-coast, and is generally flat and sandy. On the shore stand the villages of Cockenzie and Port-Seton, long the seats of the salt manufacture. The parish also contains the small village of Seton, at which stood the house of Seton, or chief baronial residence of the Earls of Winton. (See **PORT-SETON**.) Within the western range of the parish, and partly in the parish of Prestonpans, is the field on which the battle of Prestonpans was fought in 1745. At the south-western part of the parish is the extensive distillery of St. Clement's Wells. Near the southern boundary is the small village of Elphingaton, and near it Elphingaton tower, once a baronial residence. The lands in this parish are finely cultivated and enclosed.

TRANENT, an ancient town or village in the above parish, situated on the main road from Edinburgh to Haddington, at the distance of ten miles east from the former, and seven west from the latter. It stands at the head of an elevated ground, and derives its name, which was originally *Travernet*, from *Trev*, or *Treva*, and *Nent*, British words, signifying a hamlet on the ravine or valley. The town consists of a street pursuing the line of the public road from west to east, with a cross street; the houses are generally tiled, and the greater part have a decayed appearance. Tranent is one of the poorest looking towns in the three Lothians,

though in recent times it has shewn some signs of renovation; and its present spirited inhabitants, or chief managers, have just instituted a new weekly market for the sale of grain and other native produce, to which sellers and buyers have been invited, by all exemptions from customs. As the town occupies an exceedingly advantageous situation, half-way betwixt the agricultural district of East Lothian and the metropolis, there is a likelihood of this market being well supported. The inhabitants of Tranent are chiefly connected with the adjacent collieries, which have been wrought in this quarter from the very first discovery of coal in Scotland. The discovery of coal here, as we are informed by record, was made by the Monks of Newbattle, who owned possessions in this part of the country. The church of Tranent stands at the foot of the town, and is a modern erection. Besides it, there is a meeting-house of the United Secession Church.—Population of the town in 1821, 1600, including the parish, 3366.

TRAPRAINLAW, a conical conspicuous hill in the parish of Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire. See **HADDINGTONSHIRE**.

TRAQUAIR, a parish in the eastern part of Peebles-shire, lying on the south bank of the Tweed, opposite Innerleithen, bounded by Yarrow on the east and south, and Peebles on the west. It is of a very irregular figure, consisting of four districts, parted by intervening portions of Yarrow, or Selkirkshire, projected from the south, to or near the Tweed. The chief division is the vale of the Quair, which small river winds through it to the Tweed. Altogether, the parish comprehends 17,200 acres. It is almost wholly mountainous, the hills being devoted to sheep pastures, with arable fields on the Tweed and its tributaries. In recent times, those plains susceptible of improvement have been greatly improved by cultivation, planting, draining, and otherwise. The small hamlet of Traquair, with the mill, stands at the opening of the vale of the Quair, upon the plain of the Tweed. At a short distance south west from thence, at the base of a hill, with an eastern exposure, is seen all that remains of the famed "Bush aboon Traquair," consisting of a few meagre birch trees, the melancholy remnant of a considerable thicket, once the seat of pastoral love, and as such consecrated in the strains of one of our best national melodies. It is likely that in a short

time even these memorials will be entirely gone. At the head of a lawn fronting the Tweed, and surrounded by some trees, and ornamented grounds, stands the ancient house of Traquair, the seat of the earls of that title. It consists of a tower of a remote antiquity, to which considerable additions were made in the reign of Charles I. by John, Earl of Traquair, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland under that monarch. The interior is partly in an old fashioned, and partly in a refined modern taste, with a small chapel (the family being Roman Catholic,) in the upper flat. At the back, or south front, there is an old avenue leading to the house, exhibiting at its outer extremity a gateway ornamented with figures in stone of the bear, the cognizance of the family. The first of the house of Traquair was James Stewart, the illegitimate son of James, Earl of Buchan, who obtained a legitimation under the great seal, and in 1491 a grant of the lands of Traquair from his father. The fifth in the line of descent from this James, was Sir John Stewart, the above renovator of Traquair house, who was made treasurer by Charles I. and raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Traquair in 1628. In the year 1631, his Lordship was elevated to the title of Earl of Traquair, Lord Linton and Caberstoun. This nobleman, who was a distinguished statesman in his time, died in extreme poverty in 1650, having suffered greatly by his adherence to the cause of fallen royalty. Luckily his Lordship was not attainted, and he bequeathed the Earldom and estates to his descendants, who still enjoy them. Recently, the south bank of the Tweed at this spot has been rendered accessible from its northern side, by a wooden bridge reared on strong timber piers, which gives an easy communication with the thriving watering place, Innerleithen. The word Traquair is obviously derived from *Tre*, or *Tra*, signifying a homestead or hamlet, and *Quair*, a winding stream. In old writings we perceive that the district was occasionally called *Strathquair*, and that it had been a seat of population of some importance is denoted by its having had a distinct sheriff from that of the rest of Peebles-shire. The present parish includes the greater part of the suppressed parish of Kailzie, which was on its western quarter. In this part are the pleasant grounds and mansions of Cardrona and Kailzie. —Population in 1821, 643.

TREISHNISH ISLES, a group of small islands of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyle-shire, lying about two miles west of the island of Mull. They consist of Fladda, Linga, Bach, Cairnbulg, and the Little Cairnbulg, and form a sort of chain to the northward of Staffa. Excepting to a geologist, they are uninteresting. Cairnbulg is supposed to have been fortified by some strong works in the Norwegian times, but there are no traces of such erections now on it, except the remains of a wall with embrasures, skirting the cliff, which it is likely is of a much more modern date. In 1715 it was garrisoned by the Macleans, and was taken and retaken more than once during the civil war of that year. It had been attacked before by Cromwell's troops; and here, it is fancied, were the rescued books of Iona burnt.

TRINITY-GASK, a parish in Perthshire, in the lower part of Strathearn, composed of the ancient parishes of Kinkell and Wester Gask; bounded on the north by Madderdy, on the east by Gask, on the south by Auchterarder and Blackford, and on the west by Muthill. It stretches for several miles along the river Earn, chiefly on its northern bank, the land rising principally to the north, and the rest of the parish being level and fertile. The whole is arable, and beautifully enclosed and planted.—Population in 1821, 679.

TRONDA, or **TRONDRA**, a small island of Shetland, lying opposite the village of Scalloway, on the west coast of the mainland. It is about three and a half miles long, and from one to two broad.

TROON, an improving sea-port in Ayrshire, in the parish of Dundonald, is situated seventy five miles west of Edinburgh, six from Ayr, six from Kilmarnock, thirty-one from Glasgow, and six from Irvine. Under the patronage of the Duke of Portland, this place is rapidly becoming one of some consequence; and, as it naturally possesses uncommon advantages in having a fine harbour in which shipping of considerable burden can safely enter, it will no doubt arrive, in the course of time, at considerable magnitude. His Grace has, within the last two or three years, built a fine wet dock with flood-gates, a dry dock for the repair of vessels, large storehouses, and a lighthouse at the entrance of the harbour; in short, nothing has been omitted which could be expected from

the generous exertions of an opulent nobleman. A railway from the extremity of the harbour goes direct to Kilmarnock, on which immense quantities of coals are brought to be shipped for Ireland, &c. A large salt manufactory is also carried on here, with a rope work of some extent. Moreover, Troon, in the summer season, is visited by numerous families to enjoy the benefit of sea bathing. The place of established worship is a chapel of ease to the parish church at Dundonald, a small village about four miles distant. There is also a chapel of the Associate Synod.—In 1821, the population of Troon was 760.

TROQUEER, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, lying on the river Nith near its mouth, opposite the parish of Dumfries; bounded by Terregles on the north, Lochrutton on the west, and Newabbey on the south, extending seven and a half miles in length, and four and a half broad. The parish is partly flat and partly hilly, and comprises 5625 acres, of which the greater proportion is under tillage. Of late, there have been a variety of improvements, and none so prominent as those near the Nith opposite the town of Dumfries. Here, a small village called Bridge-end, from being situated at the western extremity of the bridge of Dumfries, has risen into some importance as a town and burgh of barony, under the modern appellation of Maxwelltown. It is now connected with Dumfries by two bridges. At one period this was the most disorderly and ill-regulated village in the kingdom, and some idea may be formed of its character from a saying of Sir John Fielding, the London magistrate; that whenever a delinquent got over the bridge of Dumfries into Maxwelltown, he was lost to all search or pursuit. In no instance have the good effects of creating a village into a burgh of barony been more conspicuous than in this case. The charter was obtained from the crown in 1810, and since that time it has been greatly improved in the value and extent of its houses and its trade. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, and councillors.—Population of the parish in 1824, 4801.

TROSACHS, a romantic vale, surrounded by stupendous masses of hills, and rocks, and woody eminences, in the parish of Callander, Perthshire, at the distance of about ten miles west from Callander. The word *Trosachs* signifies a bristled region, which is very descriptive of the scenery. The road

towards the Trosachs leaves Callander in a direction inclining to the south-west, and conducts the traveller along the banks of the two beautiful lakes, Loch Vennoch, and Loch Achray. Soon after passing Loch Achray, the traveller approaches the Trosachs; in the first place stopping and quitting his vehicle at the inn of Ardencrochan, which is situated at the eastern extremity of this celebrated district. To describe the Trosachs with a regard only to its *material*, it is simply a portion of the vale along which the traveller has hitherto been described as passing, but a peculiar portion of that vale, about a mile in extent, and adjoining the bottom of Loch Katrine, where, on account of a tumultuous confusion of little rocky eminences, all of the most fantastic and extraordinary forms, everywhere shagged with trees and shrubs, nature wears an aspect of roughness and wildness, of tangled and inextricable boskiness, totally unexampled, it is supposed, in the world. The valley being here contracted, hills rise on each side to a great height, and these being entirely covered with birches, hazels, oaks, hawthorns, and mountain ashes, contribute greatly to the general effect. The author of the *Lady of the Lake* has described it as “a wildering scene of mountains, rocks, and woods thrown together in disorderly groups.” After walking through this highly romantic district, which seldom fails to astonish the tourists who flock thither, the eastern extremity of Loch Katrine is gained; for a description of which we refer to that head.

TROSTRIE, (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of Twynholm, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TROUP, a village in Banffshire on the sea-coast.

TRUIM, (implying *noisy* in the Celtic tongue,) a river in Badenoch, rising in the forest of Drumochter, on the borders of Athole, and flowing in a northerly direction to the Spey, which it joins, after a course of about fifteen miles, four miles west of Pitmain. It gives a name to the glen through which it passes.

TROTTERNISH POINT, a headland on the north-west coast of the Isle of Skye.

TULLIALLAN, a parish in the southern detached part of Perthshire, lying on the Firth of Forth, betwixt Culross on the east, and Clackmannan on the west and north. It extends inland a length of four miles, by a breadth

of two. The land declines in gentle slopes towards the Forth, and is in a high state of cultivation and improvement. The district abounds in excellent sandstone. On the shore stands the town of Kincardine, already noticed under its proper head.—Population of the parish in 1821, 3556, of which Kincardine had 2500.

TULLIBODY, a village in the parish of Alloa, Clackmannanshire, and the capital of the parish of Tullibody, which was united to that of Alloa about the period of the Reformation. See **ALLOA**. The ancient kirk of Tullibody, which was unroofed on a remarkable occasion, noticed under the head Alloa, has been again covered, and recently fitted up as a place of worship for the use of this populous district.

TULLIEBOLE, a parish in Kinross-shire, united to Fossaway. See **FOSSAWAY** and **TULLIEBOLE**.

TULLOCH, a parish in Aberdeenshire, united to Glenmuick and Glenguirn. See **GLENMUICK**.

TULLOCH-ARD, a lofty mountain in the district of Kintail, Ross-shire. See **KINTAIL**.

TULLYNESLE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, united to Forbes. See **FORBES** and **TULLYNESLE**.

TULM, a small island of the Hebrides, on the north coast of the Isle of Skye.

TUMMEL, a large river in the northern part of Perthshire, whose waters issue from Loch Rannoch, taking an easterly course through the district of Athole; they pass through Loch Tummel, a lake of little more than two miles in length, and proceeding in a direction tending southwards, fall into the Tay on its left bank, at the south extremity of the parish of Logierait. Its chief tributary is the Garry. The course of the Tummel is rapid and furious, forming everywhere, the most romantic and picturesque cascades. One of its falls, near its junction with the Garry, though not so high as those of Foyers and Bruar, is particularly grand, on account of the greater quantity of water which is precipitated. The accompanying scenery is also remarkably fine; rugged rocks, wooded almost to the summit, but rearing their bald heads to the clouds, with distant mountains of the most picturesque forms, compose a view in which every thing that a painter can desire is contained: A little below the falls of the Tummel, the stream mixes its waters with the Garry. Near this junction is Faskally, the

seat of Mr. A. Butter, delightfully situated. After the Tummel unites with the Garry, its character seems entirely changed; before this it was a furious and impetuous torrent, tearing up every thing in its way, and precipitating itself headlong from rock to rock, as if regardless of the consequences; it now becomes a sober and stately stream, rolling along its banks with majesty. The banks of the Tummel below the junction are extremely rich, and the river meanders through a fine valley; now dividing its stream, and forming little islands; and now running in a fine broad sheet.

TUNDERGARTH, a parish in Dumfriesshire, in the district of Annandale, extending about nine miles in length, by a breadth of from one and a-half to two miles; bounded on the north and west by the Milk water, which separates it from St. Mungo's on the west, and Dryfesdale, and Hutton and Corrie on the north; on the south it has Middlebie and Hoddam. The surface is in general level, or inclining towards the Milk, but possessing various eminences sufficient to constitute picturesque beauty. It is both arable and pastoral. Along the banks of the pleasant river Milk, there are several gentlemen's seats. The conspicuous hill called Brunswark, overlooks the district from the south.—Population in 1821, 518.

TURRIF, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying on the right or east bank of the river Deveron, which separates it from Forglie. It has King-Edward on the north, Montquhitter on the east, Auchterless on the south, and Inverkeithnie on the west. It extends six miles in length, by from four to five in breadth. The district has been much improved and reclaimed from its original heathy condition, and is generally fertile. There are now also several considerable plantations.

TURRIF, a town in the above parish, a free burgh of barony, and the seat of a presbytery, situated on a tributary of the Deveron, near that river, at the distance of thirty-four and a half miles north north-west of Aberdeen, and eleven south of Banff. Here was founded a religious hospital, in the reign of Alexander III., (1249-93,) for twelve poor men, by Alexander, Earl of Buchan, Lord Justice General of Scotland; and further endowed by Robert Bruce. The town was erected a burgh of barony by James IV., in the year 1511, in favour of Mr. Thomas Dickson, prebend of

Turriff. By this charter the inhabitants were formally entitled to hold a weekly market on the Sabbath-day, and three public fairs in the course of the year. Turriff is now a thriving industrious town, carrying on the manufacture of linen yarn, thread, and brown linens. There is also an extensive bleachfield. The town now holds five annual fairs. There is a venerable old church, a handsome new one, an episcopal chapel, and a school endowed by the Earl of Errol.—Population of the burgh in 1821, 750; including the parish, 2406.

TURRET, (LOCH) a small lake in the parish of Monivaird and Strowan, Perthshire; about a mile long, and one fourth of a mile broad. It discharges itself into the Earn, half a mile above Crieff, by a small river, which gives the name of Glenturret to a wild and romantic valley.

TWEED, a river in the south of Scotland, (deriving its name from the British word *Tuedt*, signifying "that which is on the border or limit of a country,") distinguished as the fourth of Scottish streams; ranking after the Tay, Forth, and Clyde, though far inferior to these in point of commercial utility. The upper sources of the Tweed are found in the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire, and in the lofty range of hilly territory, from the opposite side of which flow the slender rivulets which form the commencement of the rivers Annan and Clyde. A small fountain, usually considered "the head of Tweed," at the base of a hill called Tweed's Cross, and named *Tweed's Well*, gives forth a small rivulet, which flows in a north-easterly direction, through the parish of Tweedsmuir, receiving on each side various tributary burns. Leaving this parish, the Tweed proceeds as a boundary betwixt the parish of Glenholm and Drummelzier, and after intersecting Stobo parish, at its north-eastern corner, joins its waters with the Lyne; a stream, by the way, equally entitled to be considered "the head of Tweed," which rises on the borders of Edinburghshire. From a north-easterly direction, the river, now greatly enlarged, bends to an easterly course, which it ever afterwards, with few exceptions, maintains. Two miles below its junction with the Lyne, it receives the Manor Water, and proceeding a mile farther down, or thirty miles from its source, arrives at Peebles, having in that distance fallen a thousand feet, or

two-thirds of its total descent in a length of ninety miles. At Peebles, it receives the Edleston water; after which, proceeding onwards through the parish of Peebles, and separating the parishes of Innerleithen and Traquair, it next receives the Quair and Leithen waters. The Tweed soon after enters Selkirkshire, and, for some miles, is lost amidst a wild hilly district, from which it emerges at the Yair, or the opening of the vale of Melrose. It is next joined, on the right, by the Ettrick, (previously augmented by the Yarrow,) and next by Gala Water, on the left, when it enters Roxburghshire. Before leaving the rich vale of Melrose, it receives the Leader on its left bank, which is the only tributary of any note till it is increased by the Tiviot on the right, near Kelso. The Tiviot is the largest tributary of the Tweed in its whole course, and almost doubles it in size. Passing Kelso on the left, and flowing majestically onwards, it receives the Eden water, and soon after enters the beautiful district of the Merse, which it separates from Northumberland on the south. At Coldstream it receives the Leet on the Scottish side; and from two to three miles further down, on the English side, it is increased by the sluggish waters of the Till. Some miles further on, it receives the Whitadder, a large stream, previously augmented by the Blackadder; and shortly afterwards, passing the ancient town of Berwick on its left, its waters are emitted into the German Ocean. From head to foot it is computed to drain a superficies of 1870 square miles. The Tweed, owing to the quick flow of its current, is navigable in no part of its course. Though falling only five hundred feet betwixt Peebles and Berwick, a distance of sixty miles, and though occasionally flowing placidly through flat verdant haughs, it would be almost an impossibility to make it serve the purposes of navigation to any great distance inland, even by flat-bottomed boats, for it frequently runs in a rapid manner, over broad banks of sand or gravel, over which no boat could proceed. It is, however, ferried in many places by boats, and affords, for considerable distances, a sufficiency of water for the sailing of *trows*, or small flat vessels, used in salmon fishing. Being thus undisturbed by traffic on its surface, and unadulterated by the liquid refuse of manufactories, as well as possessing, in general, a clean gravelly bottom, its

waters are remarkably clear and sparkling in appearance. For a long period of time the Tweed was crossed by only two bridges, the one at Berwick and the other at Peebles; but it has now several stone bridges, besides one of wood, and three of the chain construction. The lengthened district through which the river passes is usually styled the Vale of Tweed; in general, it is of a pleasing sylvan character, the hills being never far from its banks, and the eminences and lower lands frequently clothed by woods and plantations. As the ground recedes from the stream, except in the lower part of the river, the country becomes wild and pastoral, and rises into such elevations as equally to shut out the district of Lothian on the north, and Cumberland and Dumfries-shire on the south.

TWEEDALE, the popular name of Peebles-shire. See **PEEBLES-SHIRE**.

TWEEDEN, a small rivulet in Roxburgh-shire, which joins the Liddel a little below New Castletown.

TWEEDSMUIR, a parish in the south-western corner of Peebles-shire, formerly a part of the parish of Drummelzier, but erected into a separate parish in 1643. It is about nine miles long, and, in some places, of the same breadth; bounded by Drummelzier on the north, Megget on the east, Moffat in Dumfries-shire on the south, and Crawford in Larkshire on the west. The district is hilly and pastoral, and, in its central part, consists of the upper part of the Vale of Tweed, which river rises from the heights in the south-western extremity. Within its bounds the Tweed receives an accession from the waters of Fruid and Talla. There are several ancient castles, or rude strengths, in the parish.—Population in 1821, 265.

TWYNHOLME, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, united with that of Kirkcrist in forming a parochial charge. It extends nine miles in length, and two in breadth, along the west side of the Dee and Tarf, which separate it from Kirkcudbright and Tongland on the east. On the west it has Borgue and Girthon, and on the north Balmaghiellan. The surface is mostly elevated, rising into many small hills, partly arable, and having many small and fertile valleys interspersed. The soil is fertile. There are some small lakes in the district. The great road from Edinburgh to Portpatrick passes

through the parish. The land is much improved, and, near the Dee and Tarf, beautified by gentlemen's seats. Of the extensive woods with which this part of Gallo-way formerly was covered, the only remains are around the old castle of Cumstone, a building pleasantly situated on an eminence nigh the junction of the Dee and Tarf.—Population in 1821, 783.

TYNUILT, a small village in Argyle-shire, on the south coast of Loch Etive, about two miles from Bunawe.

TYNDRUM, a small village in Brendalbane, in Perthshire, upon the western military road, about twelve miles from Dalnally, and nearly twenty from Killin. At Tyndrum a road branches off to Glenco, noted for the dreariness of its appearance. Pennant mentions that it is the highest inhabited land in Scotland; but in this has been completely misled, as there are many inhabited places much higher.

TYNE, a small river in Haddingtonshire, which rises within the south-eastern boundary of Edinburghshire, and after a north-easterly course of nearly thirty miles, passing the town of Haddington on its north side, falls into the Firth of Forth at Tynningham. It flows placidly through a rich agricultural district, and is affected by the tides for the distance of about a mile from its mouth. It is liable to sudden overflows of its banks, but these occur only during high floods, and are partly averted by the improvement of the sides. One of the greatest inundations is noticed under the head **HADDINGTON**. What appears at the mouth of the Tyne to be a considerable estuary, during the height of the tides, is left at their recess a vast plain of quicksands. *Tyne Sands*, as they are called, have proved the grave of many a brave vessel, as well as of those unwary passengers who attempt to cross them without a knowledge of the localities.

TYNNINGHAM, a parish in Haddingtonshire, united in 1761 to that of Whitekirk, under which title the district is now known. (See **WHITEKIRK**.) The name Tynningham has, however, been perpetuated as the title of a magnificent domain, belonging to the Earl of Haddington, and comprising the chief part of the abrogated parochial division. The estate of Tynningham is celebrated in this part of Scotland for the extent and beauty of its woods, which were principally planted up-

ward, of a century ago by one of the earls of Haddington; (see HADDINGTONSHIRE,) and are nearly all of the hard timber species. The trees have been tastefully planted in radiated figures or in avenues, thus affording most extensive walks and rides beneath their exuberant and lofty branches. Besides these delightful shady groves, there is a series of stupendous holly hedges, planted also in avenues or double rows, and offering pleasant sequestered walks, with the advantage, in fine weather, of being open above. One of these hedges is no less than twenty-five feet high, and thirteen feet broad, and has a most massive appearance. Tynningham house, the seat of the noble proprietor, is delightfully situated amidst these woods and walks, at the head of a park or lawn sloping gently southward to the Tyne, near its mouth. Tynningham house was, till lately, an antique edifice, to which each of the ten Earls of Haddington had made a point of adding a piece; the present Earl, however, has gone far beyond his predecessors in the extent of his alterations, having taken down the old walls and rebuilt them in the Old English manor-house style, but leaving the interior nearly in its original form. The building has thus been renovated in an excellent manner, at a considerable expense; but being built with the dull red freestone of the district, the appearance will always be unpleasant. On the bank in front of the house there is a clump of planting shrouding the burial ground of the family, now all that remains to mark the site of the former parish church, and the earliest seat of Christian worship in this part of the country. The small village of Tynningham, which is inhabited by a limited agricultural population, and possesses a saw-

mill, is situated at a short distance to the west of the enclosed grounds. Here stands the neat mansion of the very respectable factor, Mr. Buist, to whose active and judicious management this beautiful estate has been much indebted.

TYNRON, a parish in the western part of Dumfries-shire, lying betwixt Penpont on the north and north-east, and Glencairn on the south, extending nine miles in length by a breadth of from two to three. It consists chiefly of the vale of the Shinnel, a tributary rivulet of the Scarr, whose waters fall afterwards into the Nith. The district is hilly and chiefly pastoral. Along the banks of the Shinnel, there is some pleasing and romantic scenery. Near the eastern extremity of the parish rises the Doon of Tynron, a conspicuous pyramidal hill, on the top of which is an ancient castle. The church of Tynron stands further up the vale on the left bank of the stream.—Population in 1821, 518.

TYRIE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded on the north-west by Aberdour, on the north by Pitsligo, on the east by parts of Fraserburgh, Aberdour and Strichen, and on the south by New Deer. It extends about ten miles in length by four and a half in breadth. The surface is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, heath, moss, meadow, corn and grass parks. A considerable extent of land on the estates of Pitsligo and Strichen has been much improved. The late Sir William Forbes founded, in the southern part of the district, a village, called New Pitsligo, at which there is a bleachfield. On the northern verge of the parish stands the small village and the church of Tyrie.—Population in 1821, 1584.

UDDINGSTONE, a small village in the parish of Bothwell, Lanarkshire, situated seven miles south-east of Glasgow, and four north-west of Hamilton. The road from Glasgow to Carlisle passes through it.

UDNEY, a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending about five miles each way; bounded on the north and north-west by Tarves, on the west by Bourtie, on the south-west by Keith-hall, on the south by New-Machar, on the south-east by Belhelvie, on the east by Fove-

ran, and on the north-east by Logie-Buchan and Ellon. The general appearance is pretty flat, with small eminences or hills covered with grass. The soil is generally fertile, and the land enclosed and cultivated.—Population in 1821, 1328.

UDRIGILL-HEAD, a promontory on the west coast of Ross-shire.

UGIE, a river in Aberdeenshire, which rises about twenty miles from the sea, in two different streams, called the waters of Strichen

and Deer, from passing the villages named; the former has its rise in the parish of Tyrie; the latter in that of New Deer. The two branches unite about five miles from the sea, and then take the name of Ugie; from thence it continues a smooth and level course till it falls into the ocean at Peterhead. It is navigable for a mile and a half from its mouth.

UIG, a parish in Ross-shire, situated in the isle of Lewis, on its west coast, and rendered partly peninsular by two arms of the sea, to wit, Loch Rong on the north and Loch Resort on the south. It is otherwise much indented by inlets, one of which is called Uig bay. The parish extends fifteen miles in length; but following the windings of the coast, it is sixty miles. The coasts only are level and cultivated; the interior is bleak and hilly, and interspersed with small lakes. Near the small village of Calarnish on Loch Rong, there is an entire place of Druidic worship, consisting of a circle and a great number of stones or obelisks, in an upright posture.—Population in 1821, 2875.

UIST, (NORTH), an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, lying between the district of Harris on the north, and Benbecula on the south, from which latter it is separated by a strand dry at low water. It is of a triangular shape, about twenty miles long, and from twelve to fifteen broad, containing, along with its dependencies, 60,000 acres. Like Benbecula and South Uist, it is greatly cut up by indentations of the sea, especially on the east coast, and in the interior there is an endless series of fresh water lakes scattered about in all directions. The inlets on the east, especially Loch Maddie, form good natural harbours. Along the east coast, around these harbours, the ground is barren, hilly, and almost uninhabited, presenting a scene of savage wildness. The west and north parts of the island are low and level for about a mile and a half from the sea, where the surface also becomes moorish, with hills of small height, covered with heath. The cultivated part is pleasant and agreeable in summer, yielding in favourable seasons luxuriant crops of oats and barley, and the richest pasture; but, as there are no trees to afford shelter during the inclemency of winter, the appearance is then greatly changed, and verdure is scarcely to be seen. Agriculture is still in an unimproved condition. Kelp is or was lately manufactured to a

considerable extent. The whole island is the property of Lord Macdonald. The island forms a parochial division, including the adjacent isles of Borera, Oronsa, Valay, Hyueker, Kirbost, Ilcray, Grimsay, and several small holms.—Population in 1821, 4971.

UIST, (SOUTH) an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, lying south of Benbecula, which intervenes betwixt it and North Uist. It extends twenty-one miles, by a breadth of from eight to nine. This island is an epitome of all the rest of the range of islands, being a strange collection of sands, bogs, lakes, mountains, and sea-lochs, or inlets. The western shore is flat, sandy, and arable, and nothing can exceed the dreariness of its appearance after the crops have been removed. It is followed by a boggy brown tract of flats and low hills interspersed with lakes, which is again succeeded by high mountains; and these descending to the sea on the east side, are intersected by inlets so studded with islands, that a person is often at a loss to know whether land or water predominates. The principal harbours of the island are Loch Skipport, Loch Eynort, and Loch Boisdale. The rearing and export of cattle, and the manufacture of kelp, form the chief means of subsistence. South Uist forms a parish, including the adjacent islands of Benbecula, Rona, Griskay, and several islets.—Population in 1821, 6038.

ULLAPOOL, a sea-port village on the west coast of Ross-shire, (within a district belonging to Cromartyshire,) situated on the north side of an extensive islet of the sea called Loch Broom, at the distance of sixty-one miles west by north of Inverness. It was begun to be built under the auspices of the British Fishery Society in 1788, and has been gradually increasing since that period. It possesses a spacious and excellent harbour, and there is a good quay for the use of vessels. Ullapool has neither the trade nor the fishery that was once hoped, but it is not dormant; and were the herrings again to return to the coast, or the Scottish cod and lobster fishery more actively pursued than they have been, it might become a place of more importance. A small river rising in the alpine region behind, also called Ullapool, here falls into Loch Broom. One of the Parliamentary churches has been erected in the village.

ULVA, a small island of the Hebrides,

lying on the west coast of Mull, from which it is separated by Loch Tua on the north, and Loch-na-keal on the south. On the west it is separated from Gometra by a very narrow strait. The island extends about two miles in length, and is inhabited. It exhibits the same kind of basaltic columns as Staffa; but they are inferior in size and regularity. The island has been greatly improved in recent times, and forms an agreeable place of summer residence to its proprietor.

UNST, the most northerly of the Shetland islands, extending twelve miles in length by from three to four in breadth, and being considered the most fertile and pleasing of the whole group of islands. Unst may be considered level; but its surface is diversified by several extensive ridges of hills, some of considerable height. The most remarkable of these are Vallafield, extending along its western border for the whole length of the island; Laxaforth, towards the north, elevated 700 feet above the sea level; Crossfield rises near the middle, and Vord hill runs parallel to the east coast. Amongst these hills there are many level tracts interspersed, and several fresh water lakes of considerable extent, of which Loch Cliff, the largest, is about two and a half miles long and one broad. The shores of Unst are remarkably indented by bays and creeks, having many small islands and pasture holms scattered around. The two principal harbours are Uya Sound on the south, sheltered by the small island of Uya, and Balta Sound on the east, sheltered by the holm of Balta. Around the coast are a variety of natural caves, some of which penetrate at least 300 feet under ground. The soil is, upon the whole, tolerably fertile, even under the worst mode of culture; and the pasture grounds are mostly covered by a short tender heath, affording excellent feeding for sheep. Hogs are fed in considerable numbers, and rabbits are exceedingly abundant, particularly on the two holms of Balta and Humie. Seals and otters also inhabit the shores in great numbers. The fishery is an important branch of the industry of the inhabitants. A considerable quantity of fine woollen stockings are manufactured here. Unst abounds in ironstone, and possesses many large veins of serpentine, some specimens of which are beautifully variegated with black and green shades and spots. Rock crystals of great beauty have

sometimes been found. Sandstone of various kinds is abundant, and a vein of limestone was some time ago discovered. Marble of an inferior quality is found in several of the lochs; and in one or two places there are found small pieces of petriolic schistus, and other bituminous substances, indicative of coal. Unst forms a parochial division, which in 1821 contained 2598 inhabitants.

UPHALL, a parish in Linlithgowshire, bounded by Kirkliston on the north-east and east, Mid-Caldar on the south, Livingston on the west, and Linlithgow and Ecclesmachan on the north. It is of an irregular figure, extending, when broadest, about three and a half miles each way. Though the district is chiefly of an upland character, it is under the best processes of agriculture and enclosure, and possesses some large plantations. It is intersected from west to east by the road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, on which stands an inn or stage called Uphall. It is watered by a rivulet called Broxburn, on which and the public road stands the village of Broxburn. At this spot the road and the district generally is intersected by the Union Canal from Edinburgh. The parish abounds in coal, sandstone, limestone, and ironstone.—Population of the parish in 1821, 1016.

UPLAMoor, a small village in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Neilston.

URCHAY, or URQUHAY, a river which rises on the borders of Perthshire, near the source of the Tay, and after a course of ten or twelve miles through the beautiful vale of Glenorchay, falls into Loch Awe.

URIE, or URY, a considerable river in Aberdeenshire, which rises in the district of Strathbogie, and after a course of twenty four miles, being joined by the Gadie, the Shevock, and the Lochter, falls into the Don at the royal burgh of Inverury.

URQUHART, a parish in the county of Moray, extending about four miles long and three broad, lying on the coast of the Moray Firth, between the rivers Spey and Lomac; bounded on the east by Speymouth, on the south by Birnie, and on the west by St. Andrews-Lhanbryd. That part of the parish which lies to the north-west is flat and low, rising a few feet only above the level of the sea; the rest is a much more elevated, and of an unequal waving surface. The sea coast is low and sandy. There is a small lake

in the parish called the Loch of Cotts, and another lake forming the boundary betwixt the parish and that of St. Andrews-Lhanbryd. The district has undergone great improvements, and sends out a considerable quantity of grain. The Earl of Fife is chief proprietor; and the house of Innes, situated near the Loch of Cotts, is one of his seats. Here was formerly situated the Benedictine monastery of Urquhart, founded by David I. in honour of the Blessed Trinity, in the year 1124. While it remained it was a cell or dependency of Dunfermline. Its site is now converted into a corn field, and the abbey well is the only memorial of it which now remains.—Population in 1821, 1003.

URQUHART and GLENMORISTON, a parish in Inverness-shire, extending about thirty miles in length, from eight to twelve in breadth; bounded on the north by Kiltality, on the south-east by Loch Ness, which separates it from Boleskine, and on the west by Kilmanivaig. The surface is very mountainous, comprehending the two valleys of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, which extend in a westerly direction from Loch Ness, parallel to, and separated from each other by a ridge of lofty mountains, the highest of which is Meallfourchonie. The scenery of the two valleys is uncommonly grand, beautiful and picturesque, presenting at once a fine variety of landscape, of hill and dale, bare rocks and wooded precipices, lofty crags, and level and fertile plains. The soil of Urquhart is in general a rich, though not a deep loam, and uncommonly fertile; that of Glenmoriston is sandy, and rather inferior in fertility. The rivers are the Moriston, Ennerie, and Coiltie, all of which fall into Loch Ness.—Population in 1821, 2786.

URQUHART and LOGIE WESTER, a united parish, partly in Ross-shire, and partly in Nairnshire, extending nine or ten miles in length, and from three to four in breadth, lying along the head of the Frith of Cromarty, where the river Conon discharges itself into that arm of the sea. The surface is pretty level, and the appearance pleasant, being diversified by fertile fields and verdant pasture lands, and sheltered by plantations. In this parish lies the barony of Ferintosh: see FERINTOSH.—Population in 1821, 3822.

URR, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, lying chiefly on the left or east

bank of the river Urr, extending thirteen miles in length and six in breadth; bounded on the north by Kirkpatrick Durham, on the north-east by Lochrutton, on the east by Kirkgunzeon, by Colvend on the south, and by Buittle and Crossmichael on the west. The surface is pretty level, few of the hills being of great height. The soil is in general light and productive. Within the parish, and situated on the banks of the river, about a mile below Urr church, is the celebrated Moat of Urr, an artificial mount rising from the centre of elevated circles, and used in primitive times as a seat for courts of judicature by the petty chiefs of this district of Galloway. The village of Dalbeattie stands on the eastern boundary of the parish, on a tributary of the Urr.—Population in 1821, 2862.

URR, (LOCH) a small lake within the northern boundary of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, bordering on the parishes of Glencairn, Dunseane, and Balmaclellan.

URR, a river in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, issuing from the above lake, and after a course of nearly thirty miles, falling into the Solway Frith, at the creek opposite Hestan Island, midway on the coast, betwixt the Nith and Dee. It is navigable for a short distance inland. It flows through an interesting and well wooded strath, having a number of elegant country residences on its banks.

URRAY, a parish composed of the united parishes of Urray and Kilchrist, lying for the most part in the county of Ross, with a small portion in Inverness-shire. It extends about seven miles in length, from the Beauly to the Conon, and its breadth varies from three to six miles. A small portion is insulated in the parish of Contin, and lies in the bosom of the mountains, at the distance of eighteen or twenty miles. The face of the main district in general presents a picturesque landscape, in which are seen corn fields, barren moors, rapid streams, natural woods, and gentlemen's seats. Besides the two rivers which form its north and south boundaries, it is interserted by the Orrin, the Garv, and the Lichart, all of which contain abundance of trout and salmon.—Population in 1821, 2781.

USABREST, an islet of the Hebrides, on the north-west coast of Islay.

USAN, a small village on the sea-shore of Forfarshire, three miles south-east of Montrose.

UYA, a small pasture island of Shetland, which covers a safe harbour of the same name on the north coast of the Mainland.

UYA, a small island of Shetland, about a mile square in extent, lying on the south coast of the island of Unst.

VAAKSAY, one of the smaller Hebrides in the sound of Harris.

VAILA, a small island of Shetland, lying at the entrance of a creek on the west coast of the mainland, called from it Vaila Sound.

VALAY, an island of the Hebrides, lying to the north of North-Uist, from which it is separated by a narrow sound, dry at low water.

VATERNISH, a promontory on the north west coast of the isle of Skye.

VATERSA, or **WATERSA**, an island of the Hebrides, lying to the south of the island of Barra, and north from Sanderay. "This island," says Macculloch, "consists chiefly of two green hills, united by a low sandy bar, where the opposite seas nearly meet. Indeed if the water did not perpetually supply fresh sand to replace what the wind carries off, it would very soon form two islands; nor would the tenant have much cause for surprise, if, on getting up some morning, he should find that he required a boat to milk his cows. The whole island is in a state of perpetual revolution, from the alternate accumulation and dispersion of sand-hills; which at least affords the pleasure of variety, in a territory where there is none else but what depends on the winds and weather. I had here an opportunity of imagining how life is passed in a remote island, without society or neighbours, and where people are born and die without ever troubling themselves to inquire whether the world contains any other countries than Vatersa and Barra. The amusement of the evening consisted in catching scallops for supper, milking the cows, and chasing rabbits; and this, I presume, is pretty nearly the round of occupation. The whole group of the southern islands is here seen from the southern part of the island, forming a maritime landscape which is sufficiently picturesque. They are all high, and some of them are single hills rising abruptly out of the water. They are inhabited by small tenants and fishermen; and, except a small quantity of grain cultivated by the people for their own use, are appropriated

to the pasture of black cattle." Vatersa belongs to the parish of Barra.

VENNACHOIR, or **VENNACHAR**, (**LOCH**) a lake in the south-west part of Perthshire, between the parishes of Port-Menteith and Callander, about four miles long, and in general about one broad. The banks are very pleasant, covered with wood, and sloping gently to the water. It is one of the chain of lakes formed by the southern branch of the river Teith.

VENNY, or **FINNY**, a rivulet in Forfarshire, which rises in the neighbourhood of Forfar, and joins the Lunan near the Kirk of Kinnell. It is a fine trouting stream.

VICEANS, (**ST.**) a parish in Forfarshire lying on the sea coast, and surrounding Arbroath on the east, north, and south-west, bounded by Inverkeilor on the north. That portion lying on the south-west of Arbroath is small and quite detached from the great body of the parish, which, independent of it, measures seven miles in length by from three to four in breadth. The surface is pretty level, rising on both sides from the small river Brothock, which divides it into two sections. The district has been greatly improved, and is now beautifully planted, cultivated, and enclosed. The coast for about a mile east from Arbroath is flat and sandy; at the end of this plain it rises abruptly, and becomes high, bold, and rocky, excavated into numerous caverns of great extent. On the shore near the eastern boundary of the parish is the small fishing village of Auchmithie. The parish possesses a number of excellent country residences, and includes a considerable portion of Arbroath on the north-eastern side of the town.—Population in 1821, 5583.

VOIL, (**LOCH**) a lake in the south western part of Perthshire, parish of Balquhiddier, about three miles long and one broad, the source of the river Balvag, one of the principal branches of the Teith.

VOTERSAY, a small island of the Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

VRINE, (**LOCH**) a small lake in Ross-

shire, about three miles long and one broad, which discharges its waters by a rivulet of the same name into the head of Loch Broom.

VINAY a small islet on the south west coast of Skye.

WALLACETOWN, a thriving and populous village in the parish of St. Quivox, Ayrshire, adjoining the town of Newton-upon-Ayr. It originated last century by the feuing of grounds belonging to the late Sir Thomas Walker of Craigie.

WALLS and FLOTA, a parish in Orkney, comprehending a part of the island of Hoy called Walls or Waas, the island of Flota, and the small islands of Fara, Cava, &c.—Population of the parish in 1821, Walls 949—Flota and Faray 297.

WALLS and SANDNESS, a parish in Shetland, composed of the districts of Walls and Sandness, lying in the western part of the Mainland, with the adjacent islands of Papa-stour and the distant island of Fowla. The district on the Mainland extends eleven miles long and nine broad, and partakes of the usual Shetland character, sufficiently described in that article.—Population in 1821, 1991.

WALSTON, a parish on the eastern bound of Lanarkshire, bounded by Dolphinton on the east, Dunsyre on the north, Libberton on the west, and Biggar on the south. In figure it is a square of about three miles each way. On the northern side it is watered by the small river South Medwin. The surface is uneven, and in the higher parts heathy. About two-thirds are arable, and the remainder kept as pasture for sheep and cattle. In the northern part of the parish is the small village of Walston, and on the southern, on the road from Glasgow to Peebles, is the village of Elsridgehill, or Elsricket.—Population in 1821, 392.

WAMPHRAY, a parish in Dumfriesshire, extending five miles in length, and three in breadth; bounded by Moffat on the north, Hutton and Corrie on the east, Applegarth on the south, and on the west by the Annan river, which separates it from Johnstone and Kirkpatrick-Juxta. The banks of the river, for about a mile, are level and fertile; but towards the north, the surface becomes hilly and mountainous, affording excellent sheep pasture. The church and small village are romantically

situated in a deep and woody recess on the banks of the small river Wamphray, which winds through the parish, falling into the Annan after forming a variety of cascades. There are considerable tracts of wood, chiefly around the old castles of Wamphray and Lorkwood, the latter the old family seat of the Lords of Annandale. The name of the parish is derived from the Scoto-Irish, *Wamp-fri*, signifying the den or deep glen in the forest.—Population in 1821 554.

WANLOCH, a small river on the borders of Dumfriesshire and Lanarkshire, which has its rise at the lead mines in that elevated district, and after running a few miles, joins the Crawick at the same place as the Spango on the west.

WANLOCKHEAD, a considerable village in the upper part of the parish of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, about a mile south-west from Leadhills, and situated on the above mentioned stream. It stands on the road up the Minnick water from Sanquhar towards Edinburgh. Like their neighbours of the village of Leadhills, the industrious inhabitants of Wanlockhead have established a subscription library for their edification and amusement. The mines here yield lead ore of divers kinds, on a profitable scale.—In 1821, the population of the place was 706.

WARD, a small fishing village in Aberdeenshire, near the Bùllers of Buchan.

WARTHOLM, a small island of Orkney, near South Ronaldshay.

WATERSA. See **VATERSA**.

WATTEN, a central parish in the county of Caithness, bounded on the north by Bower, on the east by Wick, on the south by Latheron, and on the west by Halkirk. It is of a square figure, measuring from seven to eight miles each way. The surface is flat, like the greater part of the same county, and is generally arable. In the north-west part of the parish there is a fine sheet of water, about three miles in length, called Loch Wattin, from which issues a branch of the river of

Wick. The road from Wick to Thurso passes through the parish, which has now a number of substantial farm houses, and is yearly improving and rising in value.—Population in 1821, 1168.

WAUCHOPE, a small river in Dumfriesshire, in the parish of Langholm; it is augmented by the Laggan burn, and after a course of some miles in a north-easterly direction, falls into the Esk at the town of Langholm. It gives the name of Wauchopedale to the vale through which it flows.

WEEM, an extensive Highland parish in Perthshire, in the district of Breadalbane, consisting of various detached portions adjacent to Loch Tay, and so mixed up with the neighbouring districts that no accurate idea can be given of its extent or boundaries. The surface is mountainous and rugged, watered by the rivers Tay, Lyon, Lochay, and Dochart. Near the church of Weem is Castle Menzies, a handsome edifice surrounded by fine plantations, gardens, and orchards.—Population in 1821, 1354.

WEMYSS, a parish in Fife, lying on the shore of the Firth of Forth, bounded by Dysart on the west, by Markinch on the north, and by Scoonie and Markinch on the east. Its greatest length from south-west to north-east is about six miles, and its breadth about one and a half. The district takes its name from the various Weems (Uamh, Gaelic,) or caves on the sea shore; it abounds in valuable seams of coal, which are wrought to a great extent. The land has a quick descent to the shore, and is usually precipitous, with a bold rocky beach, but from the head of the acclivities it spreads away to the northward in fine arable and pasture fields, interspersed with plantations, all in the best order; there is, however, much diversity of soil and surface. There are ~~some~~ considerable villages on the coast, viz. West Wemyss, Easter Wemyss, Buckhaven, and Methill, and in the eastern part of the parish on the Water of Leven, is situated the extensive manufacturing establishment of Kirkcaldy. A short way to the eastward of West Wemyss, on a cliff about 40 feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded on the land side by beautiful plantations and pleasure grounds, is Wemyss Castle, an old and magnificent edifice, celebrated as the place where Queen Mary had her first interview with Darnley. At a little distance to the eastward of East Wemyss, on

an eminence close to the shore, stands the ancient castle of Macduff, supposed to have been built in the year 1057 by Macduff, who was created Earl of Fife by Malcolm Canmore. Two square towers, and part of the outer defences alone remain of this large and massive structure. The lady of Macduff is said to have held out the castle until she saw the Thane safely in the boat by which he made his escape from Macbeth. Near this spot are several natural caves—one of these of large dimensions runs below the castle; there is another called the Court Cave, from king James the 4th having once in a frolic joined a band of gipsies, who were making merry in it, and through which, it is said, the king was brought into a serious affray. Another extensive cave to the east of Wemyss Castle was occupied about 100 years ago by a Glass Company from England, but it was soon given up in consequence of the bankruptcy of the tacksmen. The family of Wemyss is amongst the most ancient in the country, having sprung from Hugo, second son of Gillinichel, fourth Earl of Fife; and great-grandson of Macduff the first Earl; the elder branches of the family of Macduff having become extinct, the Earl of Wemyss is now the representative of the illustrious Thane. The family was raised to the peerage in 1628, in the person of Sir John Wemyss, by the title of Lord Elcho; he was elevated to an earldom in 1633. Lord Elcho, son of James, the 4th Earl, having been attainted for his concern in the insurrection in 1745, the Earl conveyed his paternal estate of Elcho in Perthshire, to his second son, whose grandson, Francis Earl of Wemyss, is now in possession of it, and bequeathed his estates in Fife-shire, including the whole parish of Wemyss, to his third son, whose grandson, Captain Wemyss, R.N. now enjoys them.—Population in 1821, 4157.

WEMYSS, (EASTER.) A small neat village in the above parish, about one mile east from West Wemyss, and about the same distance west from Buckhaven. It is situated on the coast, but has no harbour. The inhabitants are principally employed in weaving, and there is an extensive brewery. A Sabbath School has recently been erected by Lady Emma Wemyss; the boys are taught by a regular teacher appointed by her Ladyship, and the girls by four young ladies belonging to the village and neighbourhood, superintended

occasionally by the amiable foundress herself. The parish church is situated at the village.

WEMYSS, (WESTER.) A sea-port town and burgh of barony, in the above parish, one mile and a half east of Dysart, and one west of East Wemyss. It is governed by two bailies, a treasurer, and council. It consists of one chief street, has a tolerably good harbour, and possesses some vessels. Salt still continues to be made here, but the exportation of coals, which is carried on to a considerable extent, forms the principle trade. A few only of the inhabitants are engaged in weaving. Of late years the town has been much improved, with the exception of the town-house, which has fallen into decay, and presents a perfect picture of ruin and desolation. A Sabbath School has also been recently erected in this town by Captain Wemyss of Wemyss.

WESTER-KIRK, a parish in the district of Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, bounded by Eskdalemuir on the west, Ewes on the east, and Langholm and Tundergarth on the south. It extends ten miles in length, and from five to six in breadth. The district is hilly and pastoral, resembling the adjacent border parishes, and consists of the vales of the waters of Megget and Stennis, and of that of the Esk.—Population in 1821, 672.

WESTER, a river in Caithness, which arises from some springs and lochs in the parish of Bower, after an easterly course of several miles, it flows through the loch of Wester, and empties itself into Keiss bay.

WESTERN ISLANDS, a series of islands on the west coast of the Highlands of Scotland. See **HENRIDES**.

WESTERTOWN, a small village in the parish of Tillicoultry, county of Clackmannan.

WESTMOINE, a district of Sutherlandshire, situated in the north-west corner of the county.

WESTRAY, one of the islands of Orkney, and among the largest of the northern cluster. It is separated from the mainland and the island of Rousay by a broad gulf called Westray firth. The island is of an irregular figure, and measures about ten miles in length, by a breadth of from one to four. A range of moderately high hills skirts its west side, and terminates in magnificent precipices, the resort of innumerable sea fowl. The rest of the island is nearly level or gently sloping from its centre. The island has generally a rich soil,

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and much of what is left in a state of nature, is capable of improvement; but it labours under the serious disadvantage of a great deficiency of peat for fuel; and this necessary article is, with much risk and labour, carried from the neighbouring island of Eday. It has two havens; one of which affords indifferent anchorage, the other is tolerably safe. The shores produce kelp, and the manufacture of this article, with the cod fishery, employs a considerable number of the inhabitants. Much fine land has been overwhelmed by sand blowing; and a great many graves, with stone collins, and warlike instruments, have been exposed. The island possesses a solitary monumental stone of considerable height, concerning which tradition is silent. The old castle of Noltland is a spacious structure in the northern part of the island. A small cavern in the high cliffs of Rapness, of dangerous access, was the refuge of several Orkney gentlemen, who, in 1745, espoused the luckless cause of the house of Stewart. Here they were concealed for several months, while a vigilant search was made for them through the islands by a party of the king's troops. They endured much hardship in the interval; their food was daily supplied by a faithful female, without whose aid they would have starved. Their houses were burnt; but this proved eventually fortunate; for government, afterwards ashamed of this circumstance, not only granted them indemnity, but gave them better houses than those which had been destroyed. Westray forms a parochial division, including Papa-Westry on the north. In 1821, the population of the parish was 1977, of which Papa-Westry had 297.

WESTRUTHER, a parish in Berwickshire, bounded by part of Craushaws on the north, Lauder on the west, Greenlaw and Longformacus on the east. The northern half of the parish is hilly, being a portion of the elevated Lammermoor district; but the other half is level or finely inclining fields, and under the best processes of husbandry. Roads from Lauder to Dunse, Greenlaw, and Kelso, pass through the parish. The village of Westruther lies on the first mentioned. There are other two small villages, namely, Huntshaw and Wedderly, in the district.—Population in 1821, 870.

WHALSAY, an island of Shetland, lying on the east coast of Mainland, and in the

parochial division of Nesting. It extends about four miles in length, by from one to two in breadth. The land is of the usual hilly and weak nature of Shetland. On this island, the proprietor, Mr. Bruce, has reared, at a great expense, a large and elegant mansion, built of fine freestone imported for the purpose; but the edifice is singularly ill placed, and is utterly thrown away on an island of this description. A parliamentary church has been built at Sandwick on the west coast. Whalsay contains several hundreds of inhabitants, but the returns being included in Nesting, the exact number cannot be specified.

WHINYEON, or WHINNYAN, (LOCH) a small but beautiful lake in the stewartry of Kirkeudbright, lying between the parishes of Girthon and Twynholme.

WHITEBURN, or WHITBURN, a parish in the southern part of Linlithgowshire, bounded on the north by Bathgate, on the east by Livingstone, by West-Calder on the south, and Shotts on the west. It extends about six miles in length from west to east, by a breadth of four at its west end, from which it tapers to a point on the east. The district lies chiefly betwixt the Almond on the north, and the Brierch water, one of its tributaries, on the south. The parish lies high, and contains much moss and pasture land, but in the lower division it is arable, and finely planted and enclosed. The south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow passes directly through the northern part of the parish, and on this road stand the villages of Whitburn and East Whitburn, the former twenty-one miles west from Edinburgh, and twenty-three from Glasgow. It is regularly built, and is in a thriving condition; the inhabitants, amounting to 750 in 1821, being mostly employed in the cotton manufacture. It possesses meeting-houses of the United Associate, of the Original Seceders, and of the Original Burgher Associate Synods. A handsome school was some years since erected by the trustees of the late Mr. Wilson, who bequeathed a considerable part of his property for the erection and support of charity schools in the neighbourhood. Two public libraries are supported by the inhabitants. On the road south from Whitburn to Wilsontown is the small village of Longridge.—Population of the parish in 1821, 1900.

WHITEHILLS, a considerable fishing village in the parish of Boyndie, Banffshire,

situated on the sea-coast, about half way between the towns of Banff and Portsoy.

WHITEKIRK, a parish in Haddingtonshire, including the abrogated parochial division of Tynningham, which was united to it in 1761; bounded by the sea or mouth of the Firth of Forth on the east, North Berwick on the north-west, Prestonkirk on the west and south-west, and Dunbar on the south. It extends nearly six miles from south to north, and four from east to west. The land is nearly altogether flat or composed of fields finely inclining to the Peffer Burn and the Tyne, both of which intersect it from west to east. The only rising ground is a low hill on the north side of the parish church, in the northern part of the parish, from whence an extensive view of the lower part of the vale of East Lothian and the Firth of Forth may be obtained. The parish church is an old, plain, substantial edifice in the Gothic style, with a square turret, and the interior fitted up in a rude manner. On the building are still seen some ornamental remains of an age of misplaced piety. This church was at one time the object of pilgrimage to devotees, and it will be remembered, that under the pretence of a pious expedition thither, in order to perform a vow for the safety of her son, the widow of James I. contrived to deceive Chancellor Crichton, and carry off James II. in a chest to Stirling; an incident well known in Scottish history. Immediately behind the church there is a large house, now converted into a granary, which seems to have pertained to the religious establishment. In 1356, when Edward III. invaded East Lothian, the sailors who attended him broke into the church of Whitekirk, and despoiled the image of the Virgin Mary, a crime which was punished afterwards, says Fordoun, by a storm at sea. The district of Whitekirk and Tynningham, it may be safely conjectured, thus engrossed the notice of the religious, in times prior to the Reformation, from having been a place consecrated by the residence of the pious St. Baldred, the apostle of Christianity in this part of the kingdom, who flourished at the end of the sixth and beginning of the seventh century. See the article *BASS*, for some notices of this distinguished man. The district of Whitekirk, besides including the abrogated parish of Tynningham, has incorporated the small and ancient parochial division of Aldham, vulgarly Adam, which lay

on the sea-coast, to the north. Here, almost opposite the Bass, and a short distance east from Tantallan Castle, are still seen the desolated ruins of the hamlet, and doubtless the religious edifices of Aldham, now converted into outhouses to a farm-yard. Proceeding eastward along the coast, which is here bold and rocky, the traveller successively arrives at the modern mansion of Sea-cliff, and the ruin of Old Scougal. The rocks of Scougal on the bench beneath are noted for the number of wrecks of vessels which they have caused. A promontory of land, still further east, is called Whitberry Point. The united parishes now under notice are under the very best processes of agriculture, and Tynningham is richly clothed with wood. See **TYNNINGHAM**. — Population in 1821, 1048.

WHITNESS, a parish in Orkney, united to Tingwall. See **TINGWALL**.

WHITEN-HEAD, a promontory on the north coast of Sutherland, in the parish of Durness.

WHITHORN, a parish in Wigtonshire, occupying the outer extremity of the eastern peninsula of that county; bounded by Glasserton on the west, and Sorbie on the north. It extends nearly eight miles in length, and is from two to four in breadth. The sea-coast is generally bold and rocky. The most southerly point is Burrow-head, and on the east is Port-Yarrochhead. Port-Yarroch is a harbour on the northern side of the headland. Betwixt Port-Yarroch and Burrow-head is the small isle of Whithorn, contiguous to the coast. The surface of the parish is variegated by hills and valleys, the soil is fertile, and the land is generally enclosed and cultivated. There are many thriving plantations on the estates of Castle-Wig and Tonderghie, on which are also excellent residences. On the isle of Whithorn there was once a chapel, the ruins of which are still extant. There was another chapel which stood on the lands of Octoun or Aughton; both were subordinate to the mother church mentioned in the following article.

WHITHORN, or **WHITHERN**, a royal burgh in the above parish, situated at the distance of eleven miles south from Wigton, thirty-two from Stranraer, eighteen from Newton-Stewart, and forty from Portpatrick. Whithorn may boast of a most remote antiquity. It was originally a town of the Novantes,

a tribe of Britons who possessed the district, and is understood to have been the place mentioned by Ptolemy under the name *Leucophibia*. St. Ninian built a church here in the fourth century, which Bede mentions as the first which was erected of stone, and which, from its appearance, was called, in the Roman language, *Candida Casa*, or the White House. This appellation, however, did not fall into popular use, and was translated into the Saxon term *Hwit-ærn*, which has the same meaning, and in a modern age it has been refined into *Whithern*. The place was the seat of the bishops of Candida Casa during the eighth century; and it continued the seat of the bishops of Galloway on the revival of that bishopric, in theelfth century. Besides the cathedral of the place, there was a priory of great eminence in Whithorn, founded by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, who flourished in the reign of David I. and constituted the dean and chapter of the cathedral, the monks of the establishment. These churchmen were of the order of Præmonstratenses. The priory of Whithorn derived great celebrity from its possessing some of the relics of St. Ninian, who it seems was buried in the church which he had himself erected. For many centuries previous to the Reformation, the bones of St. Ringan, as he was called, were the fond object of adoration of devotees from all parts of the country, and as we are gravely informed, were most efficacious in the working of miracles for the benefit of the faithful. It is discovered from the registers of the great seals, and the royal treasurer's accounts, that many Scottish kings, queens, and other royal personages, visited Whithorn on pilgrimages. In 1425, James I. granted a general protection to all strangers coming into Scotland, in pilgrimage, to visit the church of St. Ninian. In the summer of 1473, Margaret, the queen of James III. made a pilgrimage thither with six ladies of her bed chamber, as her attendants, who got new livery gowns on the occasion. Among other articles furnished at the same time, were "four panzell crelis (panniers) to the queen, at her passage to St. Ninians, viiith." James IV. throughout his reign made frequent pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Ninian, generally once, and frequently twice, a year; on which occasions, he appears to have been accompanied by a numerous retinue, and among others, by his minstrels. At Whithorn,

he made offerings in the churches, at the altars, and at the relics of St. Ninian, giving also donations to priests, minstrels, and pilgrims. James V. also appears to have made pilgrimages to the same places in 1532 and 1533. These pilgrimages were so rooted in the practice of the people, that they continued for some time after the Reformation, notwithstanding all that preachers could inculcate, or Sir David Lindsay could write; and they did not finally cease till they were made punishable by act of parliament, in 1581. The demolition of the religious structures, the flight of the monks, the seizure of their possessions, and the stoppage of the traffic in pilgrimage, conspired to ruin Whithorn, which had grown wealthy from the money spent by the devotees. After the period of the Reformation, it is seldom mentioned in public transactions, and seems to have sunk into obscurity. From successive kings it received various charters, constituting it a burgh of barony. It is now a royal burgh, though we have not seen the period of its creation stated. It consists chiefly of one street, running from north to south, with diverging alleys. Nearly in the centre, it is intersected by a small stream, across which a bridge is thrown for the accommodation of the inhabitants. The trade of the town is inconsiderable. It possesses a small port, two and a half miles to the south, at the isle of Whithorn. As a royal burgh, the town is governed by a provost, two bailies, and fifteen councillors, one of whom is the treasurer; and it joins with Wigton, Stranraer, and New Galloway, in electing a member of parliament. The parish church at the town is a neat and spacious edifice, built partly on the ruins of the priory, which still, in their decay, are remarkably grand and imposing. A Saxon and some Gothic arches continue standing, sculptured with the royal arms of Scotland, and the armorial bearings of the Bishops of Galloway. Besides the parish church, there are meeting-houses of the United Associate and the Reformed Presbyterian Synods.—In 1821, the population of Whithorn was 1000, including the parish, 2861.

WHITSOME, a parish in Berwickshire, including the abrogated parochial district of Hilton; bounded by Edrom on the west and north, Hutton on the east, and Ladykirk and Swinton on the south. It extends four and a half miles in length, by two and a half in breadth, and is wholly arable, being part of the beautiful and rich district of the Merse. The

village of Whitsome is small, and is situated at the centre of the district.—Population in 1821, 661.

WHITTADDER, a river in Berwickshire, which has its rise in the hilly district of Lammermoor, county of Haddington, and flowing in a southerly course through the Merse, falls into the Tweed about five miles above Berwick. Its chief tributary is the Blackadder, which falls into it on its right bank.

WHITTINGHAM, an extensive parish in Haddingtonshire, reaching from the borders of Berwickshire, a length of eleven miles northward, into the rich agricultural district of East Lothian, by a breadth of about six at the south end, and about four at the north, but very narrow in the middle. The parish of Garvald is chiefly on the west. The greater proportion lies in the hilly district of Lammermoor, and is devoted to pasturage. In the northern division are the beautiful pleasure grounds and plantations around the fine mansion of Whittingham. The small village of Whittingham stands in the neighbourhood, at the distance of six miles east from Haddington.—Population in 1821, 750.

WICK, a parish in the eastern side of the county of Caithness, lying on the sea coast betwixt Bower on the north, and Latheron on the south. On the west is the parish of Watten. Wick parish extends twenty miles in length, and from five to eight in breadth. On the side next the sea it is projected to a point called Noss-head, which is the most distinguished promontory on the coast. The ruins of old castles are scattered about on all the high parts of the coast difficult of access. The remains of Aldwick, Girnigoe, and Castle Sinclair are still of great size. The district is flat and uninteresting in appearance, a great part of it being still uncultivated and covered with heath and moss. The waste lands are however rapidly improving, and agriculture is now conducted on modern and beneficial principles. Small farms have been gradually extended into those of a larger size; a class of intelligent farmers has been introduced, and substantial farm houses have been built. The river Wick intersects the parish, and falls into the sea at Wick Bay.

Wick, a royal burgh in the above parish, situated on the sea coast or bay of Wick, at the distance of twenty-one miles from Thurso, seventy-three from Tain, sixty-four from Dornoch, 119½ from Inverness, and 276½ from

Edinburgh, by way of Perth and Dunkeld. It takes its name from the Danish word *wick*, which signifies a bay or inlet. The town, which lies low and is irregularly built, is composed of the royal burgh of Wick, and the suburbs of Louisburgh and Pulteney-town. Of late years it has been considerably improved and extended, but it still retains much of the dirty and slovenly appearance of the smaller Scottish towns. Wick is the principal seat of the northern herring fishery; and during the fishing season, when the harbour is filled with vessels, and thousands of boats are continually floating across the bay and the surrounding sea, it presents an animating and bustling appearance. Many thousands of fishermen, curers, and women, employed in gutting and packing the herrings, are then congregated from all parts of the sea coast of Scotland, and from the remotest parts of the Highlands. The herrings, when cured, are principally exported to the Baltic ports, and to Ireland. There are no manufactories, but various distilleries, rope, and shipping companies, &c. have lately been established. The refuse of the herrings are found to be valuable as manure, and is purchased at a high price by the neighbouring farmers; it has been of great use in bringing a vast quantity of waste land under cultivation. In consequence of the estates by which the burgh is surrounded being entailed, its improvement and extension has been much cramped. Wick is the county town of Caithness, and seat of the sheriff court, &c. A handsome county hall, jail, &c. have lately been erected. It was erected into a royal burgh in the year 1589, and the Earls of Caithness were constituted its superiors. The superiority is now the property of the Stafford family, and the power it is supposed to confer is still exercised by a direct interference in the election of magistrates. The burgh is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and seven councillors. Besides the parish church, there is a meeting house of the United Secession Church, and another of the Independents. The inhabitants support a subscription library, and some local institutions. A market is held every Friday, and there are four annual fairs.—In 1821, the population of the town was 2900, including the parish 6713.

WICK, a river in the foregoing parish, which rises in the high grounds in the parish of Latheron. In its course it is augmented

by two streams; one from the loch of Toftingal, and the other from the loch of Watten: it discharges itself into the sea at the town of Wick. It is not navigable, but is valuable from its salmon fisheries.

WIG, a safe bay in Loch Ryan, Wigtonshire, nearly opposite to the village of Cairn.

WIGTONSHIRE, a county occupying the south-western extremity of Scotland, forming the western part of the ancient district of Galloway. It is bounded on the east by the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, or Eastern Galloway, also by Wigton bay; the Irish sea limits it on the south and west; and it has Ayrshire on the north. It lies between $54^{\circ} 36' 45''$, and $55^{\circ} 3' 40''$ north latitude; and between $4^{\circ} 15' 50''$ and $5^{\circ} 7' 10''$ longitude west from Greenwich. The shire extends between 28 and 29 miles from north to south, and between 30 and 31 miles from east to west. In this extent is comprehended the large bay of Luce, which indents it throughout an extent of 15 miles on the southern side; and Loch Ryan, an arm of the sea, indents it on the northern side $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The bay of Luce, by so deeply indenting the land, forms two peninsulæ, and these projections have been long known by the Celtic name of the *Rhinns of Galloway*. The peninsula on the east receives the local name of *the Machers*. The superficial contents (taking a medium calculation betwixt Ainslie and Arrowsmith,) may be deemed 484 square miles, or 309,760 statute acres.—At the epoch of the Roman intrusion into North-Britain, the ancient British tribe of the Novantes inhabited the whole site of Eastern and Western Galloway; having Leucophibia, or the modern Whithorn, for their principal town, and Rerigonium, or Loch Ryan, for their principal port. The Anglo-Saxons overran the district in the sixth century, and Oswie, the Northumbrian king, settled at Whithorn the episcopate of Candida Casa, which had its commencement in 723, and its close in 790. The anarchy which had prevailed in the Northumbrian kingdom, towards the end of the eighth century, gave a shock to the Saxon power in this quarter. The country on the west was overrun by the *Cruithne*, or Picts from Ireland and the Isle of Man, during the ninth and tenth centuries, and hence the name of Galloway, or the county of the Gael, was conferred on the territory; and hence the rude usages which so long charac-

terised this portion of Scotland. A sketch of the history of GALLOWAY being given under that head, it need not be further repeated here. —The shire of Wigton rests upon a southern exposure; and its waters generally descend to the Irish sea. The climate is moist, with winds from the south-west, which prevail during the greatest part of the year, and usually bring with them rains; yet when proper attention is used by the agriculturist, the moisture of the climate is but seldom injurious to the products of the earth. Snows seldom lie long; and frosts are not usually severe, or of long endurance. This shire is one of the lowest districts in Scotland; and its diminutive hills are generally pretty free from the obtrusion of rocks. The best lands lie near the shores; the inland divisions being more elevated and largely mixed with heath and moss. The shire has no considerable rivers. The chief are the Cree, the Bladenoch, and the Tarf, with a few of smaller size. The greatest part of the soil of the district is of a hazel colour; and is of that species, which is sometimes termed a dry loam, though often it inclines to a gravelly nature. It principally lies upon a bed of *schistus*, and primary strata. In the northern part of the Rhinns, sandstone occurs. Quarries of slate have been found of different qualities. There is no coal, at least for any useful purpose; and although there is plenty of iron ore, it is of little value from the absence of coal. Lead mines were formerly wrought with the greatest success. In early times this district of Galloway, like the greater part of the country, was covered with woods. From the uncultivated nature of the original Novantes, and the more civilized colonists of the middle ages, we may easily infer, that the usual progress of agricultural economy from rudeness to refinement, took place in Wigtonshire. Under the mild management of the Baliols, lords of Galloway, husbandry began to prosper. Even during the year of conflict and conquest, 1300, the English armies found more wheat in Galloway than the mills of Galloway could manufacture. But ages of warfare, waste, and local tyranny succeeded, and it is inferred, that here, as in Kirkcudbright stewardry, the country was much better cultivated in 1300 than in 1708. The era of the revival of agriculture was about the year 1760, when the Earl of Selkirk began to improve, upon syste-

matic principles, his estate of Baldoon, under the management of an intelligent agriculturist of the name of Jeffray. His example was soon advantageously followed. Wight, the celebrated agriculturist, visited Wigtonshire in 1777, and he found the Earl of Galloway actively engaged in the improvement of his farms. The next great improver was the Earl of Stair, who, by his influence and example, effected a total change in the parish of Inch, near Stranraer. It is told, that during twenty years, his Lordship annually planted at least 20,000 trees. The salutary improvements which now took place among the landholders, were no doubt greatly owing to the vigorous efforts of the agricultural society of Dumfries, conducted, as it was, by the genius and talents of Mr. Craik. The spirit and practice of husbandry, gradually emigrated from Dumfries-shire to Kirkcudbright; and travelling westward, they pushed their career of melioration into Wigtonshire. Since that period rents have risen rapidly, and corn and other products of husbandry, black cattle, sheep, wool, and swine are now largely exported. Wigtonshire is under a very limited number of proprietors, in comparison to the adjacent districts. Recently there was one estate above L.30,000 of real rent, one above L.10,000, two from L.5000 to L.10,000, thirteen from L.1000 to L.5000, twelve from L.500 to L.1000, eighteen from L.100 to L.500, and thirty under L.100. The shipping trade of Wigtonshire has also been greatly enlarged. At the epoch of the Revolution of 1688 the shire had just four bouts; in 1819 it had 99 vessels of the aggregate burden of 460 tons. Wigtonshire comprehends seventeen parishes, and three royal burghs, Wigton, Whithorn, and Stranraer, with several thriving villages and burghs of barony, as Newton-Stewart, Garliestown, Glenluce, Port-Patrick, &c. It has a number of small sea ports or natural harbours, chiefly in the western peninsula. It likewise possesses a number of splendid mansions, the seats of its nobility and gentry.—In 1821, the population was 15,837 males and 17,603 females, total 33,240.

WIGTON, a parish in the above county, lying on the west side of the mouth of the Cree, or Wigton Bay, and extending five and a half miles in length, by four in breadth, bounded on the north-west and north by Penningham, and on the south and south-west by

Kirkinner. The Bladenoch water is its southern boundary. It has several eminences throughout, but is generally flat and fertile, and derives additional beauty from the finely planted lands of Baldoon in the adjacent parish of Kirkinner.

WIGTON, a royal burgh, and seat of a presbytery in the above parish, is pleasantly situated near the north side of the Bladenoch water, at its junction with the Cree or bay of Wigton, at the distance of 105 miles from Edinburgh, fifty-eight from Dumfries, twenty-nine from Stranraer, and seven and a quarter from Newton-Stewart. Wigton rose into existence during the middle ages from the erection of a castle on the spot by a band of successful Saxon invaders, who conferred on it the name of *Wig*, from the place having been contested in battle,—the word *wig* signifying a conflict of this nature in the Gothic tongue; the adjunct *ton*, or town, was afterwards given when the town arose. The castle of Wigton was subsequently a royal residence. The town of Wigton is not once mentioned in the *Diplomata Scotiæ*; and it first became conspicuous during the reign of David II., or David Bruce, (1329-32,) when it gave the title of Earl to the respectable family of Fleming, in the person of Malcolm Fleming, who had been the instructor, as well as the protector of the infant son of the restorer of the Scottish monarchy. Besides being benefited by the castle, Wigton derived some support, the favour of royalty, and not a little importance, from having a religious establishment. A convent of Dominican friars was founded in 1267, by Devorgille, the munificent daughter of Alau, the lord of Galloway, the wife of John Baliol of Bernard Castle, and the mother of John Baliol, King of Scots. This convent stood on the south-east side of the town, and was governed by a prior. We learn that Alexander III. granted to these friars a large portion of the *firms* coming to him annually from the town. They also received frequent gratuities from James IV., on his many pilgrimages to St. Ninian at Whit-horn. On such occasions, the king usually lodged at their convent, as the most commodious inn. They likewise received temporary grants of the fishery in the Bladenoch from James III., James IV., and James V., in consideration whereof, the prior and friars were "to sing daily, after evensang, *Salve* with a special orison for the king's fa-

ther and mother, and predecessors and successors." The possessions of the friars, after being spoiled by "the auld laird of Garlies," and others, were annexed to the crown. The old parish-church was a rectory, and was dedicated to St. Machute, a British saint who died in the year 554. From its situation in a remote part of the country, away from the course of thoroughfare, Wigton is unnoticed in the history of the last three or four centuries. In the year 1581, it was specified as one of the king's free burghs. It has the tideway of the bay of Wigton, or the estuary of the Cree on the east, and the Bladenoch water on the south. The principal street is a parallelogram, of which the internal space is laid out in shrubberies, and enclosed by a rail. At the upper end of the innermost space, which is used as a bowling-green, the ground has been formed into the shape of a circular stair, upon the verdant steps of which the citizens recline, in the fine summer evenings, to witness the sports of the bowl-players below. At the lower extremity there is a remarkably fine and very intricate dial. All round the bowling-green there are shady walks, which the contemplative may traverse without being seen from without. This is altogether a wonderfully fine thing, and quite unexampled in Scotland. Its merit must be doubly appreciated by the stranger, when he is informed that the space which it occupies was once the site of the great common dunhill of the people of Wigton. An amusing anecdote is told in regard to the former use and purpose of the place. Upon the occasion of an election, when it was found impossible to clear the ground of its vast stercoraceous incumbrance in proper time, boards were thrown over it, and upon these were erected tables, at which a great body of honest burghers, and wily politicians, sat down to a public dinner. Perhaps so many "honourable men" were never before known to *dine upon a dunhill*! At the upper extremity of the parallelogram, without the rails, stands the market cross, a fabric of singular elegance, composed of a species of grey granite, very common in this part of the country. At the other extremity is the town-house. The church, a very plain building, is situated between the town and the sea. The church-yard contains the tombs of two women, who, in the persecuting times, were drowned in the tide at the mouth of the river Bladenoch. Besides several other "martyrs' stones," it

contains a number of monuments remarkable for their antiquity. It is a peculiarity, however, common to all Galloway, that the burial grounds contain more ancient tomb-stones than are to be found anywhere else in Scotland. Some of the houses in the town of Wigton have the appearance of considerable antiquity. The town is decidedly a dull one; yet such as it is, with the country around, it supports a branch of the British Linen Company's Bank. It carries on a small export trade in corn, &c; the number of its vessels in 1819 was forty-three, all employed in the coasting traffic. It possesses a brewery and distillery. The inhabitants support a public subscription library and a printing press. As a royal burgh, Wigton is governed by a provost and ten bailies, and fifteen councillors, one of whom is treasurer. Besides the parish church, there is a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod. The fast-day of the church is the Thursday before the third Sunday of June.—In 1821, the population of the town was 1500, including the parish, 2042.

WIGTON BAY, an inlet of the sea of considerable extent, projected inland betwixt the county of Wigton on the west, and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright on the east. At its inner extremity, it receives the waters of Cree and Bladenoch. It affords safe places of anchorage, and has some good harbours.

WILLIAM, (FORT) a fortress in the West Highlands, in the shire of Inverness, situated on the east side of Lochiel, and the south side of the small river Nevis, where it falls into that inlet of the sea, at the distance of sixty-one miles south-west of Inverness, and twenty-nine and a-half south-west of Fort-Augustus. It is of a triangular form, with two bastions mounting fifteen twelve pounders. The fort was originally built during the usurpation of Cromwell, by General Monk, and occupied much more ground at that time than it does at present, accommodating no fewer than 2000 men. It was then named "the garrison of Inverlochy," from the ancient castle of that name in the neighbourhood. In the time of William III., it was rebuilt on a smaller scale, with stone and lime instead of earth; and received its name in honour of that monarch. In the year 1745, it stood successfully a siege of five weeks, but is by no means a place of strength. It is now garrisoned by a governor, fort-major, and company of soldiers.

WILSONTOWN, a village in the upper part of Lanarkshire, in the parish of Carnwath, 23½ miles south-west of Edinburgh, and 8½ N.E. of Lanark, erected by Messrs. Wilsons of London, to accommodate the workmen at their extensive iron-foundry. The work is excellently situated in respect of materials; for on the very ground where the blast furnaces are erected, there are coal, iron-stone, limestone, and fireclay; and perhaps no work in Britain has all these materials so near and in so great abundance. Yet this establishment has not prospered, whether from the distance from a sea-port, or the lack of skill, capital, and enterprise, we have not heard. The works, after having been for some years at a stand, are now again employed.

WILTON, a parish in Roxburghshire, lying on the left bank of the Tiviot, opposite the parishes of Hawick and Cavers, and bounded on the north by Minto. It measures nearly five miles along the Tiviot, by a breadth of about three miles. The surface is irregular, but in general fertile, and well cultivated. The grounds adjacent to the river are beautiful. The only residence of note is that of Wilton Lodge.—Population in 1821, 1661.

WINCHBURGH, a small village and inn eleven miles from Edinburgh on the road to Glasgow, by Falkirk. See **KIRKLISTON**.

WINTON, a small village in the parish of Pencaitland, Haddingtonshire; it formerly gave the title of Earl to the family of Seton; near it is the elegant house and grounds of Winton.

WISP, a hill in the parish of Cavers, Roxburghshire, 1836 feet in height.

WISTOUN, a parish in the upper part of Lanarkshire, to which in 1772, that of Robertoun was united. The united parish lies on the left or north bank of the Clyde, extending five miles in length, by from three and a-half to four and a-half in breadth; bounded by Lamington on the opposite side of the Clyde, Symington on the east, Carmichael on the north, and Douglas on the west. The surface is hilly, the ground rising from the Clyde towards the northern border, where the lofty and conspicuous hill of Tinto forms the boundary. On the banks of the Clyde, and two small tributaries, the lands are finely cultivated and enclosed, and in some places abell

tered and beautified by plantations. The parish contains three villages,—Wistoun, Robertoun, and Newton of Wistoun. Wistoun takes its names from a settler here of the name of *Wice*, who held the territory of *Wice-ton* in the reign of Malcolm IV. In the charters, the place is sometimes called *Villa Wici*. Robertoun took its name from a settler named

Robert, also in the reign of Malcolm IV.—Population in 1821, 927.

WOODHAVEN, a small village in the parish of Forgan, Fifeshire, situated on the coast of the firth of Tay, opposite Dundee. Between the two places there is a regular ferry. See **DUNDEE**.

WRATH, (CAPE). See **CAPE WRATH**.

YARROW, a hilly pastoral parish in Selkirkshire, of extensive dimensions, comprising the whole of the vale of the river Yarrow, and the lower part of the vale of Ettrick. It measures about eighteen miles in length and sixteen in breadth at its widest part. It is bounded on the west by Megget, on the north by Peebles and Traquair, on the north-east by Selkirk, and on the south by Ettrick. It has been already mentioned under the heads **SELKIRKSHIRE** and **ETTRICK**, that the county is in a great measure composed of the two vales of Ettrick and Yarrow, the first of which has been already sufficiently described. In travelling from Selkirk in a south-westerly direction, the vale of Yarrow parts off from the plain of Philiphaugh towards the right, that of Ettrick towards the left. In its lower division, the vale of Yarrow is agricultural and richly clothed with wood, among which stands the house of Bowhill, a seat of the Duke of Buccleugh. The higher part of the district, is hilly and wild, and chiefly adapted to sheep pasture. The river Yarrow, which gives its name to the district, rises at a place called Yarrow Cleugh, very near the sources of the Moffat water, and running east a few miles, forms a small lake called the Loch of the Lowes, which discharges itself into St. Mary's Loch, and being emitted from thence, after a course of about sixteen miles, falls into the Ettrick, two miles above Selkirk. Yarrow, partly from a certain melancholy event which occurred on its banks, but more perhaps from its adaptation to rhyme, has been the subject of ballads, songs, and poems innumerable. The last distinguished verses written upon it were those of Wordsworth, called "Yarrow Unvisited," and "Yarrow Visited;" the first composed eleven years before the poet had seen the vale, the last immediately on having seen it. Both compositions refer

throughout to the poetical charm thrown over the locality by the ballads of which it has been the subject, particularly that by Hamilton of Bangour, beginning,

 Buak ye, buak ye, my bonnie bonnie bride,
 Buak ye, buak ye, my winsome marrow;

but without being aware of it, the poet of the lakes has more than doubled the charm that previously existed. The incident which gave occasion to this profusion of verse, is said to have been a duel fought betwixt John Scott of Tushielaw, and his brother-in-law, Walter Scott, third son of Robert Scott of Thirlstane, in which the latter was slain. The alleged cause of dispute was the knight of Thirlstane having proposed to endow his daughter with half of his property, upon her marriage with a warrior of such renown. The residence of the youthful husband, or lover, as he is sometimes represented, was Oakwood Castle in Ettrick. The combat took place on a muir a little way west from Yarrow Kirk, opposite to a pass in the hills by which the duellists might have come over from Ettrick to fulfil their deadly purpose; and two tall unhewn stones stand at the distance of a hundred yards from each other, commemorating the fatal scene. There is something highly peculiar in Yarrow. There is more than natural silence on *those hills*, and more than ordinary melancholy in the sound of *that stream*. There is a dolefulness instead of a joy in the summer wind, and the sternest winter here mingles with the withering breeze of autumn. But the ~~deserted~~ loneliness of the place is described to perfection in the term applied by the old ballad-writer to the dim recesses of the vale. Newark Castle, the ancient mansion in which Anne Duchess of Buccleugh and Monmouth is made to listen to the Lay of the Last Minstrel, rears its grey massive form at the mouth of the Vale, and, with the dark

wooded hills rising closely around on both sides, has an appearance truly striking and romantic. Throughout Selkirkshire, as in this case, every opening or pass in the hills has been commanded by a fortress, the ruined and haggard forms of which generally survive, like the ghosts of sentinels haunting their old favourite posts, and which, it is easy to see, must have been originally used as the means of robbing and depressing, as well as protecting the country. It is a huge square tower, now roofless, with a half-demolished barbican, forming a courtyard, and having its lower story formed into one centre vault for the keeping of cattle. It stands upon an eminence overhanging the Yarrow, opposite to the farm of Founshiels, where Mungo Park, the celebrated African traveller, first saw the light. About a mile above Newark, the handsome modern mansion of Broad-meadows, (John Boyd, Esq.) occupies a conspicuous situation, and commands a delightful view of the lower part of the vale. Still farther up is the little village of Yarrowford; near which formerly stood the strong and venerable castle of Hangingshaw, one of the possessions of the outlaw Murray, and of his descendants till a late generation. The next object of interest occurring in the vale of Yarrow is the church, a neat edifice, which stands on the public road on the left bank of the stream. Between Yarrow kirk and St. Mary's Loch there is no object of particular interest, except Mount Bengier, the residence of James Hogg, more commonly called the Ettrick Shepherd, whose poetical genius requires here no eulogium. St. Mary's Loch, lying at the head of the vale, is a beautiful sheet of water, extending about three miles in length, by from half a mile to a mile in breadth. This lake lies in the very bosom of the southern Highlands. The hills around are of that sombre rueful description so common in the north. They resemble the Highland hills in form, although not so high; and this may altogether be termed a fine specimen of mountain scenery. Dryhope castle, a ruin near the eastern extremity of the loch, was the residence of Mary Scott, the flower o' Yarrow, renowned in song, and who having been married to Elliot of Minto, became the ancestress of the ingenious lady who wrote "the Flowers of the Forest." On a rising ground further up the vale, on the north shore of the lake,

the ancient burying ground of St. Mary's kirk is still extant, though the church has long disappeared. The whole scene around this singular burial-place is bold and lovely in the extreme. Of late, there have been considerable improvements in the roads of this district, and tourists may pass from the head of the vale of Yarrow round to that of Ettrick, or proceed westward to Moffat.—Population in 1821, 1249.

YELL, an island of Shetland, lying north from the Mainland, to which it is second in point of size, and south from Unst. On the east it is divided from Fetlar by Colgrave sound. It extends about twenty miles in length from north to south, by a general breadth of seven. The coast is bold and rocky. In the interior the land is pretty level, with several small lakes, which are the sources of a few rivulets. The only arable land is on the coast. Towards its north end it is indented on the west by Whalforth Voe, and on the opposite coast by Refirth Voe, leaving an isthmus between. The island is divided into two parishes,—North Yell, united to Fetlar in forming a parochial division; and the united parishes of Mid and South Yell.—Population of Mid and South Yell in 1821, 1729—of North Yell and Fetlar, 1586.

YESTER, a parish in the county of Haddington, bounded on the west by Bolton and Humble, on the north by Haddington, on the east by Garvald, and on the south by the heights of Berwickshire or Lammermoor. It extends upwards of four miles in length, by three in breadth on an average. With the exception of the southerly hilly and pastoral district, it is a beautiful agricultural parish, finely enclosed, and clothed with woods. The pleasant village of Gifford, already noticed under its own head, and which may be styled the capital of the parish, lies four miles south from Haddington. In the immediate neighbourhood is Yester house, the elegant seat of the Marquis of Tweeddale, embosomed in noble old woods. The more ancient seat of Yester was a castle farther up the rivulet which here descends from the Lammermoor hills, the remains of which are still to be seen on a sort of peninsula formed by a junction of two streams. The old castle of Yester was built by Hugh Gifford, the supposed enchanter of the Colstoun pear, who died in 1267. That singular personage, whose necromantic powers are still

the object of popular superstition, is said to have used his magical art in constructing a vault under his castle, which the common people term Bo-Hall, or Hobgoblin Hall. The reader will not require to be reminded of the figure which Gifford and Bo-Hall make in Marmion.—Population in 1821, 1100.

YETHOLM, a parish in Roxburghshire, lying on its eastern side, close on the borders of Northumberland, having Morbottle on the south and south-west, and Linton on the north and north-west. It is of a triangular figure, four miles in length, by two in breadth, at its northerly or widest extremity. It is intersected by the small river Bowmont, which after flowing through it enters Northumberland. The surface is hilly, but green in appearance, and excellently adapted for pasturage. There are some considerable haughs on the banks of Bowmont, and the land is in this quarter under cultivation. The parish possesses two villages, or a village in two parts; the largest, called Town-Yetholm, lies on the west side of the Bowmont, and the other, designated Kirk-Yetholm, is situated about half a mile distant on the other side of the stream and of the haugh which it flows through. Both are humble in appearance, especially the last, which is chiefly inhabited by gipsies, a race formerly remarkable for their disorderly and idle lives, and now greatly distinguished by peculiarity of habits or character from their fellow townsmen. The close proximity to the border most likely induced the settlement of the gipsies in this locality. An idea may be formed of the humbleness of Yetholm from the fact, that the church is not slated, but, according to a primitive fashion, covered

with thatch. Yetholm lies in a valley, which being surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, seems completely sequestered from the rest of the world—alike inaccessible from without, and not to be left from within. The valley has, however, more than one outlet. The road to Kelso leaves it on the north side by a circuitous opening in the hills. Hard by the right hand side of this path is the mansion of Cherrytrees, remarkable on account of the celebrated adventure which procured for David Williamson, a persecuted presbyterian clergyman, afterwards minister of St. Cuthberts at Edinburgh, the nick-name of Cherrytrees Davie. Yetholm stands eight miles south from Kelso. It possesses two annual fairs of some note—on the 5th of July and the 31st of October.—Population in 1821, 1280.

YICH-KEN'SH, a small island of the Hebrides, lying between North Uist and Benbecula.

YOHIN, a small river in Dumfries-shire, tributary to the Nith.

YOCKER, a village with some manufactories, on the borders of the parish of Renfrew, on the north bank of the Clyde.

YTHAN or **ITHAN**, a river in Aberdeenshire, which rises in the hills of the parish of Forgue; after a south-easterly course of about thirty miles, being augmented about twelve miles from its mouth by the Gight, it falls into the sea at the small village of Newburgh. The parish of Foveran is on its south bank, and that of Slains on the north at its estuary. It is navigable for three miles, as far as Ellon; and vessels of 100 or 120 tons burden can proceed a mile up. It possesses a valuable salmon fishery.

ZETLAND ISLES; see SHETLAND.

APPENDIX.

POPULATION OF THE DIFFERENT PARISHES IN SCOTLAND ACCORDING TO THE PARLIAMENTARY CENSUS OF 1831.

	Population.		Population.
Abbey St. Bathans	122	Ardrossan	3494
Abbotshall	4206	Argask	712
Abdie	870	Arroquhar	559
Aberbrothock	6660	Ashkirk	597
Abercorn	1013	Assynt	3161
Aberdalgie	434	Athelstaneford	931
Aberdeen, New	32,912	Auchindoir and Kearns	1036
—, Old	25,107	Auchinleck	1662
Total	58,019	Auchtermarder	3182
Aberdour (Aberdeen)	1548	Auchterderran	1580
Aberdour (Fife)	1751	Auchtergaven	3417
Aberfoyle	660	Auchterhouse	715
Aberlady	973	Auchterless	1701
Aberlerno	1079	Auchtermuchty	3223
Aberlour	1276	Auchtertool	527
Abernethy (Elgin)	1258	Auldearn	1613
Abernethy (Perth)	1776	Avendale	8761
Abernryte,	254	Avoch	1958
Aboyne and Glentanar	1163	Ayr	760
Airly	860	Ayton	1608
Airch	1825		
Alford	894	Ballantrae	1608
Alloa	6377	Baldernock	805
Alness	1437	Balfirn	2057
Alva	1300	Ballingry	392
Alwah	1278	Balmacellian	1013
Alves	945	Balmaghie	1416
Alvie	1092	Balmerino	1053
Alyth	2888	Balquhider	1049
Ancrum	1454	Banchory-Davenick	2588
Annan	5033	Banchory-Ternan	1972
Anstruther Easter	1007	Banff	3711
—, Wester	430	Barr	961
Anwoth	830	Barra	2097
Applecross	2892	Barrie	1662
Applegarth	999	Barvas	3011
Arbriot	1086	Bathgate	3403
Arbuthnot	944	Beath	921
Ardochattan and Muckairn	2420	Bedrule	309
Ardclach	1270	Beith	5117
Ardaraier	1298	Belhelvie	1615
Ardnamurchan and Sunart	5669	Bellie	2432

	Population.		Population.
Bendochy	790	Cathcart	2282
Benholm	1441	Cavers	1625
Berwick, North	1824	Ceres	2762
Biggar	1915	Channelkirk	841
Birnie	408	Chapel of Garioch	1873
Birse	1476	Chirnside	1248
Blackford	1918	Clackmannan	4266
Blair-Athole and Strowan	2779	Clatt	535
Blairgowrie	2644	Cleish	681
Blantyre	3005	Closeburn	1680
Boharm	1385	Clunie (Perth)	944
Bolskine and Abertarf	1829	Cluny (Aberdeen)	959
Bolton	332	Clyne	1711
Bonhill	3874	Cockburnspath	1143
Bonkle and Preaton	748	Cockpen	2025
Borgue	894	Coldingham	2668
Borrowstounness	2809	Coldstream	2897
Borthwick	1473	Collace	730
Bothkennar	905	Collessie	1162
Bothwell	5545	Collington	2232
Botriphnie	721	Colmonell	2212
Bourtie	472	Colvend and Southwick	1358
Bowden	1010	Comrie	2622
Bower	1615	Contin	2023
Boydrie	1501	Corstorphine	1461
Bracadale	1769	Cortachy and Clova	912
Brechin	6508	Coull	767
Bressay, Barra and Quarff	1699	Covington	521
Broughton, Glenholm and Kilbucho	911	Coylton	1389
Buchanan	787	Craig	1159
Buittle	1000	Craigie	824
Burntisland	2366	Craignish	892
		Craik	1424
Cabrach	978	Crailling	733
Cadder	3048	Cramond	1984
Caerlaverock	1271	Cranshaw	136
Cairney	1796	Cranston	1030
Calder	1184	Crathy	1808
——, Mid	1489	Crawford	1950
——, West	1617	Crawfordjohn	991
Cullander	1909	Crichton	1523
Cambuslang	2697	Criech (Fife)	413
Cambusnethan	3824	Criech (Sutherland)	2382
Cameron	1207	Crieff	4486
Campbelltown	9472	Crimond	879
Campe	5109	Cromarty	2901
Cannisaie	2364	Cromdale	2234
Cannoby	2997	Cross, Burness and Lady	1839
Caputh	2303	Crösemichael	1325
Caralston	252	Croy	1684
Cardross	3496	Cruden	2120
Cargill	1628	Cullen	1593
Carlisle	3288	Culross	1488
Carmichael	936	Culsalmund	198
Carmunnoch	692	Culter	497
Carmylie	1183	Culta	905
Carnbee	1079	Cumbernauld	3080
Carnock	1302	Cumbrays	894
Carnwath	3203	Cummertrees	1407
Carriden	1261	Cumnock, Old	2763
Carrington	561	——, New	2184
Carsphairn	542	Cupar-Fife	6473
Carstairs	981	Cupar-Angus	2615
Castletown	2227	Currie	1883

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	Population.		Population.
Dailly	3074	Durindeer	1468
Dairzie	605	Durness	1153
Dalgetty	1309	Durris	1035
Dalkeith	3586	Duthil and Rothiemurchus	1895
Dallas	1143	Dyce	620
Dalmeny	1291	Dyke and Moy	1438
Dalry (Ayr)	3739	Dysart	7104
Dalry (Kirkcudbright)	1346		
Dalrymple	964	Eaglesham	2372
Dalserf	2680	Earlstoun	1710
Dalton	730	Eastwood	6854
Dalziel	1190	Eccles	1665
Dalmellington	1036	Ecclesmachan	299
Daviot	691	Echt	1030
Daviot and Dunlichty	1788	Eckford	1146
Deer, Old	4110	Edderachylis	1965
—, New	3525	Eddertown	1023
Delting	2070	Edenkeillie	1300
Denino	383	EDINBURGH	
Denny	3843	Canongate	10,175
Deskford	825	College Church	4244
Dingwall	2134	Grey-Friars, Old	4345
Dirleton	1384	—, New	4536
Dollar	1447	High Church	2614
Dolphington	302	Lady Yester's	2890
Dores	1736	New North Church	1350
Dornoch	2390	Old Church	1952
Dornock	752	St. Andrew's	7339
Douglas	2542	St. Cuthbert's	70,987
Drainy	1296	St. George's	7338
Dreghorn	668	St. Mary's	6587
Dron	464	St. Stephen's	5772
Drumblade	978	Tolbooth	3256
Drummelzier	223	Tron Church	3009
Drumoak	604		
Drymen	1690		136,294
Dryfesdale	2283	North Leith	7416
Duddingstone	3662	South Leith	18,439
Duffus	2306	Total	162,156
Duisinish	4765	Edleston	636
Dull	4460	Ednam	687
Dumbarney	1162	Edrom	1485
Dumbarton	3823	Edzell	974
Dumblane	3228	Elgin	6120
Dumfries	11,606	Eilon	2304
Dun	514	Ely	1029
Dumbar	4735	Errol	2998
Dumbog	197	Erskine	973
Dundee	45,355	Eskdalemuir	650
Dundonald	5579	Essie and Nevay	634
Dunfermline	17,068	Ettrick	530
Dunkeld and Dowally	2037	Evie and Rendall	1381
Dunkeld, Little	2867	Ewes	335
Dunlop	1043	Eyemouth	1161
Dunnet	1906		
Dunnichen	1613	Fals	487
Dunning	2045	Falkirk	12,743
Dunnotar	1652	Falkland	2658
Dunoon and Kilmun	3143	Far	2073
Dunrossness	4405		
Dunscore	1488		
Dunae	3469		
Dunayre	335		

* The return here is probably incorrect: the population in 1821 was 1601.
† There is a slight difference in the amount here stated and the sum of the different parishes added together—it is so in the Return.

	Population.		Population.
Fearn	1695	Glenbucket	539
Fenwick	2018	Glencairn	2068
Fern	450	Glencomae	652
Fernell	582	Glendevon	192
Ferry-port-on-Craig	1529	Glenelg	2874
Fettercairn	1637	Glenholm	259
Fetteresso	5109	Glenisla	1129
Fintray (Aberdeen)	1046	Glenmuick	2279
Fintry (Stirling)	1059	Glenorchay	971
Firth and Stennis	1200	Glenshiel	715
Flisk	286	Golspie	1149
Foddenty	2232	Gordon	989
Foggo	433	Govan	5677
Forbes and Tullynessle	778	Graitney	1909
Fordice	3364	Grange	1492
Fordoun	2238	Greenlaw	1442
Forfar	7949	GREENOCK	
Forgan	1090	East Parish	4672
Forgandenny	917	Middle Parish	7371
Forglen	820	West Parish	15,528
Forgue	2286	Total	27571
Forres	3895	Guthrie	528
Forteviot	624		
Fortingal	3067	Haddington	5883
Fossaway and Tullibole	1576	Halkirk	2847
Foulden	424	Hamilton	9513
Foulis-Wester	1680	Harra and Birsay	2087
Foveran	1809	Harris	3900
Fraserburgh	2954	Hawick	4970
Fyvie	3252	Heriot	327
		Hobkirk	676
Gairloch	4445	Hoddam	1582
Galashiels	1534	Holme	47
Galston	3655	Holywood	1066
Gamrie	4094	Houstoun and Killallan	2745
Gargunnoch	1006	Hownam	260
Gartly	1127	Hoy and Graemsay	546
Garvald	914	Humbie	875
Garvock	473	Huntly	3545
Gask	488	Hutton	1099
Gigha and Cara	534	Hutton and Corrie	860
Girthon	1751		
Girvan	6490	Inch	2521
Gladsmuir	1658	Inchinan	642
Glamis	1999	Inchture	878
Glassford	1730	Innerkip	2088
GLASGOW		Innerleithen	810
Blackfriars	7569	Innerwick	967
High Outer	9137	Insch	1338
St. Andrew's	5923	Inverary	2133
St. David's	6268	Inverarity	904
St. Enoch's	7921	Inveravon	2646
St. George's	15,242	Inverbervie	1737
St. James'	8217	Inverchaulain	596
St. John's	11,746	Inveresk	8961
St. Mungo's	10,295	Inverkeilor	1655
Tron	7529	Inverkeithing	3189
Barony	77,385	Inverkeithny	589
Gorbals	35,194	Inverness	14,324
Total	202,426	Inverury	1419
Glas	932	Irvine	5200
Glassary or Kilmichael	4054		
Glasserton	1194		
Glenbervie	1248		

* This is probably a typographical error: the return for 1891 was 773.

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	Population.		Population.
Jedburgh	5647	Kilwinning	3772
Johnstone	1234	Kincardine, (Perth)	2486
Jura and Colonsay	2205	————— (Ross)	1887
Keig	592	Kincardine o' Neil	1886
Keir	1081	Kinclaven	800
Keith	4161	Kinfauns	732
Keith-hall and Kinkell	877	Kingarth	746
Kells	1128	King Edward	1966
Keiso	4939	Kinghorn	2579
Kelton	2877	Kinglassie	938
Kenbuck	651	Kingoldrum	444
Kennay	616	Kingsbarns	1023
Kenethmont	1131	Kingussie	2080
Keunore	3126	Kinloch	402
Keunoway	1721	Kinloss	1121
Kettins	1193	Kinnaird	462
Kettle	2071	Kinneff and Caterline	1006
Kilbarchan	4806	Kinnell	786
Kilbirny	1541	Kinnellar	449
Kilbrandon and Kilchattan	2833	Kinnettes	547
Kilbride	2656	Kinnoul	2927
———— East	3780	Kinross	2917
———— West	1685	Kintail	1240
Kilbucko	353	Kintore	1184
Kilcunnonell and Kilberry	3488	Kippen	2085
Kilchoman	4822	Kirkaldy	5084
Kilchreuan and Dalavich	1466	Kirkbean	802
Kilconquhar	2540	Kirkcolm	1896
Kildalton	3065	Kirkconnel	1111
Kildonan	257	Kirkcudbright	3511
Kildrummy	678	Kirkden	1039
Kilfinan	2004	Kirkgunzeon	652
Kilfinichen and Kilviceuen	3819	Kirkhill	1715
Killarow	4898	Kirkinner	1514
Killean and Kilchenzie	2866	Kirkintilloch	5888
Killearn	1206	Kirkliston	2265
Killearnan	1479	Kirkmabreck	1779
Killin	2002	Kirkmahoe	1601
Kilmadan	648	Kirkmaiden	2051
Kilnaddock or Doune	3752	Kirkmichael, (Dumfries)	1226
Kilmalcolm	1613	———— (Ayr)	2754
Kilmalie	5566	———— (Perth)	1508
Kilmanivaig	2869	———— (Banff)	1741
Kilmany, (Fife)	701	———— (Cromarty)	
Kilmarnock	18,093	Kirknewton	1445
Kilmarnock	999	Kirkoswald	1951
Kilmartin	1475	Kirkowen	1374
Kilmaurs	2130	Kirkpatrick-Durham	1487
Kilmeny, (Argyle)	2207	———— Fleming	1666
Kilmorack	2709	———— Irongray	912
Kilmore and Kilbride	2836	———— Juxta	981
Kilmory	3771	Kirkton	294
Kilmuir	3415	Kirkurd	318
———— Easter	1551	Kirkwall	3721
Kilninian and Kilmore	4830	Kirriemuir	6425
Kilniver and Kilmelfort	1072	Knapdale (North)	2583
Kilpatrick New	3090	———— (South)	2137
———— Old	5879	Knockandow	1497
Kilrenny	1705	Knockbain	2139
Kilspindie	760	Ladykirk	485
Kilsyth	4297	Laggan	1196
Kiltarlity	2715	Lairg	1045
Kiltearn	1605	Lamington and Wandel	382

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Lanark	7672	Madderty	713
Langholm	2676	Mains of Fintry	156
Langton	443	Makerston	326
Larbert	4248	Manor	254
Largo	2567	Markinch	4967
Largs	2848	Marnoch	2426
Lasswade	4252	Maryculter	960
Latheron	7020	Marykirk	2032
Lauder	2063	Marytoun	419
Laurencekirk	1886	Mauchline	2232
Lecropt	443	Maxton	462
Legerwood	565	Maybole	6287
Leochel and Cushnie	1077	Mcarns	2814
Lerwick	3194	Meikle	873
Leslie (Aberdeen)	473	Meldrum	1790
Leslie (Fife)	2749	Melrose	4339
Leamahago	6409	Menmuir	871
Leassudden	701	Mertoun	664
Leswalt	2636	Methlick	1439
Lethendy	306	Methven	2714
Lethnot and Navar	401	Middlebie	2107
Leuchars	1869	Midmar	1074
Libberton	773	Minniegaff	1855
Liberton	4063	Minto	481
Liff and Benvie	4217	Mochrum	2105
Lillicaleaf	781	Moffat	2221
Linlithgow	4874	Monedic	1028
Linton (Peebles,)	1577	Monifieth	2635
Linton (Roxburgh,)	462	Monikie	1322
Lintrathen	808	Monimail	1230
Lismore and Appin	3865	Monivaird	531
Livingstone	1035	Monkland, East	1867
Lochalsh	2433	West	9580
Lochbroom	4615	Monktown	1818
Lochcarron	2136	Montquhitter	2004
Lochgailhead and Kilmorich	1396	Montrose	12,055
Lochlee	553	Monymusk	1011
Lochmaben	2795	Monzie	1195
Lochrutton	750	Moonzie	188
Lochs	3067	Morbatt	1055
Lochwinnoch	4515	Mordington	301
Logie (Stirling,)	1945	Morham	262
Logie (Fife,)	430	Mortlach	2633
Logie Buchan	684	Morton	2149
— Coldstone	910	Morven	37
— Easter	934	Moulin	2022
— Pert	1359	Mouswald	786
Logierait	3138	Moy and Dalarossie	1089
Longforgan	1638	Muckart	617
Longformacus	425	Muiravonside	1541
Longside	2479	Muirhouse	657
Lonmay	1798	Muirkirk	2816
Loth	2214	Muthill	3234
Loudon	3959		
Luce, New	628	Nairn	3266
— Old	2180	Naileston	8046
Lumphanan	957	Nenthorn	380
Lunan	296	Nesting	2103
Lundie and Foulis-Easter	778	Newabbey	1060
Luss	1181	Newbattle	1882
Lynne and Megget	156	Newburgh	2642
		Newburn	418
Macchar, New	1246	Newhills	2552

	Population.		Population.
Newlands	1078	Rhynie and Essie	1018
Newton	2274	Riccarton	2499
Newton upon Ayr	4020	Roberton	1268
Newtyle	904	Rogart	1805
Nigg (Kincardine)	1684	Ronaldshay South	2354
— (Ross)	1404	Rosemarkie	1799
Northmaven	2386	Roseneath	825
		Roskeen	2916
Oathlaw	533	Rothies	1709
Orchiltree	1562	Rothiesay	6064
Oldhamstocks	720	Rothiemay	1228
Olrick	1127	Roussay, Egilshay, Weir, and Enballow	1262
Ordiquhill	655	Row	2032
Ormiston	838	Roxburgh	962
Orphir	996	Rutherglen	5503
Orwell	3005	Ruthven	363
Oxnam	676	Ruthwell	1216
Oyne	796	Rynd	400
Paisley, Burgh	31,460	Saddel and Skipness	2152
— Abbey Parish	26,006	St. Andrews (Fife)	5621
Panbride	1268	St. Andrews (Orkney)	889
Parton	824	St. Andrews Lhanbryd	1087
Peebles	2750	St. Cyrus	1598
Pencailland	1166	St. Fergus	1334
Penningham	3461	St. Leonards	482
Pennyquick	2255	St. Madoes	327
Penpont	1232	St. Martins	1135
PERTH		St. Morance	1110
East Church	7188	St. Mungo	791
West Church	4406	St. Ninians	9552
Middle Church	5238	St. Quivox	5229
St. Paul's Church	3184	St. Vigeans	7135
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Peterculter	1223	Salton	786
Peterhead	6695	Sandsting and Aithsting	2194
Pettinain	461	Sandwick	973
Petty	1826	Sanquhar	3268
Pitsligo	1439	Scone	2268
Pittenweem	1317	Scoonie	2566
Polmont	3210	Solkirk	2833
Polwarth	288	Shapinshay	809
Port-of-Menteith	1664	Shotts	3220
Port-Glasgow	5192	Skene	1677
Portmoak	1554	Skirling	358
Port-Patrick	2239	Slains	1134
Portree	3441	Slamannan	1093
Premnay	625	Sleat	2257
Prestonkirk	1765	Smailholm	678
Prestonpans	2322	Small Isles	1005
		Snizort	3487
Queensferry	684	Sorbie	1412
		Sorn	4223
Rafford	992	Southdean	839
Rathen	2100	Southend	2120
Ratho	1313	Speymouth	1476
Rathven	6484	Spott	612
Rattray	1362	Sprouston	1384
Rayne	1484	Spynie	1121
Reay	2281	Stair	737
Redgorton	1866	Stenton	698
Renfrew	2833	Stevenston	3644
Rerrick	1635	Stewarton	4503
Rescobie	808	Stirling	9340

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Stitchell and Hume	634	Traquair	613
Stobo	410	Trinity Gask	620
Stonehouse	2359	Troqueer	4665
Stonykirk	2966	Tulliallan	3559
Stornoway	5422	Tundergarth	530
Stow	1448	Turriff	2407
Strachan	1039	Tweedsmuir	244
Strachur	633	Twynholm	871
Stratton	1377	Tynron	493
Stranraer	3329	Tyrie	1613
Strath	2962		
Strathblane	1033	Udny	1309
Strathdon	1683	Uig	3011
Strathmartin	855	Uist, North	4603
Strathmiglo	1940	— South	6890
Strichen	1802	Unst	2909
Strickathrow	564	Uphall	1254
Stromness	2832	Urquhart (Elgin)	1019
Stronsay, Eday, and Faray	1827	— (Ross)	2864
Swinton	971	— and Glenmoriston	2942
Symington (Ayr)	884	Urr	3098
Symington (Lunark)	489	Urray	2768
Tain	3078	Walls (Orkney)	1067
Tannadice	1556	— and Sandness (Shetland)	2143
Tarbat	1809	Walston	429
Tarbolton	2274	Wamphray	580
Tarland and Migvie	1074	Watten	1234
Tarves	2232	Weem	1209
Tealing	766	Wemyss	5001
Temple	1285	Westerkirk	642
Terregles	606	Westray	2032
Thurso	4679	Westruther	830
Tibbermuir	1223	Whitburn	2075
Tillicoultry	1172	Whitekirk and Tynningham	1109
Tingwall, Weisdale, and Whiteness	2797	Whithorn	2415
Tinwald	1220	Whitsome	664
Tiree	4453	Whittingham	715
Tongland	800	Wick	9650
Tongue	2030	Wigton	2337
Torossay	1889	Wilton	1866
Torphichen	1307	Wistoun and Robertoun	940
Torryburn	1437		
Torthorwald	1320	Yarrow	1221
Tough	828	Yell, North, and Fetlar	1689
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